ed the State-House to-day that Dr. perintendent of the Southern Insane as resigned that post, to take effect ppointment of his successor.
public reception was given this evenresidence of the Hon. George N. Bishop Seymour, who to-day took rge of the Diocese of Springfield.

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I will take place at the house, 165 North Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Friends of Friday morning at 10 o'clock. Friends of re lavited to artend.
and papers please copy.
On-Thursday, July 11, of consumption, sun, aged 23 years.
ye cars to Calvary Cemetery, Sunday.
le family are invited.
N-Of drops, July 11, at her residence, arry-av. Mrs. Sophia Schonten, beloved a schonten, aged 45 years 7 months 4 days.
rvice at Holy Family Church, July 12, rs to Calvary.
o. Detroit, and Momphis papers please est in peace.

At the residence of her son, J. E. McSouth Jefferson-st., Mrs. Susan Powers, Roschill by carriages, Saturday at 1 p. m.

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STOLEN. From W. F. Wiley, Galva, Ill., on Sunday night, July 7, one dark bay mare. Weighs about 1, 105 ha, about 19 years od, large sear on inside of left front ankie, tips of cars have been frosted. Shod in front and the large tear of ward. Top buggy, made at Fonda, and the large tear of the buggy. W. F. Wiley will pay 825 for the return of the property, and Beary County will pay 850 for the thief on conviction, Send information to W.F. Wiley, Galva, Ill., or W. J. Vannice, Sheriff, Cambridge, Ill., or W. J. Vannice, Sheriff, Cambridge, Ill.

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SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1878-TWELVE PAGES.

Montreal's Orangemen Eat Their Leek Without a Wry Face.

Their Humiliation Pushed to the Uttermost Limit by Their Foes.

The Orange True Blues Principally Blue Around the Mouth. Exciting Scenes Around the Orange

Day. Parleys Which Led to the Final Capitulation of

the Besieged.

Headquarters During the

Arrest and Liberation under Bail of the Leaders of the Society.

Production by the Mayor of Ignoble Disguises to Cover Proud Regalia.

Conveyance of the Forlorn Band in Covered Hacks to Their Homes.

Successful Celebration of the Day in Other Places.

CANADA. MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, July 12 .- The programme for today, as outlined in the telegrams of last night, was carried out almost to the letter. All day ong the city was practically in a state of siege. There was a general suspension of business, and in the more prominent streets the shopwindows were hidden from public gaze and possible stray bullets by hastily extemporized the Orangemen at their hall was 9 o'clock. Some time previous, the police, reinforced by 500 specials, had taken up a command-ing position immediately opposite the Orange Hall, which occupies the upper floors of a large block about half a block east of the French Square. In the upper windows were clustered groups of Young Britons ornamented with blue and orange of ors, while here and there an Orange sash was visible. Over the

nain entrance hung the British flag. GEN. SMYTHE volunteers occupied the French and Victoria opposite the new Windsor Hotel. With each | there was body of troops were two or three Magistrates. About 9 o'clock Chief-Marshal Hamilton and his Assistant, Ingraham, of the front of the main entrance, and patiently waited events. In the meantime the police had driven the crowd from off the street for a distance of about three blocks. A cordon of Special Constables, aided by a few of the regu-lar police, was formed across the street at each of the vacant spaces, and against these surged

ready to pounce upon the wearers of the orange the moment they should make their appearance. Larry Murphy, a special Constable, had a short time before the assembling of the police made an affidavit stating that County-Master Grant, Grand-Marshal Hamilton, Deputy Ingraham, and four other prominent Orangemen named Gibson, Gavan, Crowell, and Lilburn, were actively engaged in violating the law regarding legal processions. On the strength of this af-

for their arrest, and they were subsequently served. During the early morning hours over 200 Irishmen arrived in the city by railroad and boat from Quebec, the most of them armed. Several of them were arrested for carrying concealed weapons, and subsequently bailed out, when their Montreal friends swore they were going to Toronto and thence to the Georgian Bay lumber country. The morning train on the Grand Trunk Road brought in about 100 Orangemen, mostly from Cornwall.
They made an attempt to reach the Orange

They made an attempt to reach the Orange Hall, but could not get through the crowd which had assembled on St. James street, near the French Square. They then sought their hotels, and, later in the day, attended services

AT THE STANLEY-FREET CHURCH,
where they were joined to nearly as many more city Orangemen, who had come to the conclusion that it would not be "healthy" to march from the hall. The special police seemed to take a special pride in the position which had been assigned them. Taking them jodividually been assigned them. Taking them individually and collectively, they were about as disreputa-ble-looking a gang as could be turned out by any large city in the United States. About 10 o'clock Mayor Beaudry, accompanied by several of his Magistrates and strong Catholic sympa-thizers, made his entrance on the scene. The

Mayor
VISITED THE ORANGE LODGE,
and, after telling County-Master Grant that he
was under arrest, urged him to use his influence and abandon the proposed procession. Grant accepted the situation of his arrest when the Mayor left the hall, and took his position on the opposite side of the street, where he sat like Grant awaiting the summeder of Vicksburg. Bob Hurst, a Young Briton, succeeded in getting through the crowd and almost inside the cordon of police, when he was discovered and

cordon of police, when he was discovered and given

A CLIP ON THE HEAD

by a special policeman armed with a heavy wagon-spoke. He was knocked down and kicked several times, but smally got away, carrying many bruises. The sight of the two marshals, Hamilton and Ingraham, the one wearing a gold tassel on his hat and the other a rosette, was more than the howling mob could bear at a distance. They made threatening demonstrations, and the special police aworn to maintain the peace could not resist the temptation to swing their batons in a menacing manner. At last, when the police saw that the affair was growing hot, they seized the unfortunate Orangemen whose names have been mentioned. The Marshals were forcibly pulled from their horses, and the six were immediately hustled off to the

a wicked blow over the head. A few others threw stones at the victims of Catholic hatred. The arrests of the six Orangemen were seen by their brethren from the windows of the hall. An emergency meeting of the lodge was called, and it was then resolved not to walk, for the reason that neither the city nor the Government would give them definite protections. Mayor Beaudry was soon informed of the action taken by the Lodge, and requested a copy of it in writing. This was refused. Telegrams reciting the condition of affairs were sent to the brethren at Ottawa, Belleville, Toronto, Brockville, and Kingston. To these, replies filled with sympathy and promising personal aid if requested were returned. A telegram was also sent to Premier Mackenzie at Ottawa, stating that the Orangemen were blockaded in their hall, and in imminent danger for their lives, and asking that the military be ordered to clear the streets. To this a reply was reand asking that the military be ordered to clear the streets. To this a reply was received waiting that nothing more could be done, and the Orangemen must take their chances. The Catholic Magistrates were flying hither and thither among their constituents, trying to keep the boys quiet, and a sorry time they had of it. With the special police they could use a little influence, but the outside mob was worked up to such a frenzy as to be

o such a frenzy as to be ABSOLUTELY INCAPABLE OF CONTROL.

Mayor Beaudry still sat opposite the Orange
Hall. Judge Courson, of St. Albans raid fame,
was on the ground, trying to bring order out of
chaos. Messengers were sent by the Mayor to
the Orangemen to a ascertain what they were
going to do. They replied that they would stay
here a week before they moved out, unless the
Mayor or the military would pledge them proection. The Mayor declined to do anything of the kind unless they would take off the offensive regalia and trappings. To this no answer was made. The military authorities by this time

REGAN TO TIRE OF THE JOB.

They did not fancy standing on guard for a whole day in the broiling sun. Col. Whitehead, of the volunteer force of the city, was requested by Gen. Smythe to do what he could to solve the tangle in which both parties had got. He visited the Orange Hall, and found the the True Blues and Young Britons had come to the hall in their uniform, and that they had nothing to conceal it. If they only had some would go home, provided protection was afforded them. Mayor Beaudry, on being informed of the result of the conference, at one

A SUPPLY OF LINEN COATS, and promised protection if the objectionable colors were concealed. This proposition was made known to the Orange leaders, but they refused to accept until the streets were cleared and the special police dismissed. The specials they regarded as more implacable foes than the rabble. Finding that there were some nopes for a settlement, the Mayor acceded, and, in speech in English and French, instructed the mob to go home, as the Orangemen had agreed not to march or show their colors. This state-HOWLS OF DELIGHT.

and then the police commenced to clear the street. This was accomplished in a few minutes. The Orangemen still refused to com down. They did not like the appearance of the specials, and determined not to move until the latter were dismissed. They were accord-ingly called up into line, given the right-about, and off they marched to the City-Hall. Then, after a brief consultation with the Mayor and some of the Magistrates, carriages were brought into requisition, and the True-Blues were invited to come down and be driven home. A few strategic points in the city, and the city troops | accepted the chance. Probably half a dozen

A LIVELY COMMOTION Magistrates. About 9 o'clock Chief-Marshal Hamilton and his Assistant, Ingraham, of the Orange body, made their appearance, mounted in good style. They took up their position in face all covered with blood, was lifted out, and allowed to find his way to his brethren. All alone, near the corner of Craig street and St. Lambert's Hill, his carriage was attacked by the mob. He was pounded with stones, dragged out of the carriage, and pounded almost to a jelly. This fired the Orange heart, and inspired the Catholics with The few special police present gloated over the affair, and the volunteer troops composed of Orangemen only wished that they could

> The specials were then ordered up by command of Ald. Wilcon, and an ambulance was sent for the wounded boy. They refused to let him go. A wild rush was made by several well-meaning but hot-headed persons to rush up-stairs Canes were flourished, and A LIVELY BIT OF A ROW resulted, in which the kindly-disposed were routed. The doors were closed, and for some time no communication was held with either party. Col. Whitehead informed Gen. Smythe of the situation, at the request of some of the Protestant Magistrates, and requested him to visit the scene. He did so, and, on being again requested to give protection to the pentup Orange boys, declined, as he had no instruc-tions. After some further parleying between

have an opportunity to mow down the Catholics

besieged and besiegers, the carriage scheme was again resorted to, the Mayor sending two regular policemen armed with carbines with each load. BY 6 O'CLOCK all had left the Hail. The fact was soon made known, and, fifteen minutes later, the military were ordered to the encampments, the special police were disbanded, and not a soul was to be seen in the vicinity of the Orange Hall, except four policemen who were placed on the ground for the protection of the property. County-Master Baker and the other arrested Orangemen subsequently gave ball in \$400 each, a pure ly formal matter.

TO-NIGHT there were many rumors in circulation that the Orangemen contemplated celebrating on Tues-day next, the anniversary of

HACKETT'S DEATH AND BURIAL. There are also stories about a proposed invasion by Upper Canada Orangemen. It is not likely. The Master of Hackett's lodge told your correspondent to-night that the celebration, if any did occur (of which he had doubts), would be of an entirely private character. The Catholics have won at best

A BARBEN VICTORY.

The question is not yet settled, and next 12th of July may find a different state of things. The business people of this city are much cha-grined over the affair, as it does not lend any credit to the already not over good name which Montreal bears. Only two persons were wound-ed, and all feel happy that no lives were lost.

ing him to be wronged or injured, without giving him due notice thereof, and preventing it if in my power. I swear that I will ever hold in reverence the name of our Glorious Deliveer. King William the Third. Prince of Orange: in grateful remembrance of whom, I solemnly promise (if in my power) to celebrate his victory over James, at the Boyne, in Ireland, by assembling with my bethreen, in their lodge-room, on the 12th day of July in every year; I swear that I am not, nor ever will be. a Roman Catholic or Papist, nor am I now married to, nor will I ever marry. Roman Catholic or Papist, nor educate my children, nor suffer them to be educated, in the Roman Catholic faith, if in my power to prevent it; nor am I now, nor ever will be, a member of any society or body of men that are ensuries to her Majesty and our glorious Constitution; that I never was, to my knowledge or beitef, suspended or expelled from any Orange Lodge. I further declare that I will do my utmost to support and maintain the Loyal Orange Institution; obey all regular summonses, and pay all just dues (if in my power), and observe and obey the constitution and laws of the Order; and, lastly, I swear that I will always conceal, and never, in any way whatsoever, disclose or reveal the whole or any part of the signs, words, or tokona that are now about to be privately communicated to me, unless I shall be authorized so to do by the proper authorities of the Orange Institution, of which I am now about to become a

municated to me, unless I shall be authorized so to do by the proper authorities of the Orange Institution, of which I am now about to become a member. Se help me God, and keep me steadfast, in this my Orangeman's obligation.

(The proper authorities here referred to are a warrant under the green seal of the Grand

To the Western Associated Press.

MONTERAL, Can., July 12.—Since 8 o'clock
this morning the city has been in commotion, with crowds of people on the principal street and the military marching to the rendezvous o the "impending conflict" by one of the Mayor's special constables, who, without provocation, deliberately assaulted with his baton a band man of the Prince of Wales Rifles, named Wil iam Sharpe, at the corner of Jacques Cartier Square and Notre Dame street, as the regiment was proceeding to the point of rendezvous. The special avoided identification.

AT 9 O'CLOCK
the whole military force, consisting of five infantry regiments, one corps of artillery, and a troop of cavalry, were drawn up on the Champs e Mars, under Col. Fletcher, waiting the a rival of Gen. Smythe. The troops looked well, and Col. Fletcher expressed his fullest confidence in the men doing their duty loyally and

are collected at the City-Hall, where the special constables are assembled with a white ribbon as badges, and clubs in hands. They are a despicable-looking lot, and the Police Sergeant says the majority are jail-birds. The utmost fear prevails that they are a dangerous gang, who will commit excesses if they get a chance. The police will be in charge of the Mayor, and the

DETERMINED. The Orangemen are determined to walk, and are now mustering at Orange Hall, St. James street, decorated with their party emblems. The procession will not be large, but their sympathizers in the streets are many. If a conand Victoria Square, where the dangerous PASSENGERS SHARCHED.

The Chief of Police, with sixty men, searche

the passengers in the steamer from Quebec for arms, but found none. Some 400 or 500 men were on board. A man named Brennan, from Three Rivers, arrived at the railroad depot with locked up. PLACING THE GUARD. At 9:30 the military marched from the Champs de Mars to the various points where excitement was created by an alarm of fire, but it turned out to be only a chimney-blaze. The Orangemen massed around their hall, and it looked as if the procession would be larger than anticipated. A detachment of police was stationed around the entrance of the hall.

stationed around the entrance of the hall.

ST. JAMES STREET.

The police and special constables (the former under Chief Niegle and the latter under Sergt. Paradise) were massed between the Place of Arms and St. Lambert's Hill, on St. James street, which was kept clear. At either end were massed dense crowds of the Catholic party, chiefly St. Jean Baptiste and outside village laborers. They were dreadfully excited, and every man with an orange emblem on his way to the hall was pursued.

had an interview with the Orangemen, and tried to persuade them not to walk, but they would not listen to this counsel.

A young man, wearing an orange lily, was attacked by two special constables, and struck across the head. The attack was applauded by the whole body of constables.

The Fitty-third Regiment, of Huntington Borders, under Col. Ibbettson, and directed by Maristrate Smythe, was in place in the Place des Armes, close to Orange Hail.

des Armes, close to Orange Hail.

THE AGREEMENT.

MORTREAL, July 12—2:30 p. m.—The Orangemen gave up their procession in face of receiving protection from the authorities. They stipulated with the Mayor that he should disperse the mob in the vicinity of the hall, and place guards in the hall to-night to protect it. The following are the names of the men arrested: William Gaven, Alex Gibson, John Cromwell, Thomas Ingram, John Libourn, and Frederick Hamilton.

The Police Magistrate has refused to accept bail in the present state of excitement.

One hundred and fitty Orangemen arrived from Sherbrook by train, and marched to Stanley Street Church, where Doudlet was preaching.

DISPERSING THE CHOWN. ley Street Church, where Doudlet was preaching.

DISPERSING THE CROWD.

MONTREAL, July 12—2:30 p. m.—The Mayor is engaged in dispersing the crowd from the vicinity of Orange Hall. There is no appearance of disturbance at present.

3 p. m.—All is now quiet. The police have partially cleared the streets. A good many persons of the rowdy element are appearing under the influence of liquor, and as the day progresses there will be many more.

ANOTHER DAY.

The Orangemen are still in their hall discussing the proposition to have a grand procession on the 16th, the anniversary of Hackett's funeral. If this is decieed on, Western Orangemen will be invited.

BRUTALLY BRATEN.

men will be invited.

BRUTALLY BEATEN.

MONTREAL, July 12—5 p. m.—As an Orangeman was proceeding home in a cab from Orange Hall he was attacked by an infuriated mob and beaten almost to death. His eyes were nearly gouged out, and he lies in a perilous condition.

INSIDE.

beaten almost to death. His eyes were nearly gouged out, and he lies in a perilous condition.

D. Grant, County Master, and John Hamilton, County Secretary of the Orange Association, were arrested. They went quietly to the police station. The other Orangemen who entered the sodge remain there for Grant's return, when a consultation will be held. The Mayor will arrest every man as he comes out of the lodge, unless they express their intention of returning home.

MAYOR BRAUDRY has occupied a seat all the morping on St. James street, directly opposite Orange Hall, where he could conveniently direct the movements of the constabulary. He appears to be satisfied and pleased that his plaus are so successfully worked out, and is resolved force. With regard to the Orangemen who had been arrested, he stated that the object was to make their trial at test case, to settle, once for all, the question of the legality of the Orange Association and procession. He expressed the hope that the excitement would quell down speedily, and said it was intended, as soon as the fear of disturbance to-day was removed, to liberate the incarcerated Orangemen on ball.

THE WIVES AND PRIENDS

on bail.

THE WIVES AND FRIENDS
of the Orangemen throughout the city are in a
high state of anxiety about their safety.

TELEGRAM TO PREMIER MACKENZIE.

The following telegram was sent by, County
Grand-Master Grant to the Premier, and a res
ply is now being waited for:

To the Hon, Alexander Mackenzie, Ottawa:

To the Hon, Alexander Mackenzie, Ottawa:

The safety of the ministry are of no near
Heply at once.

APPIDAVIT.

Following is the text of the affidavit upon which the Orangemen are being arrested:

CANADA. PROVINCE OF QUEER, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, CIPT OF MONTREAL, POLICE OFFICE.—

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

M. C. DESSOYES, P. M.

ALL QUIET.

MONTREAL, July 12.—The Orangemen have now all left the hall in cabe containing two or three at a time, under the escort of the regular police. Gen. Selby Smythe has ordered the troops to their respective quarters, and the streets are now assuming a quieter aspect.

MONTREAL, July 12.—Some of the volunteers have been sent to their homes. The special constables have been disbanded. The peaceful results of to-day may occasion much controversy if nothing more. Complaint is made of the rowdy manner in which a number of Queben blackguards left the city this evening, firing their revolvers in all directions from the boat, careless of the consequences.

Gen. Smythe awaits further orders from Ottawn.

The Orangemen assessed this

tawa.

The Orangemen arrested this most all released on ball this evening. away.

The local militia were dismissed to-night, but the country troops remain until to-morrow.

On the arrival of the steamer in the morning the police searched the passengers but found no

TWO WOMEN WERE ATTACKED

this evening by roughs for wearing Orange lities.

An Orange Young Briton named Bell was attacked on St. James street, and only escaped the vengeance of the crowd by taking refuge in St. Lawrence Hall.

Everything is gulet, and the city has assumed its usual peaceance aspect.

It is rumored that the Hackett monument will be unveiled on the 16th, and that a grand Orange demonstration will be held, the Outarno Orangemen to be invited to take part. Some 15,000 Orangemen from outside are expected.

SUCCESSFUL CREARBRATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, July 12.—As early as half-past 4 o'clock this morning the streets of this city becock this morning the streets of this city be-gan to wear an animated appearance, and from that time one a steady stream of people poured in by every thoroughfare. Although wet weather prevented many people from witness-ing the Orange procession, still there seemed to be no lack of enthusiasm, both among specta-tors and members of the various lodges. Beby people in and out of uniform. The Orange lodges in the Toronto District met at their hall on Yonge street at an early hour, and

THE GREATEST ANXIETY PREVAILED to ascertain the situation in Montreal. The yearly password for the Dominion was imparted yearly password for the Dominion was imparted to each lodge, after which the representatives marched in a body to Clarence Square, where they joined the other members. Although not as well attended as in some previous years, the procession was a very lengthy one, and presented a fine appearance. The processionists wended their way to the Queen's Park, where speeches were delivered by prominent Orangemen. The Montreal question was the absorbing topic of conversation, to the exclusion of all others, and

ing topic of conversation, to the exclusion of all others, and

UNIVERSAL SYMPATHY

with the Montreal brethren who had been deprived of the privilege they were enjoying was expressed. All possible shades of opinion were developed in the course of the discussion, the prevaient one appearing to be that the action taken by the Montreal Orangemen this morning was the most advisable, under the circumstances, although humiliating.

THE EXERCISES.

TORONTO, July 12.—At moon the Orange lodges began to assemble, and about 1 a procession was formed and the lodges marched to St. James' Cathedral, where the customary services were held. The turnout, owing to the muddy streets, was not as large as usual, but still there was a very good muster. Every lodge was well represented. All the banners were in line with half a dozen bands of music. Last evening some sixty Orangemen arrived from the West, intending to proceed to Montreal, but they missed the train, and celebrated the day here.

LONDON, ONT.

LONDON, ONT.

A PROCESSION TWO MILES LONG.

Special Discatch to The Tribuna.

LONDON, July 12.—The Orange celebration here to-day was the most imposing ever witnessed in this city. From 3 tiil 9 this morning rain fell steadily, threatening to spoil all, but, by noon, the weather cleared and the sun shone. Meanwhile the Orangemen streamed into the city from every direction. At 8:45, the Cleveland brethren, numbering 400, arrived, among whom were John Carson, Deputy Supreme Grand Master of the United States, and James Dixon. District Master of Ohio. In the after-Grand Master of the United States, and James Dixon, District Master of Ohlo. In the afternoon the brethren repaired to the Exhibition grounds, where a procession which was nearly two miles long formed, and afterwards marched through the principal streets to Salters' Grove, where addresses were delivered by prominent members of the Order. Fully 10,000 brethren were present.

ELSEWHERE. PITTSBURG.

THE RIOTOUS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Privisure, Pa., July 12.—The Orangemen of Pirrsnuro, Pa., July 12.—The Orangemen of this city, in deference to the wish of the authorities, had no public parade to-day, but recoired to Hulton Station, a few miles from the city, where, to the number of 8,000, they passed the day in speech-making, dancing, and other exercises of a similarly peaceful character. A few roughs hung around the outskirts of the grove, and endeavored to provoke a disturbance, but without success. There is a strong feeling of indignation here at the craven spirit exhibited by the Canadian authorities in failing to protect the right of the procession to march at all hazards.

NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN

NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN
PRACEFUL CELEBRATION.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The Orangemen of this
city and Brooklyn, with their wives and children, commemorated Aughrim and the Boyne,
and William of glorious and pious memory, by
an excursion to a neighboring grove. The
steamboat and barges and women and
children were elaborately arrayed in orange.
The men proclaimed their principles by neckties
and handkerchie's of orange and blue, and the
band played, "Croppies, Lie Down," "Boyne
Water," and other party tunes. The company
was quite cheerful, notwithstanding a cold rain,
with vivid flashes of lightning and distinctive
sounds of distant thunder. A detachment of

#### PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 12.—The Orange

men had a street parade here to-day,—one of the finest they ever made. The police were on hand, but their services were not needed.

IRELAND. THE BOG GENERALLY.

LONDON, July 12.—The anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne passed of quietly in Ire-

NEW YORK, July 12.—A cable dispatch from Belfast, Irciand, says the day is passing quietly.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A DATE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Allow me to correct a mistake you have frequently made in connection with the anticipated trouble between the Orangemen and Catholics in Montreal.

In your paper of to-day you state that the battle of the Boyne was fought on the 12th of July, 1690. The battle of the Boyne was fought on the 1st of July, 1690, at which the Duke Schombergh, King William's General, was killed choosing the Boyne. The battle of Aughrim was fought on the 12th of July, 1691, at which the French General St. Ruth was killed; hence the old saying, Aughrim finished what the Boyne began, in 1691. These are the facts, which any English history can tell you, and when a statement is made it is as well to make a correct one as the contrary.

The error of the correspondent is caused by

The error of the correspondent is caused by an obliviousness to the fact that on the 15th of October, 1582, Pope Gregory XIII, proclaimed an important change in the solar calendar, and that, in the year 1752, after nearly two centuries of Protestant obtuseness, England conformed to the New Style, and dropped eleven days from that year. All dates previous to that year are, by custom, computed with the addition of the eleven elided days.

#### CRIME.

SHOT BY AN OFFICER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., July 12.—While Constable
Schimeall, of LaPrairie, was in pursuit with a
arrant to arrest J. S. Fonda, of Shoplere, charged with assaulting a boy named Justin Curry, and, after chasing Fonda through the Curry, and, after chasing Fonda through the woods and into an old vacant rookery, Fonda came towards the officer with a big cudgel frome hand and a revolver in the other, which he was trying to cock. Shimeall told him he had a warrant for his arrest, ordering him to throw down his weapons. He kept advancing, however, until Schimeall saw that he must resort to arms, which he did quickly, lodging a hall in the old man's groin, which had the desired effect, not, however, until he had been thrown down foreiby by Shimeall. He was immediately carried to his home, and Drs. Bell, of Beloit, and Beiding, of Shopiere, called to attend him. The ball passed clear through the body, as it could be felt on the opposite side. The revolver in Fonda's hand was found hard to cock, or, no doubt, it would have been used on the officer. Fonda was fined a few weeks since by Justice Wickham for "thumping" an old man.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.
GALESBURG, Ill., July 12.—Late last night
while Martin O'Connor was riding with a young
ady of this city, he was followed by a woman Spauding, who tried to induce him to als lady and go with her, sich he would leave his lady and go with her, which he would not do. When he left his lady and started to walk home, the woman Spauding followed him, and, upon catching up with him, shot him in the left breast, near the heart. The wounded man then walked about four blocks, and fell to the ground dead. She also shot herself, but she is not yet dead. There is no hope of her recovery, however, as she is thought to be bleeding internally. The cause of the double crime is thought to be flealously. The murderer and her victim were once man and wife, but were divorced a few years ago, since when she has watched Mr. O'Conner very closely, and once before attempted to shoot him. The murder was committed about 4 o'clock this morning.

MIDNIGHT ASSASSINATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July B.—At Stephensport. in County. Ky., yesterday, George Meese, a rough character, quarreled with and fought Jack Gardner, a merchant of that place. They were soon separated. Last night Gardner was awakened by the noise of stock moving in his

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY, Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Mr. Vernon, Ill., July 12.—A few days ago

Mr. Vernon, Ill., July 12.—A few days ago Miss Sadie King, a school teacher, while passing along our streets. lost her pocket-book, containing a considerable sum of money. Circumstances soon afterward led to the belief that her property had fallen into the hands of Joseph Alexander, late porter of the Commercial Hotel of this city. He was accordingly taken into custody, and at the examination to-day before the Police Magistrate his guilt of withholding and spending the girl's money was fully established. He was bound over to the Circuit Court, and, in default of bail, was locked up.

HANGED. MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., July 12.—Mike Shaw, the wife-murderer, was hanged here to-day. His neck was not broken, and the body writhed Tearfully for six minutes after the fall.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 12.—Hiram Fooks (colored) was nanged at Princess Anne, Somerset County, Md., this afternoon for the murder of John Tyler (colored), aged 18. Fooks died proclaiming his innocence.

BOND ROBBERY. ST. Logis, July 12.—The fact that a robbery of \$12,000 of Government bonds was committed here yesterday leaked out this afternoon through a private circular sent by the police authorities to the banks of the city cautioning them not to buy or negotiate them. Nothing more is known of the matter, the police refusing point-blank to give any information.

LUCUS A NON LUCENDO.

Further Concerning the People Who Are Called Tramps Because They Will Not Walk. Madison, Wis., July 12.—No tramps errived in our city to-day. Those already arrested and sentenced were put at work breaking stone to-

sentenced were put at work breaking stone today. Gov. Smith this evening sent the following message to D. A. Olin, Superintendent of
the Western Union Railroad, Racine:
Beloit people complain that your road brings
tramps there every day by the car-load. We cannot afford to have thousands of those vagabonds
raid through Wisconsin, and I appeal to you to
prevent their further importation by your road,
even though it may occasion you temporary embergasment.

barrassment.

Reports from Beloit say that some twentyfive were arrested by civil authorities there today and placed in the calaboose. They immediately broke through the walls and skipped
across the line into llitnois, and there, with
their followers, some 150, swear dire vengesnee
on the citizens of Beloit,—that they will burn
the city if they are not allowed to capture a
train and depart. The military company of that
city is under arms, however, and will make
short work of the tramps should they make
any hostile demonstrations. An offer of
troops was made to the Governor this morning
by Col. Dan Pulsifer, of Shawnee, who commands two companies of the Menominee Reservation at Kesheeua, composed of intelligent
redskins. This organization numbers 175 Menominee braves, armed and equipped according
to the customs of their nation. They offered
their services during the Burnett County scare,
and are now again on hand with a profier of assistance against the tramps. Most of these-indians were scouts in the War of the Rebellion,
are experienced veterans, and would make short
work of a large body of tramps.

BELOIT, Wis. July 12.—About thirty tramps
were arrested nere this morning and taken from

### WASHINGTON.

Another Tedious and Unprofitable Day for Potter, Butler & Co.

Senator Kellogg Subjected to Five Hours of Sharp Inquiry.

What the Webers Wrote Him on the Subject of Intimidation.

No False Protests or Affidavits Made or Necessarv.

The \$20,000 Borrowed Solely for Gov. Kellogg's Own Private Uses.

Not a Cent Employed in Connection with the Biectoral Controversy.

Secretary Sherman's Plans for Practical Resumption at an Early Date.

Drafts on the Treasury and All Govern mental Expenses to Be raid in Coin.

> KELLOGG. A LONG SIEGE WITH HIM.
> Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12 .- Senator Ke logg was under cross-examination in the Potte Committee to-day, with the exception of a brie ecess, from 11 till 5 o'clock. The Democrat wever, made no progress with their case. Kellogg's statements were emphatic in their contradiction of all points made by Anderso and E. L. Weber, so far as they affected him and so far as Weber professed to be in the confidence of Republican leaders in Louisiana, and to speak from personal knowledge which such co fidence would give. The effect of intimidat in the parishes was clearly brought out, and be testified explicitly and strongly to his having no knowledge whatever of any false or protests used by turning Board. Springer conducted a cros paper paragraphs, all of which Kellogg denied so far as they affected him or any of his official transactions. The money borrowed in Chicago of which so much has mes, and a portion of which, it has been claim ed by the opposition, was used to bribe mei bers of the Returning Board, Kellogg insist was borrowed and used

FOR PRIVATE PURPOSES ALONE, and that he would willingly furnish the Con from which he obtained the money and the us of money to members of the Returning Board, and did not believe that any had been offered by Republicans. An attempt was made to make it appear that he had been a party to sending a messenger from here, who was on the Sena roils, to Louisians to find the colored ma whom the Democrats claim to be the person who signed Levissee's name to the second set out of the way of the Sub-Commit-tee. The only fact, however, established in regard to it was that Kennedy, Louisians. Kellogg testified positively that he w nothing in reference to any action this man or to be taken in reprobably be concluded to-morrow, and it is three other witnesses of very little prominence Monday, Potter in the meantime expecting to proceed to New Orleans to relieve some one he Democratic members who desire to return North. The Democrats are very far from satisfled with the results of Kellogg's examina-

HE PURTHER ENLIGHTENS THE POTTER CO. MITTEE.

To the Western Associated Press.
Washington, D. C., July 10.—The Potter Investigating Committee resumed its session to-day, and the examination of Senator Kellogg vas continued by Gen. Butler.

The Senator testified that, in his opinion, had resident Hayes recognized Gov. Packard by

telegraph immediately after the former's inau-guration, and followed up the same by an official cognition, as President Grant had done in his Kellogg's) case, that the people of Louisians, neuding the Nicholls faction, would have reated no trouble. He considered Packard ected as fairly as the Hayes Electors, so far as Louislana was concerned. Gen. Grant had telegraphed to the witness a day or so before he went out of office, stating that he had besitated recognizing Gov. Packard in consequence of there having been a Commission appointed to investigate the result of the Louisiana election. Referring to the MacVeagh Commission, the vitness heard, last fall, that the Sherman letter and been found among D. A. Weber's papers and that Mrs. Jenks had procured posses t through her intimacy with the Weber family.

Mrs. Jenks had called upon him in New Orlean and spoken of THE SHERMAN LETTER. While explaining the contents of the docume Mrs. Jenks sat on a sofa and pretended to be reading him the substance of the letter from a per which she held in ber hand. Being ve usy and not caring to be connected with the ffair, he advised Mrs. Jenks to call upon Mr. Packard, which he believed she did, but he was mable to relate what occurred, further than mportance to her conversation, but said: "If you want to put your neck in a halter, you go

control the police and the courts. A word to the wise is sufficient." I never attempted to induce Anderson nake a fraudulent protest. I do not remember of having conversed with him regarding the otest after the election.

Mr. Kellogg remarked that Anderson was not a man with whom he would hold such conversa ons as he had testified had occurred between

fied that, in his opinion, the statement made by James E. Anderson, to the effect that he (Anderon) had been assaulted, was nothing more no

He had requested Anderson to return to his parish, and had given him money to go back, but he remained in New Orleans and spent the money. He never employed L. B. Jenks to watch him, as he has testified. The witness pronounced as entirely imaginative and without foundation Anderson's testimony to the effect. one if Kellogy did not return Nash for the Six ongressional District, he and Weber wou arst the election, and stated that be never us

to him.

The witness, being questioned by Mr. Hiscock, stated that the testimony of E. L. Weber, with one or two exceptions, so far as it related to him (Kellogz), was entirely without foundation. He had never been informed by Weber and An-

Keliogs submitted the following lich were read:

hich were read:

BATOU SABA. Nov. 8, 1876.—Gov. Keilogo: We had intended to poll our votes in the town, but the pickets in the country prevent colored men from reaching town. We have about 600 colored men mow in town, but we have good reasons to fear they will be driven out of town. If you can get a guard for us at St. Francisville to-night all will be well. Bascome, one of the officers in charge of the troops at Bayou Sara, refuses to do anything for us.

Supervisor of Registration.

Bayou Sara. Oct. 24, 1878. — To Gov. Kellogg:
At 11 o'clock last night an attempt was made to
assassinate me. Several men mounted on horses
stopped in front of my dwelling. One of them
called messweral times. I directed a colored man
living with me to go to the fence and see what they
wanted. A moment afterwards several Winchester rife-shots were fired into my yard, and the
parties fied. About ten liegulators came in townlast night at 9 o'clock. The Democratic statements
concerning me are all malicious lies, as published.

E. L. Weben.

concerning me are all malicious lies, as published.

A LICK AT RELLET.

The witness—I would like to make a statement in regard to the testimony of Mr. Kelley, as Supervisor, of Richland Parish, as taken before the Sub-Committee at New Orleans. I see that he states that I instigated him to make a protest, and framed it. He is mistaken. I did not frame that or any other protest or affidavit used before the Returning Board. I did have some conversation with Kelley about the time he made the protest. He applied to me, stating he did not know what to do; that if he went back he would not be able to live in the parish, and I told him if he thought there was not a fair election he should make his protest if he could do so consistently, not otherwise; that it was a matter for him to judge about, and he must take the responsibility. That is all the conversation I ever had with him. I think I added he ought to do his duty irrespective of threats of golence.

The witness believed that

VIOLENCE AND INTIMIDATION had existed in the parishes of East and West Felicians. East Baton Ronge, Onachita, and Moorehouse. He thought the result of infimidation and terrorism was to destroy Republican majorities, especially in the parishes mentioned, judging from the fact of their having always gone Republican previous to 1876.

Mr. Sherman was present at the open meeting of the Returning Board daily. I am not aware that he participated in any of the proceedings of the Board to a greater extent than other visitors.

Q—While Mr. Sherman was in New Orleans,

ceedings of the Board to a greater extent than other visitors.

Q.—While Mr. Sherman was in New Orleans, do you know of his doing or saying anything either to any Supervisor with reference to a protest, or to any member of the Returning Board relative to his action? A.—No, sir, I do not. I have seen him in my office when the Returning Board officers were there, but never saw him

saw him

IN CONSULTATION WITH THEM.

Q.—I will now ask you this general question:
Do you know of any case where there was a
false, torged, or unfair protest, or any other unfair election paper, that was used before the
Returning Board of 1876?

A.—I do not,

Q.—Is there any letter which was written by
you in regard to the canvas or action of the
Returning Board that you do not wish made
public? A.—No, sir. On the contrary, if any
one has any letters written by me bearing on one has any letters written by me bearing on the election. I hope they will not delay in pub-lishing the same—the sooner the better. By Mr. Springer—How about Mrs. Jenks! Witness—Every one is included.

After the recess the examination of Senator Kellogg was resumed, and in response to a question by Springer he stated that he was acquainted with all the members of the Returning Board, and had several conversations with Gen. Anderson pending the sitting of the Board, and from him obtained general information in regard to the transactions that occured in the public sessions of the Board.

Q.—At the time the count was concluded did Anderson or any other member of the Board come to you and state that any member of the Board was disinclined to sign the report, or anything to that effect? A.—No; but Gov. Wells and Gen. Anderson stated to me that one of the colored members, Mr. Kenner, was disinclined to assume the responsibility that he would in-THE RETURNING BOARD.

to assume the responsibility that he would incur by reason of the odium that he thought would be visited upon him if he continued on the Board. I think that was about the commencement of the capvass. Gov. Wells said Kenner was rather timid, and had suffered a good deal for his relations with the Board in 1874, and he was comparatively poor, and felt that he did not really like to further heur odium connected with his position on the Returning Board.

Q.—Was not a proposition made that

SOME MONEY MUST BE RAISED for Mr. Kenner or another member of the Board? A.—No. Str.

Q.—Did not Gov. Wells say that the Democrats were using large sums of money, and it would be necessary for the Republicans to do so also? A.—I think Gov. Wells said that the Democrats were making greet efforts, and he feared they might bring to bear a great influ-

clerks or stataches, which might do damage. He thought the opposition would bring that influ-ence to bear, if necessary, to accomplish their ends. But he did not suggest the raising of money by the Republicans for the purpose of

ends. But he did not suggest the raising of money by the Republicans for the purpose of counteracting that influence, and no such measures were taken to my knowledge.

Q.—Did you not borrow about \$20,000 after the election from the Union National Bank of Chicago? A.—I did.

Q.—Who were the sureties with you upon that loan? A.—John B. Lvon, of Chicago, a commission merchant, an old friend of mine, indorsed the note, and I had some assistance from my firend C. B. Farwell, formerly a member of Congress, and, I believe, a Director in the bank, though he was not an indorser of the note. This was in August or September, 1877. That paper has since been taken up.

Q.—For what purpose did, you make that loan?

A.—It had nothing at all to do with the election. I loaned a portion, about \$14,000 or \$15,000, of the money I obtained to my crother-inlaw, C. W. Wills, and I used a portion to bay off the debts that I owed in Chicago and New Orleans.

Orleans.

The witness was questioned at length by Mr. Springer in regard to the disposition of the money thus obtained, and reiterated his statement that none of the money was used in any way in connection with the election or with the count made by the Returning Board, but that it was

PURELY A BUSINESS TRANSACTION The witness was also questioned by Springer as to the conversation held by him (witness) with Senator Spencer, at Chicago, in regard to this \$20,000 loan, and denied that he ever said or intimated to Spencer that the money was to be used for the purpose of paying one of the members of the Returning Board for political services rendered.

be used for the purpose of paying one of the members of the Returning Board for political services rendered.

Q.—Did you ever say anything to Senator Spencer about \$5,000 naving ficen paid to any member of the Returning Board previous to the final signing of the report of the Board?

A.—No, sir. If Senator Spencer has stated anything of that kind he has certainly misapprehended what I said. To put it in as emphatic and respectful language as I can use, it is certainly not correct.

Q.—Mr. William Simpson has testified before the Sub-Committee in New Orleans that he was informed by a gentleman who was present at the time in Gov. Kellogg's office that one of the members of the Returning Board declined to sign the report until he was paid \$5,000. What do you know apout it? A.—I know nothing about it whatever, except that I know there is such a man as Mr. Simpson, and he has been turned out of the Custom House, and is probably sorcheaded, and has been speculating a good deal. I have no knowledge of any such thing ever taking place.

Q.—Do you not know that certain assurances were giver to members of the Board? A.—I am not prepared to say that there was not some conversation which might have led members of the Board to believe they would be protected.

Q.—Please give us the best information you have as to what the Returning Board did expect for their services? A.—I believe that the Returning Board and its officers generally felt that if Hayes became President, there would be a Republican State administration, and in that event they would not be subject to the odium or ostracism which they knew was unavoidable if the State fell into the hands of the opposition.

Q.—Do you mean they expected to be pro-

Q.—Do you mean they expected to be pro-vided for in the way of offices? A.—No. sir; I think the only thing they expected was as I havestated—that the State Government would

havestated—that the State Government would be in harmony with the General Government, and that they would not incur, in that event, any Democratic hostility.

Q.—Didn't they have assurances that either the State or United States would reward them by public offices! A.—I do not think they had except as they might infer that they would receive that degree of encouragement from the National Government.

National Government
THAT IS USUALLY OFFICEDED
to men of that class.

The witness was then questioned at length
by the Castrinan in regard to the sending of
Emetoral returns of the State to Washington,
their being found to be irregular in form, and as
to the manner of preparing the second set of returns, and in answer to one of the questions
said that Kelly, who was said to have signed
names to Electoral certificates, was a detailed
officer on duty at the State-House.

Q-Do you know where he is now? A.—I do
not. Q.-Do you not know that at the beginning

of this investigation he was at Lake Providence, La.† A.—I heard that he was.

Q.—Have you not heard that the day he was summoned before the Sub-Committee at New Orleans he was carried off by a man employed in one of the departments here in Washington! A.—I have heard about it. I have received one or two letters on that subject. I received a letter from James Armistead, a colored man in New Orleans, formerly on the police force, in which he stated Keily had gone up the river with a man-named Kennedy, who has been emplayed here in the United States Senate. I destroyed that letter, as 4 do all letters containing scandal and rumors concerning matters of that

kind.
Q.—Did you not get leave of absence for Kennedy to leave Washington? A.—I asked Mr. French, Sergeant at Arms, to let him go, but I had no consultation with him in regard to his purpose in leaving.
Q.—Do you know where Kennedy can be found now! A.—I do not.

The Committee then adjourned until Saturday morning.

Chairman Potter expects to leave for New Orleans within a few days, and, as Hunter is absent, the Committee will be left without a quorum. It is the intention, therefore, as soon as the examination of Kellogg is concluded, to take a recess for a week or ten days.

#### LOUISIANA.

WEBER'S YARN.
NEW ORLEANS, July 12.—At the session of the Potter Sub-Committee to-day E. L. Weber was recalled and teatified regarding the occurrences in West Feliciana Parish. A suit was pending against witness for nearly \$16,000. He said he did not go back to the parish and settle the affair, because his wife was afraid for him

Cross-examined by Mr. Cox in relation to his connection with the Legislature and his ab-sence from the Packard Senate for ten days, witness stated his object was to

United States Senator. Pinchback paid witness \$1.000 for expenses. Witness then explained \$1.000 for expenses. Witness then explained his return later to the Packard Senate, and submitted a portion of the \$10,000 warrants on the State Treasury received from Twitchell as security of good faith to carry out the scheme of passing an appropriation bill of \$500,000, out of which the Insane-Asylum claims of \$10,000, heid by witness, were to be paid. Witness failing to get his claims cashed, by reason of the collapse of the Packard Government, retained the collaterals without being abie to give any very good reason why he should retain them. Witness said nimeteen Packard Senators were interested in the half-mailion scheme, and Packard promised that the bill, when passed,

ard promised that the bill, when passed, should become A LAW.

Witness said he was a member of the association in the Senate in '75 and '76 (when it included Gov. Antoine, T. C. Anderson, Twitchell, Burr, and others), for corrupt purposes. There were nineteen of them. They received \$30,000 for passing the Levee bill, and \$20,000 for passing the State-House bill. Each member of the association received \$2,000 of the money. Twitchell was President and T. C. Anderson Treasurer of the Association.

Adjourned.

RESUMPTION.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S VISIT TO NEW YORK. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

New York, July 12.—Secretary Sherman ound the New York bankers with whom he conferred fully in harmony with his views as to the practicability of resumption at any time. Mr. Sherman told these gentlemen that he felt confident the Government, with its redemption fund of \$121,000,000, was in condition to resume at once, and said he had no intention of issuing more bonds. Within a snort time he intended to begin paying checks and drafts on the Treasury in specie, and it would be his earnest aim to use what power the law gave him to reduce the premium on gold, and finally to wine it out entirely. The law authorized him to disburse specie whenever he deemed it expedient, but he could not begin to redeem greenbacks until Jan. 1, 1879, the date fixed by the Resumption could not begin to redeem greenbacks until Jan. 1, 1879, the date fixed by the Resumption act. Mr. Sherman said, further, that circumstances just at this time were all in favor of speedy resumption, and he hoped it would be brought about long before the time fixed. Mr. Sherman was asked at what date he would begin to disburse specie for Governmental expenses. He declined to fix a specific date, but said he should begin very soon. A member of the Syndicate told a reporter he would not be surprised if the sbecie disbursements are begun by the Treasfry as early as Aug. 1. "Should this be the case," he said, "the Gold Room would go out of existence at once, and resumption would be accomplished without Governmental orders. Even when the Government begins to resume 1 don't think there will be much of a rush for gold. Confidence in finance is everything. gold dollar as long get a paper one chasing value. The people are t purchasing value. The people are beginning to feel that the Treasury is solid, and hence don't think they will make a run when the da of redemption comes." Bankers think resump tion is certain by Oc.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

CONTRACTORS TO THE FRONT.
Special Depatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—There is a great influx of contractors from New York and Phila delphia, drawn by the promise of extensive work are connected with the old Rings which existed in former years, and suits against a number of In former years, and suits against a number of them are now pending in the Supreme Court of the District for violation of contract, the total of these suits being fully \$500,000. They have formed extensive combinations for the purpose of underbidding the District contractors and securing most of the work, but it is believed that the publication of their purposes will defeat their plans.

feat their plans.
BUTLER AS A BLOATED BONDHOLDER.

the their plans.

BUTLER AS A BLOATED BONDHOLDER.

Gen. Butler, in his Newburyport speech to the workingmen, asserted that he owned no United States bonds, and that his entire wealth was in real estate and several private enterprises. A curious fact, however, which the General may have forgotten in speaking hastily of his multitudinous worldly possessions is known here—that he is a very considerable holder of District of Columbia bonds, the interest of which is guaranteed by the Government, and the face value of which has increased very largely since the late legislation in favor of the District and of these bonds, which originated in the House of Representatives.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Active work on the Washington Monument will begin next week. It has been decided to place four bronze bas-relief on the four faces of the monument near the base, each one thirty by fifteen feet. Scenes in the life of Washington have been decided upon as follows: Taking command of the samy at Cambridge, surrender of Cornwallis, resignation of his command at Annapolis, add his taking the oath as President at New York. Riggers were engaged to-day in removing the unsignity roof and framework which has crowned the top of the unfinished monument for twenty-five years past.

APPOINTENTS.

APPOINTMENTS.

APPOINTMENTS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—The President has appointed Alexander Reed, of Ohio, Receiver of Public Mencys at Walla Walla, Washington Territory, Eliot C. Jewett, of Missouri, Commissioner to the Paris International Exposition: Caspar H. Stibelt, of Iowa, Consul at Campeachy, Mexico; Engene Schuyler, Consul at Birmingham, England.

THE FOUR PER CENTS.

Subscription to the 4 per cent loan, \$534,700.

DECISION SUSTAINED.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day rendered a decision affirming the action of the Commissioner of Pensions in regard to the Florida Indian-war claim of Philip Happel, of Angusta, Ga., for bounty land, rejected by the Pension Bureau under Sec. 3,480 of the Revised Statutes, which prohibits the payment of any account, claim, or demand against the United States that accrued or existed prior to April 13, 1861, in favor of any person who promoted, encouraged, or in any manner sustained the late Rebellion, or was not known to be opposed thereto and distinctly in favor of its suppression.

## A Remedy for Weak Eyes.

A Remedy for Weak Eyes.

A simple remedy for weak or sore eyes is recommended, as follows: Get a five cant cake of either-flowers at the druggast's, and steep in one gill of soft water; it mast be wiceped in bright tin or earthenware; strain nicely, and then add three drops of laudanum; bottle it tight, and keep in a cool place; then use it as a wash, letting some of it get in the eyes. Follow this and relief is certain. If the eyes are painful or much sore, make small soft compresses, wet in the mixture, and bind over the eyes at night. I can warrant the above he harmtess and sure, having tried it to a number of cases where other skill and remedies had utterly falled. If the eyes are badiy inflamed, use it very freely; and a tea made of elder-flowers, and drunk, will help cleanse the blood. Pure rock-salt and water will strengthen four weak eyes if you bathe them daily in it. I would earnestly advise you to avoid mixtures or washes containing mineral containing miner

### FOREIGN.

me of the Finishing Touches Given to the Treaty of Peace.

Arrangements for the Local Commissions and Supplementary Conference.

Opposition to the Anglo-Turkish Treaty Already Dying Out.

The English Liberals Cannot Agree Upon a Programme.

a French Garrison. The Cypriotes Hail the Arrival of the British Troops with Joy.

Rumor that Crete Ise to Be Occupied by

#### THE SETTLEMENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 12.-Mr. Baring, of the British Legation, took possession of Cyprus yesterday in the name of Great Britain.

COMMENT ABROAD. LONDON, July 12.-From what may be ared abroad, there seems to be no really serious dissatisfaction at the step England has regarding Turkey. The scare in France about Cyprus is stated to be by no means so grea among the general public as among professional politicians. The Republique Francaise continies wrathful, suggesting that the French Plenipotentiaries should protest; but more reflec Temps, deprecate any indulgence of irritation

against England.

The Manchester Guardian's Paris correspondent states positively that M. Waddington, French Minister of Foreign Affairs and Plenipotentiary in the Congress, has the strictest guarantee of English respect, for French rights

in Syria and Egypt.

The Times' Paris correspondent says: "Moderate councils may for a moment be dis-regarded, but it may be confidently predicted hat, as in the case of the Suez Canal purchase, the present irritation against England POLICY OF THE LIBERALS.

Regarding the action of the English Liberals, there is said to be growing conviction that the front opposition bench in the House of Com mons will not hastily give formal challenge to the Government's policy.

A meeting was held yesterday of Radicals who desire to urge the Liberal chiefs into action, but Lord Hartington, the Liberal leader, and his immediate friends, are stated to

BEACONSPIELD BETTER. LONDON, July 12.—Considerable anxiety was excited about Lord Beaconsfield's filness, since it is known that his private physician has gone to him, but the latest news from Berlin reports that the Premier is better.

show no disposition to give way.

BATOUM. A Berlin dispatch says: "In consequen the opposition offered by Gortschakoff, the demolition of the fortifications of Batoum has not been made obligatory upon Russia, but is

The treaty of Berlin is to be printed on parchment, and in antique type. Each signatory Power will receive a copy, signed by all the Plenipotentiaries. CRETE.

A movement is reported on foot in Crete to as an autonomous State.

BERLIN, July 12.-It is expected that the official publication of the treaty of peace will effected within a month from the date of sign ing. A sitting of the Congress was held this afternoon to complete the reading of the treaty signed to-morrow. It is probable the Congress will to-day adopt decisions relative to the local Commissions to be instituted and the supplementary Conference, which it is proposed to hold next autumn either at Constantinople

Count Schouvaloff will leave for St. Petersburg Sunday. SATISPIED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 12.—The popula s satisfied with the Augio-Turkish treaty. At the Council of Ministers to-day, the Sultan presiding, the Greek question was discuss AN IMPORTANT BUMOR. CONSTANTINOPLE, July 12 .- An unconfit

rumor is current of the projected occupation of Crete by French troops. THE TREATY PROVISIONS. LONDON, July 13-5 a. m .- The treaty of peace contains sixty clauses, and is reported to be the longest ever known. A Berlin dispatch states that during the dis-

cussion relative to the boundaries of the Baya-zid Valley, the Russians suddenly claimed the Pass of Zewin. The claim, however, was not Grave fears again arose on Thursday night. Count Schouvaloff, during the discussion of the clauses concerning the Dardanelles, having at-

tempted to restrict the Sultan's right of

ISSUING SPECIAL PERMITS for the passage of foreign men-of-war, or callthereupon declared that England considered her engagements relative to closing the straits mited to an engagement to respect the sov reign rights of the Porte in that regard. Prince Gortschakoff showed much anger, but afterwards arranged a compromise with Lord Beaconsfield by which the status quo is contin-

LONDON, July 13-5 2 m.-A Berlin specia savs that, in Thursday's sitting of the Congress, the Russian suggestion for the enactment of a clause providing for executive measures in case Turkey delayed in carrying out the treaty,

was again rejected. The clause relative to Greece, which will oblige Turkey to immediately take her claims into serious consideration, and the clause uthorizing Austrian occupation, were inserted n the treaty. All the Plenipotentiaries will eave Berlin Saturdan and Sunday. DELIGHTED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 12 .- The Cypriotes received the news of the intended occupation of their island by the English with enthusiastic joy, and telegraphed thanks to England.
TROOPS LANDED AT CYPRUS. LONDON, July 12.—A special from Syra says 1,700 British troops have landed at Larneca, on

the Island of Cyprus.
AUSTRIA AND THE PORTE. LONDON, July 13-5 a. m.-A Vienna sy says negotiations between Austria and the Porte are progressing favorably. The Turks are to withdraw from the provinces, according to a settled plan, and the fortifications and strong

#### MISCELLANEOUS. CIPHER MESSAGES IN CUBA.

positions are to be surrendered.

HAVANA, July 12.—in view of the peaceful condition of Cuba, the Captain General has removed the restrictions upon the use of ciphers in commercial telegrams, but reserves to the Government the right to require the exact translation of any cipher message before de-

NEW YORK, July 12 .- The Hon. Stephen Pre ton, Minister of Hayti to this country, has re-ceived letters from Port au Prince stating that a large fire broke out in the central part of that

down. The total loss is estimated at \$500,000.

ABVSSINIA.

It is rumored at Alexandria that King John has resigned the crown of Abyssinia in favor of King Menelek.

King Menelek.

SOUTH APRICA.

LONDON, July 12.—A Capetown (South Africa) dispatch says the Premier has informed the Assembly that the Government would issue, almost immediately, a general amnesty to the insurgent natives, excepting only a few leaders.

NEW CALEDONIA.

PARIS, July 12.—The Governor of New Caledonia has informed the Government by telegraph of the revolt of native tribes. Reinforcements will be immediately sent both from Saigon and France.

IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

In the British Parliament.

London, July 12.—In the House of Commons to-night the motion of Mitchell Henry, member from Galway, for the appointment of a Royal Commission on the treatment of prisoners was rejected,—35 to 101. The motion was made in consequence of the death of the Fenian McCarthy.

Carthy.

WILL NOT BE COMPLIED WITH.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 12.—Fawcett, the
Consular Judge, advises Minister Lavard to refuse Safvet Pasha's demand for the expulsion
of Gallinga, the correspondent of the London

## THE GREAT BAIN.

GENEVA LAKE SLOPPING OVER. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
GENEVA LAKE, Wis., July 12.—The severe

ain-storm of last night caused the lake to rise twenty inches in the last eight hours, an event which has not occurred before in eighteen years. Several hundred dollars' damage was done by the flood at Kay's Park, Russell's, and other points. Fears are entertained that the dam at the outlet of the lake will be carried away by he water, and efforts are being made to prevent

the water, and efforts are being made to prevent it. If a heavy rain-storm or southwest wind occurs to-night, the dam will no doubt be washed away, which will lower the lake four or five feet and caused immense damage in the valley below. Special Dispatch to Tac Tribus.

RICHMOND, Ill., July 12.—The terrible rainstorms of Tuesday and Thursday tilled all the streams in this section. This, added to the flood from the broken dam at Genoa Junction, filled the pound here to overflowing, and the gates gave way this morning and a portion of filled the pond here to overflowing, and the gates gave way this morning and a portion of the dam was washed out. The torrent of water rushed with tremendous force through the village during the day, causing considerable damage to streets, bridges, and outbuildings. The small creek assumed the proportions of a large river. The village was divided in two portions by the flood. The growing grain is hadly lodged, and many fields are under water. The damage sustained by farmers in this vicinity will be very large.

The damage sustained by farmers in this vicinity will be very large.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

GENOA JUACTION. Wis., July 12.—The mill-dam at this place was carried away this morning, causing an expensive delay to J. A. Plorce, the miller, and damages amounting to \$1,500. A severe rain-storm flooded the streams on Tuesday and again on last evening.

GALENA, ILL. Special Disputch to The Tribuna.
Galena, Ill., July 12.—Disastrous and heavy rain and wind storms prevailed in this vicinity last night and early Wednesday morning. Last amage was done in this immediate vicinits and along the line of the Illinois Central and uthwestern Railroads. The Galens River has been running rampant since Wednesday morning, and last night overflowed its banks morning, and last night overflowed its banks and carried down stream upwards of 200 cords of wood owned by parties in this city, 40,000 feet of lumber from the yards of Barrows, Taylor & Co., and other property too numerous to mention. The narrow-gauge track is under water for miles, and the road is badly damagred. The train from Chicago due here at 6:15 failed to arrive, and is now somewhere between Galena and Apple River. Four Illinois Central bridges between here and Council Hill, two arch culverts, and thousands of yards of track were swept away. The damage cannot possibly be repaired so as to admit of the passage of trains in a week or ten days. The Illinois Central track is intact between Galena and Dubuque. The telegraph lines cast of here are all down. I send this via Dubuque and La-Crossa.

MADISON, WIS.

Madison, Wis., July 12.- The storm in thi section for the past two days and nights was never equaled in this part of the country. Rain fell in perfect torrents almost constantly country the damage worked by the great rainstorm is almost incalculable. Crops are lying flat in Dane, Sauk, Columbia, Rock, and Green Counties, and probably others in their neighborhood. Passengers coming in on the late trains report that, on all roads, grain, corn, tobacco, clover, and hay fields are cut up and washed out in strips of many rods wide, while immense fields upon every hand are lodged beyond recovery. The railways have all suffered greatly from washouts, but the damage was immediately repaired by gangs of workmen held in readiness at every depot, and trains were delayed but little.

DUBUQUE, IA BUBUQUE, Ia., July 12 .- The two storms of Thursday morning and night have done a great deal of damage near here, of which full particulars are lacking. There is a break of set lars are lacking. There is a break of seven miles on the Illinois Central, three or four bridges and 500 feet of track being washed away, and no trains have come in since last evening from Chicago over that road. The River Road south is all right, but the mails do not come that way north. The River Road is in bad shape, and no trains are running. The Illinois Central west is all right. There is, it is feared, much damage yet to be reported. In the county at several places not far from here four or five lives were lost by lightning Thursday morning, and one house here was completely demolished. numerous

Special Disputch to The Tribune McGregor, Ia., July 12 .- A terrible sto visited this section yesterday and last night. In thirty-six hours over six inches of water fell.

The Mississippi rose three feet, and is still rising. The streets were all flooded. The railroads were badly washed. All trains were suspended to day. It will take several days to repair the railroads west of here. ROSCOE, ILL. Roscos, Ill., July 12.—A terrific rain-storm issed over this place yesterday and the night before, doing much damage to the crops and raising the creeks to flood-mark, tearing away fences and bridges. One culvert was washed out, delaying trains for some time. The lightning killed one valuable horse belonging to Sylvester Smith. The water is now subsiding.

A CHURCH QUARREL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., July 12.—The Polish (Lithuanian) Church riot of Sunday last promises to be repeated at an early day. present week something like twelve lawsuits have been tried before the local Aldermen here, all having grown out of Sunday's circus. The crowd that support the priest (Father Lanarkacrowd that support the priest (Father Lanarkawicz), number 200 in all, and they have signified their willingness to defend their pastor under all circumstances. The Littish faction, or the anti-priest crowds, as they are called, number at least 300, and are described as being dangerous characters. They say openly that they will get rid of the pastor in some way before the next two weeks, if Archbishop Wood does not remove him. They allege their willingness to drive him out of town. Considerable excitement was created this morning when it was learned that the Littusmans were negotiating with the Keystone Guards, of Shenandoah, for the purchase of their guns and ammunition. One of the Littish party was asked what they intended doing with the runs, when he rebiled, "To shoot our enemies." It is feared that blood will be spilt before the present trouble is over, and the authorities are preparing for the worst. Father Lanarkawicz will read mass on Sunday morning, and, in anticipation of seping a fight, a crowd of people will locate themselves on the hillside above the church during the progress of the services.

Hear.

New York World

A Loquacious Barber, being desirons of replenishing his Stock of Bear's grease, and
knowing a Bank whereou a wild Bear slept,
armed himself with his Razor and proceeded
noiselessly and on tiptoe to the Spot. He was
just about to take the Bear by the Nose and
cut his Throat, when his Professional Instinct
impelled him to ask his intended victim if he
would not have a Bottle of Micepherous, to
prevent the failing out of his hair! Thus apprised of his danger, the Feroclous Plantigrade
had no Difficulty in killing the Loquacious
Barber.

#### TRADE.

Semi-Annual Business Comments ary of Dun, Barlow & Co.

The Most Disastrous Six Months Known in Commercial History.

#### Inferences Drawn from the Present Sites tion and Puture Outlook.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The review of the bushness failures for the past six months, as recorded by Messrs. Dun, Barlow & Co., is of serious interest to the mercantile community: onths of the present year are 5,825, against 4,749 in 1877, an increase as against 4,749 in 1877, an increase of over 1,000 in number, equal to nearly 25 per cent. The liabilities for the first half of 1878 are \$180,000,000 as against \$90,000,000 for the same period of last year, a percentage of increase still These figures are of grave import as an tion of the state of trade. Never before in an equal period in the history of the country have business misfortunes been so numerous or ag-gregated an amount of loss by bad debts so great. But, before accepting these statistics as true test of the present condition of bu

some POINTS TO BE CONSIDERED
which might materially mitigate the unfavorable conclusions, otherwise inevitable. That
any substantial progress toward business properity could have been made in the face of the adverse circumstances of the past six m would be a matter of surprise. On the considering the preceding period of depress and distress, the business misfortunes of t half-year have not been greater.

THE ADVERSE CONDITIONS are stated to be an unusually open winter, sulting in a greatly-reduced absorption of he goods, which are to a large extent carried or an art of Congress on goods, which are to a large extent carried over; the discussions in and out of Congress on the Silver bill, and the impairment of confidence resulting from anxiety about financial quastions; the possibility of changes in the tariff; the repeal of the National Bankrupt law, which compelled many whose circumstances required that they should seek relief under the old law, and led others, who might have paid in full, to condition activities the discoverage. apply for relief; the discouraging cumstances were only temporary in their dun-tion, and that certain of them (as in the case of etc.) may have a tendency to lessen the nu of failures hereafter, are points in favor of t future, and, therefore,

HOWEVER DISCOURAGING the figures above presented may at first appear, it would be unfair to regard them as an inder it would be untair to regard them as an inder to the real or permanent condition of the coun-try. There are other indexes to the condition of fusiness which are of greater value in determining the future. That there are still too many in business in proportion to its volume and profitableness, there is no de-nying, and that failures are likely to occur while this condition, least a county correlate, but this RAPIDLY RECOVERING ITSELP,

and that, by the success of agricultural opera-tions, great bodies of producers over vast sec-tions of the country are materially increasing facturing centres depression still reigns, and no revival is hoped for so long as the capacity to produce so immens-ly exceeds the probable demand. That this view has become a settled conviction in many minds, even among the operatives themselves is a hopeful sign, for the necessity will the become apparent that a numerous class should adapt themselves to other industries, and the fact that at Government and other land agencies there have been very frequent artions for farms from those hitherto enga

other pursuits is one of THE MOST CHERKING SIGNS OF THE TIMES effort be better sh movement from manufacturing centres to the ness on the part of wholesale merchants in re-fusing settlements and compromises in the event of failure, a similar movement could be induced among the large army of unnecessary retailers and middlemen now dividing up to-tween them the limited trade of the hour, an early solution would be found for many diff culties from which the business of the co-culties. That these results will be of acc-gradually accomplished is certain, and sooner the better for all concerned. These

INDICATIONS OF AN ENCOURAGING CHARACTER The enormous amounts realized from both natural and manufactured products exported, the certainty of magnificent crops, the col resources, all point to a steady gain in national wealth. The probability of early resumption of a pacte-payment is another most encouraring circumstance, and taken in connection with the likelihood that values have touched their lowest point, will result in begetting a degree of certainty and stability to which the trade of the country has been a stranger for some time past. The repeal of the Ranting law, it is thought by some, will been a stranger for some time past. The r of the Banking law, it is thought by some, have a good effect in

have a good effect in

WEEDING OUT OF BUSINESS
that class of persons, both traders and officials,
who have hitherto availed themselves of its provisious to make money by failures, and, though
the evils incident to the preferences permittad
by the action of various State laws seserious to contemptate, nevertheless the experiment of the abrogation of the
national law will, for the time being at any
rate, remove a cause to which has been attribnational law will, for the time being at an rate, remove a cause to which has been attributed, whether justly or not, no small portion of the trouble which it has been our duty is chronicle. Never before were there present to many conditions essential and contributive to confidence as at present appear, and, though it would be

many conditions essential and contributive to confidence as at present appear, and, though it would be

to indulge in expectations of a rapid return to prosperity, it is next to impossible that the immediate future can be otherwise than encouraging to those whose affairs are in a condition is avail themselves of better times.

THE REPORT PROM CHICAGO says there is no division of opinion as to the promise of a large harvest of small grain, and fine prospects of an abundant corn crost throughout the Northwest, excepting a portion of Illinois and Southern Iowa, where too much rain has fallen. Even is these portions the recent favorable weather has worked great good. Such a large crop following that of last year is almost certain to obtain low prices, and herein the too sanguine, its thought, will be disappointed. At the opsing of trade last fall the prospects were so fattering that the country merchants bought hearily, and winter compelled them.

TO CARRI OVER LARGELY of their heavy goods, so it is expected that the trade for this fail will begin light as compared with last year, but be steady said there are no drawbacks now unforesee. If there are no drawbacks now unforesee, if there are the drawbacks now unforesee. The collections so far have been up to the average of the past two years, though a great mail of the country merchants have asked for indiagence till after harvest.

THE MILWAUKHE FALL TRADE expected to be fair, though not as large as fail. Collections have not come near up to the expectations of the merchants and the wants at trade.

Matrimonial Alliances in High Life.

London World.

There is a rumor that the Princess of Wal
oungest eister Thyra is to marry the Princess.

MOURNIN

The Old Story of

Uses and Abuses of An Emp

A bill was filed yeste by Roxana Scott et al. widow and second wife once a prominent citiz ber of the City Count which it is alleged the old defendant shortly befored to do so through on the part of the widow ants are Mary Ross, and provision is made dren of the first m ogel, of New York Ch San Francisco; and San etty. Jacob Harris, who a second wife, married became Mrs. Rachael An would appear, trained the way he should go, going it, let him depar eyes and a throbbing clasped a deed making erty, and, in effect. There was one

which the heirs read with sorrow:

I, Jacob Harris, of the C of Cook, State of Illinois, posing mind and memorities, my hist will and tests and testangents by me madannulled, and set aside.

First—I direct that all the time of my death, or pecually any and all incumination may account upon Lots

I, in Jennings' Subdivisite fett's Subdivisite of the S. W. ½ of Sec. 10, the third principal meridial discharged.

My executrix—is hereby proceeds of any part of in personal, she may see fit that purpose, to pay and including the incumbrance mentioned, as well as cost Second—I give, devise, beloved wife, Rachael Ann funt daughter, Laura M. H. share alske, one-half of all the without limitation.

Third—I give, devise, daughter, now Mrs. Euge City of New York, one-see one-half of the balance of item second hereof.

Fourth—I give, devise, daughter, now Mrs. Joseps seventh of the remaining of my estate mentioned in Fifth—I give, devise, devise,

of my estate mentioned in Fifth—I give, devise, daugnter, now Mrs. Job dren, now or hereafter and share alike, one-saif of the balance of tem second hereof.

Sixth—I give, devise, daugnter, now Mrs. Be the Francisco, Cal., or the remaining one-half of mentioned in item second Sceenth—I give, devise, devise, daughter, now Mrs. Be the remaining one-half of mentioned in item second Sceenth—I give, devise, mentioned in item seconomics of the mentioned in item seconomics one-half of mentioned in item seconomics. He mentioned in item seconomics of the tioned in item seconomics of the tioned in item seconomics of the mentioned in item seconomics. The mentioned in item seconomics of the remaining one-state mentioned in item seconomics. The mentioned in item seconomics of the remaining one-state mentioned in item seconomics. Mary Conover, now living near the Vil Crawford County, one-seventh of the

hereof.

heeventh—I hereby Rachael Ann Harris, this my last will and she be not required to her individual bond.

Tweifth—I hereby hill and complete now she shall have been Court having prob-sell, and convey all personal, and mixed my debts existing a death or accruing the further purpos discharging the several leg in provided for as occasion to such purchaser or pur

In witness whereof I seal, this 28th day of I On the 25th of Septe Rachael N. Harris for pre testamentary, and a boud in the Probate Court, issued.

The petition placed the \$3,000; but by the inventerty consisted of househd \$60; claims, marked des \$685; and the real-estate

\$685; and the real-estate
Subdivision of the W. 3/
14, incumbered to A. S. 1
name of the present hole
unknown. In the petitic
was stated to be \$2,000
brance, but the inventor
no value above the incun
The widow was awar
quished that, and took th
\$467 in money. 5037 in money.

When the heirs had this inventory, they be the meaning of these which they were to get which they were to get u meaning there was in avin nothing. They knew man of wealth, and that late period, he had been ble real estate. So they and they scarched the arccords in the Recorder's a deed of Sept. 1, 1877, b and Rachel A. Harris, o Park, Cook County, and the consideration of \$1, v to George H. Sidwell, of all interest in the fo estate: Lots 10 and 11, as Lot 12, in Block 4, in the City of Chicago, ing all rights under Also, in consideration of Also, in consideration of H. Sidwell all interest scribed property: The so H. Sidwell all interest scribed property: The as & in Block 4 in Clark's A 14. On the same day, 15. Only incumbrance trust deed of \$50,000. Mr. Harris and his wife, being Trustee—an incumerty is well able to stand is about \$150,000.

The discovery of these the whole matter, and 1511.

THE COMPLAIN:
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They claim that, when h
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began to worry and pe
suade him to give
So long as a
understanding remained

History.

ght materially mitigate the unfavor-clusions otherwise inevitable. That tantial progress toward business prosuld have been made in the face of the freumstances of the past six me e a matter of surprise. On the is a subject for congratulation that, ing the preceding period of depression ess, the business misfortunes of the have not been greater.

THE ADVERSE CONDITIONS d to be an unusually open winter, re-n a greatly-reduced absorption of heavy lich are to a large extent carried over; assions in and out of Congress on the ssions in and out of Congress on the il, and the impairment of confidence from anxiety about financial queste possibility of changes in the tariff; I of the National Bankrupt law, which d many whose circumstances required y should-seek relief under the old law, there, who might have paid in full, to relief; the discouraging steady defices of merchandise. That these circumstances are not to the constant of the c that certain of them (as in the case of the certain of them (as in the case of the Bankrupt law, resumption, have a tendency to lessen the number eafter, are points in favor of the

nd, therefore, HOWEVER DISCOURAGING al or permanent condition of the coun-tre are other indexes to the condition less which are of greater value running the future. That there oo many in business in proportion to he and profitableness, there is no de-did that failures are likely to occur while lition lasts, is equally certain; but this after the fact that the country is a bodies of producers over vast sec-

centres depression still reigns, revival is hoped for so long capacity to produce so immensels the probable demand. That this become a settled conviction in many ren among the operatives themselves, eful sizu, for the necessity will then pparent that a numerous class should maselves to other industries, and the at at Government and other land there have been very frequent applica-farms from those hitherto engaged in

OF CHERRING SIGNS OF THE TIMES. better shaped than in encouraging at from manufacturing centres to the ds of the West and South. If, by firmher bart of wholesale merchants in restitements and compromises in the failure, a similar movement could be ation would be found for many diffi-That these results will be of necessity accomplished is certain, and the better for all concerned. There are

ons of an encouraging character.

It is a mount of the like in the continued the distribution of the continued to a steady gain all wealth. The probability of eaumption of specie-payments most encouraging circumstance, and, connection with the likelihood that the touched their lowest point, will rejecting a degree of certainty and stawhich the traue of the country has anger for some time past. The repeating law, it is thought by some, will deflect in weeding law, it is thought by some, will deflect in weeding law, it is thought by some, will deflect in weeding out of promake money by failures, and, though neident to the preferences permitted action of various State laws are contemplate, nevertheless the exoft he abrogation of the law will, for the time being at any live a cause to which has been attributed in the present and contributive to Never before were there present so dittions essential and contributive to as at present appear, and, though it

ditions essential and contributive to as at present appear, and, though it the transfer of the expectations of a rapid return to it is next to impossible that the imiture can be otherwise than encourages whose affairs are in a condition to selves of better times.

THE REPORT FROM CHICAGO is no division of opinion as to the a large harvest of small grain, and seets of an abundant corn crop the Northwest, excepting a portion and Southern -lowa, where too ain has fallen. Even in the following the example of the Northwest, excepting a portion and Southern -lowa, where too is no division to the fallen. Even in the following the fallen. Even in the following the following the example of the season advances, if he drawbacks now unforescentions so far have been up to the averpast two years, though a great many try merchants have asked for industrier harvest.

HE MILWAUKEN FALL TRADE obe fair, though not as large as last ections have not come near up to the assort the many of the merchants and the wants of the merchants and the wants of

among the merchants is most hope for the past season have been in ex-revious years, and collections fair, reports are most satisfactory."

monial Alliances in High Life.

Landon World,
a rumor that the Princess of Wales,
sister Thyra is to marry the Princes also that, the Princess Beatrice will to the new Duke of Cumberland, ake his money from Bismarck and meelf with an English title and a

misel with all Engine his bride.

no truth in the report that Lord is to marry Miss Graham, sister of so of Montrose; neither is there any he reported marriage of the Hongrer to Lady heatrice Cecil.

#### MOURNING HEIRS.

The Old Story of the Step-Mother's Wiles.

Uses and Abuses of Warranty-Deeds-An Empty Will.

A bill was filed vesterday in the Circuit Court by Rozana Scott et al. vs. Rachael Ann Harris, widow and second wife of the late Jacob Harris, once a prominent citizen of Chicago and a mem-ber of the City Council, to set aside a deed which it is alleged the old gentleman made to the defendant shortly before his death, being induced to do so through undue influence exerted on the part of the widow. The other complainants are Mary Ross and Henry W. Harris, but provision is made for the other chil-dren of the first marriage coming in and joining in the proceedings. These are Martha Vogel, of New York City; Ellen Ferguson, of Sen Francisco; and Sarah F. Mattocks, of this a second wife, married a school-teacher, who became Mrs. Rachael Ann Harris, and who, it would appear, trained up the old gentleman in the way he should go, and, when he had done eyes and a throbbing heart, while her hands ped a deed making over to her all his prop erty, and, in effect, completely "busting the riage, a Laura M. Harris, the only one in the two family groups not of age.

FOLLOWING IS THE WILL,
which gives promise of a copious estate, and which the heirs read with pleasure mixed with

which the heirs read with pleasure mixed with morrow:

I, Jacob Harris, of the City of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinols, being of sound and disposing mind and memory, do make and publish his, my last will and testament. Alt former wills and testaments by me made are hereby revoked, annulied, and set aside.

First—I direct that all my just debts existing at the time of my death, or accruing thereafter, especially any and all incumbrance or incumbrances that may have been or may be placed by me or on my account upon Lots 18, 19, 20, 21, in Block I, in Jennings' Subdivision of Jennings & Moffett's Subdivision of the S. 60 acres of the E. 14 of the S. W. 14 of Sec. 10, T. 38, N. R. 14 east of the third principal meridian, shall be first paid and discharged.

the third principal meridian, shall be first paid and discharged.

My executrix is hereby authorized to use the proceeds of any part of my estate, either real or personal, she may see fit to sell and dispose of for that purpose, to pay and discharge all my debts, including the incumbrance or incumbrances above mentioned, as well as costs of administration.

Second—I give, devise, and bequeath onto my beloved write, Rachael Ann Harris, and my now infant daughter. Laura M. Harris, jointly, share and share alike, one-half of all the balance of my estate, without limitation.

Third—I give, devise, and bequeath unto my daughter, now Mrs. Rugene Vogel, now of the City of New York, one-seventh of the remaining one-half of the balance of my estate mentioned in item second hereof:

Fourth—I give, devise, and bequeath unto my daughter, now Mrs. Joseph R. Scott (widow), one-seventh of the remaining one-half of the balance

and share alike, one-seventh of the remaining one-half of the balance of my estate mentioned in item second hereof.

Sixth—I give, devise, and bequeath unto my daughter, now Mrs. Bernard Ferguson, now of San Francisco, Cal., one-half of the balance of my estate mentioned in item second hereof.

Secath—I give, devise, and bequeath unto William S. Towle, son of my daughter, now Mrs. Bernard Ferguson, one-half of one-seventh of the remaining one-half of the balance of my estate mentioned in item second hereof.

Eighth—I give, devise, and bequeath unto my son, Henry W. Harris, one-seventh of the remaining one-half of the balance of my estate mentioned in item second hereof.

Nath—I give, devise, and bequeath unto my daughter, now Mrs. Sarah F. Mattocks, wife of John Mattocks, of Chicago, Illinois, one-seventh of the remaining one-half of the balance of my estate mentioned in item second hereof.

Tenth—I give, devise, and bequeath unto Mrs. Mary Conover, now wife of George Conover, now living near the Village of Spring, on a farm in Crawford County, in the State of Pennsylvania, one-seventh of the remaining one-half of the balance of my estate mentioned in item second hereof.

Executio—I hereby appoint my beloved wife,

Ease. In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal, this 28th day of December, A. D. 1876.

JACOB HARRIS. Witnesses: E. H. SARONT, H. W. PALMER.

On the 25th of September, the petition of Rachael N. Harris for proof of will and letters testamentary, and a bendfor \$11,000, were fitted in the Probate Court, and the letters were

in the Probate Court, and the letters were issued.

The petition placed the value of the estate at \$3,000; but by the inventor the personal property consisted of household goods, \$379; cash, \$50; claims, marked desperate, \$6,291; claims, \$825; and the real-estate of Lot 6, Block 5, in Subdivision of the W. ¾ of N. W. ¼ Sec. 3, 38, 14, incumbered to A. S. Bramer for \$2,500, the name of the present holder of the note being unknown. In the petition the value of the lot was stated to be \$2,000 more than the incumbrance, but the inventory sets forth that it had no value above the incumbrance of the present holder \$1,085, but relinquished that, and took the household goods and \$657 in money.

GREAT WRATH.

The widow was awarded \$1,055, but renquished that, and took the household goods and \$657 in money.

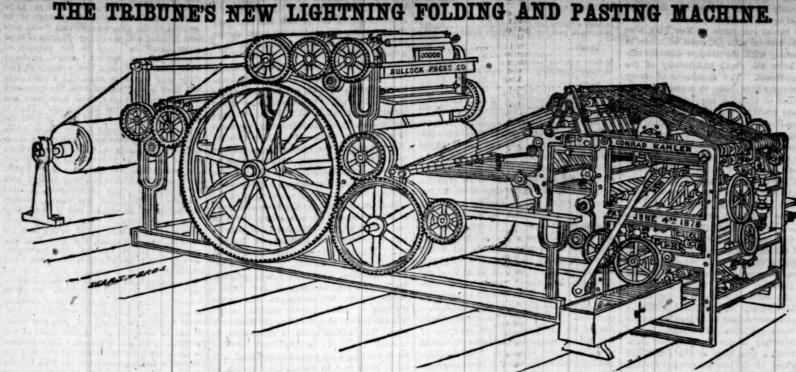
GREAT WRATH.

When the heirs had finished meditating over this inventory, they began to ask themselves the meaning of these halves and sevenths which they were to get under the will, or what meaning there was in a will which gave shares in nothing. They knew their father had been a man of wealth, and that certainly, up to a very late period, he had been possessed of considerable real estate. So they began to investigate, and they searched the scriptures, or rather the records in the Recorder's office, and they found a deed of Sept. 1, 1877, by which Jacob Harris and Rachel A. Harris, of the Town of Hyde Park, Cook County, and State of Illinois, for the consideration of \$1, convey and quit-claim to George H. Sidwell, of the City of Chicago, all interest in the following described real estate: Lots 10 and 11, and the south 42 reet of Lot 12, in Block 4, in Clarke's Addition to the City of Chicago, releasing and walving all rights under the Homestead law. Also, in consideration of \$1 to the same George H. Sidwell all interest in the following described property: The south ½ of Lot 3 and Lot 4 in Block 4 in Clark's Addition, S. W. ½ 22, 39, 14. On the same day, George H. Sidwell and Julia A. Sidwell, his wife, in consideration of \$1 conveved to Rachel A. Harris the property before described.

The only incumbrance on this property is a trust deed of \$50,000, made Feb. 15, 1877, by Mr. Harris and his wife, Mr. Henry J. Sheidon being Trustee—an incumbrance which the property is about \$150,000.

The discovery of these conveyances explained the whole matter, and prompted the present bill.

THE COMPLAINING CHILDREN
by the first marriage show that, while the same affection existed between them and their father after his second marriage as before, yet none of them saw as much of him after that date. They claim that, when he was taken sick in the summer of 1577, he became enfeebled and debilitated, and actually incapable of managing his affairs. Then it was, they allege, that the second wife, with a view of obtaining all his property, and defrauding the children of the first wife of their lawful inheritance under the will, began to worry and perplex him, and to permade him to give her all the property. So long as a tolerable share of understanding remained, they say, he refused to yield to her persuasive arts. But the "articles and devices of which cunning women are anable" conquered. Rachel would sometimes pretend to him that he was indebted to exple who would take advantage of his sirkbess and infirmity, seize his property, and sacrifice it by legal process, and deprive both him, her, and the children of the same, unless it was conveyed to her. Then she would tell him he was too sak and infirm to manage his affairs, and suggested that she, having the advantage of youth and clear faculties in her favor, could and would, if he were so minded as to convey marghing to har, manage it in the terest of



The mechanical department of a great daily newspaper is an interesting and instructive study. Generally the public knows less about it than about the manner in which the editorial, news, and other similar departments are conducted. At 4 o'clock in the morning,—the hour of going to press,—there is a lively scene in the basement of The Tribune Building. To a visitor unacquainted with press-room routine, the sight of a sore of men and boys hurrying to and fro, the deafening clash and clatter of the presses, the network of belting and other paraphernalia, would be quite bewildering. But throughout this seeming chaos there is perfect order and system. The presses bewildering. But throughout this seeming chaos there is perfect order and system. The presses devour the huge rolls of white paper with startling rapidity, and turn out the great heaps of printed and folded sheets which are carried out in carts, and wagons, and armfuls to supply the reading public of Chicago and the West with the latest news.

with the latest news. Besides the many and wonderful improvements in presses that have been made during the past few years, and which have been described from time to time in these columns, the necessities of the city newspapers of standing and circulation have demanded the introduction of still other have demanded the introduction of still other labor-saving machinery. Papers have not only to be printed, but to be folded into portable shape, and until recently this work has been performed by hand. Even now many of the London journals are without folding-machines of any kind, and employ a vast number of boys and men to carry on this work, which American inventive genius has succeeded in accomplishing through the agency of a simple and heavilled.

succeeded in accomplishing through the agency of a simple and beautiful machine attached to the press. There are now in this country three differthe cut above, and which is called the elevator. At this point the two half sheets separate as if by magic, one ascending up over the elevator and the ent styles of folding and pasting machines at-tached, but only one of these has as yet been other going underneath. The elevator performs

est styles of felding and pasting machine-simachines in the continued in item second hereof.

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machine and the continued in item second hereof.

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In S. Touck, son of the balance of my state
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gether to pay the widow's award. The widow has taken possession of the property, consisting of stores, dwellings, and the hotel referred to, and is receiving rents, managing and controlling the same, and depriving complainants and the other children, so attempted to be disinherited, of their rights in the premises. In view of all of which, they pray that the deed may be set aside, and the property distributed under the will.

Messrs. Edridge & Tourtellotte are counsel for complainants.

Messrs. Edridge & Tourtellotte are counse' for complainants.

MR. SIDWELL.

A reporter called on Mr. Sidwell and asked him what he knew of the deed. He said he did not recollect the circumstances attending the transfer of the property to him, and the retransfer to Mrs. Harris, but if the records showed that to have been done it must be true. He had done such acts, simply as a matter of accommodation. Mr. Harris and he were very intimate,—had known each other for vears,—and he predation. Mr. Harris and he were very intimate, —had known each other for vears,—and he presumed Mr. Harris would come to him rather than to a stranger. As to his motive, he knew nothing,—did not recollect if anything was said on the subject; but he didn't think it likely that Mr. Harris would have told him the "animus." In such matters, he asked the advice of friends as to his personal responsibility, and they probably told him none attached. He asked the reporter what the consideration was, and, when told \$1, said that that showed he was not benefited in any way. He had bought and sold—handled a great deal of real estate, and the matter had passed out of his mind.

Hoe folder takes up thirty feet, and the other on twenty-four feet. This difference in size, as well as its simpler method of operation, is due to the absence of the cumbrons cylinders which are so prominent a feature of the other folders. In order to describe the processes of the ma-

are carried through just as easily by only turning a single screw, and thus preventing one half-sheet from switching off and going over the elevator.

From here the sheet is carried forward to the folder proper, where it makes its first right angle fold by means of a reciprocating or direct folding blade with a rotary cam. This folding-blade is a decided improvement on the others now in use, most of which have a projecting arm rising and flapping down in a most unwieldy manner, and extremely liable to get out of order. The folding-blade pushes the sheet already once folded between two rollers that have a double set of tape, upon which it is carried downward to the next set of rollers, where the third fold is effected, also at of rollers, where the third fold is effected, also at right angles. There another folding-blade pushes it between yet another set of rollers, with a double is between yet another set of rollers, with a double set of tape, which carried it down to the fourth folt. Then the paper—printed, cut, folded, and pasted—is dropped into the box beneath.

To describe the operations of this wonderful invention requires a great many words, but in reality the machine is simplicity itself. And let no man imagine that the operations are performed as slowly as the description might seem to indicate. When the machinery is in motion, the sheets fly so swiftly through the folder that the eye cannot so swiftly through the folder that the eye cannot possibly follow their evolutions, and it is even im-

paper-offices the other day by the announcement that Minister Noyes had been entertained at dinner in Cincinnait by the Hon. Washington McLean. One journal referred to this little social festivity as a great political event, and another declared it to be wholly unaccountable. But, if Sunday's dinner seemed by with the fate of parties, what will these gentlemen think of the dinner given in honor of the same Minister Noyes on Monday's Mr. McLean brought together around his hospitable board a party of politicians; Mr. Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati Gazette, achieved the much more remerkable feat of collecting the most incongrous of children. With Washington McLean, and John R. McLean, and Murat Haistead, and B. Eggleston, and Mr. Smith himself seated in the same room and drinking from the same bottle, Mr. Noyes must nave rubbed his eyes and doubted whether he could be awake. Here were men who had been threatening one another with pistols, and denouncing one another, time out of mind, as miscreants of the most diabolical kind. Yet we do not learn that the feativities were interrupted by the percentory bullet or the positive cowhide. Nothing popped more dangerous than a cork or so, and we have no doubt that the party was as pleasant as good company and a genial host could make it.

This direct tendency toward personal gov-

This direct tendency toward personal govthe ductor tendency toward personal government is the most significant, and, as we hold, the most dangerous, element of a foreign policy that has culminated in the occupation of Cyprus and the protectorate of Asiatic Turkey. Englishmen have boasted that their ancient monarchy was in reality a crowned republic, with its acting Postator.

that how even thought must consider the second and done such acts, simply as a matter of accommodate and done such acts, simply as a matter of accommodate and the second acts of the second and the protectorate of Asiatic Trackey. Englishmen have lossated that their ancient monarchy was in the think it likely that the didn't think it likely that Mr. Harris would have tool him the 'aminus.' In such matters, he asked the advice of friends as to his personal responsibility, and they probably tool thin none attached. He asked the second as to his personal responsibility, and they repeated as to his personal responsibility, and they are the second as to his personal responsibility, and they are the second as to his personal responsibility, and the second as to his personal responsibility, and the second as th

ossible to tell the difference in shape between the neets all folded and the sheets approaching the The Democratic managers want Grant for the next Republican candidate, occause they believe he can be more castly beaten than almost any other Republican who is likely to be selected. The Repub-

two operations; by means of a fountain of paste in

two operations; by means of a fountain of paste in the interior, from which there is a continuous flow, the half sheets are pasted together in the middle, and almost simultaneously the sheets are given one fold. The elevator is a most important factor in the machine, as it not only does double duty, but takes the place of the cylinders that occupy that position in other machines. It is a decided simplification and improvement. Half-sheet supplements are carried through just as easily by only turning a single screw, and thus preventing one half-sheet

#### THE CROPS.

IOWA. Special Disputches to The Tribune.
BUSSEY, Marion Co., July 12.—Spring-wheat harvest commenced. Fair promise for more than an average crop. Quality excellent. Fall wheat and rye extra good. Prespects now for a heavy crop of corn. Oats very good. The rust seems to have done but little injury.

CEDAR DALE, Cedar Co., July 12.-With the resent fine corn weather, this crop will be fair.
Color good. Spring wheat injured by rust and
fly. Oats and barley all right.
SPERRY, Des Moloes Co., July 12.—Spring
wheat is better than was expected. No question but the corn crop will be short. Not more

than half a crop in this county.

ALGONA, Kossuth Co., July 12.—Spring wheat yellow and rusted. Corn doing finely. Oats looking well.

GARNER. Hancock Co., July 12.—Corn is looking fine for the stand. Good color and growing well.

looking fine for the stand. Good color and growing well.

Moffar's Grove. Guthrie Co., July 12.—Weather fine. Prospects now indicate a short crop of corn. Gats, bariev. and flax are coming forward in good shape. Wheat will fail 25 per cent of last year's crop.

Fort Dobge. Webster Co., July 12.—Stand of corn in this county is good. Growing finely. Some rust in the spring wheat.

Woodsrock, Wright Co., July 12.—Corn is a fair stand. Outlook now for two-thirds of a crop. Wheat and oats promise a better yield than in 1877.

Lorr's Creek, Humboldt Co., July 12.—Considerable complaint of rust on wheat. Oats have lodged badly. Corn is a fair stand, but the crop will be short.

Wilton, Muscatine Co., July 12.—Harvest has commenced. Oats and wheat have improved within the last few days. Fair crop. Think now we will have an average crop of corn.

Palmyra. Warren Co., July 12.—We have a PALMYRA, Warren Co., July 12.—We have a

Palmyra, Warren Co., July 12.—We have a better prospect for corn than for several years. Clean and mostly "laid by." Small grain on rolling land promising an average crop.

Lyons, Clinton Co., July 12.—Rye and barley are being cut and yielding very finely. Outs heading well. Some rust on wheat and some lodged, but on the whole the crop looks well. Corn is coming on in good shape. Crop not quite as good as last season.

CEDAR FALLS, Blackhawk Co., July 12.—Our out crop will be heavy. Much of it lodged. Corn is doing nicely. Prospect is good for a fair crop. Wheat is looking finely, but some compolant of rust. Harvest by the 15th inst.

MANCHESTER, Delaware Co., July 12.—Spring wheat badly rusted. Chinch-bugs working. Some oats good. Corn is doing well. Will make an average crop. Some oats good. Corn is doing well. Will make an average crop.

GLIDDEN, Carroll Co., July 12.—The hot weather has greatly improved the prospects for corn. The growth of all smail grains is immense. Some rust.

ESTHERVILLE, Emmett, Co., July 12.—Cannot expect over half of a crop of corn. Fine growing weather. Some rust on the wheat.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Rock Co., July 12.—Winter wheat just ready to cut. Heavy and good. Dats and barley first-rate. So is spring wheat. Corn growing, and stands fairly.
WOODSTOCK, Richland Co., July 12.—Winter wheat will be a very heavy crop. Spring wheat, oats, and bariey promise a full crop. Winter barley is good.

BLACK CREEK, Outsgamie Co., July 12.-BLACK CREEK, Outsgamie Co., July 12.—
Spring wheat, cats, and barley never lookedbetter. Corn greatly improved.
HUDSON, St. Croix Co., July 12.—Spring
wheat, barley, and cats are looking finely. No
rust or insects. Good deal of grain lodged.
WATERTOWN, Wis., July 12.—A heavy rain
which set in Wednesday night, falling almost
uninterruptedly for nearly thirty hours, has retarded haying operations in this section of
country, and it is feared injured, to some extent, the hay roop that is down and unstacked.
Some marshes and meadlows are so wet that
cutting on them will be done with great difficulty, and work on a few of them will have to
be abandoned for the present. Some fields of
wheat and oats have been lodged by the rain.

ILLINOIS. Special Dispatches to The Tribung.

BARLEYVILLE, Ogle Co., July 12.—Cutting rye. Barley, spring wheat, and oats filling well.
Rye heavy crop. Corn is improving fast. Standuneven. Cultivating about done.
Marissia, St. Clair Co., July 12.—New winter

wheat is being threshed. Yield not as good as was expected. Average for St. Clair County was expected. Average for St. Clair County will be about fifteen bushels. Grain is A No. 1. Corn looks well. Growing fast. Stand is good. KKGXVILLE, KROX CO., July 12.—Spring wheat will be ready to cut this week. Oats promise a very heavy yield. Corn doing well. The general prospects for crops of all kinds is better than last season.

Sparks' Hill. Hardin Co., July 12.—Winter wheat nearly all stacked. None threshed. Will average ten bushels. Corn has been seriously damaged by the flood of July 1.

INGRAHAM, Jasper Co., July 12.—Winter wheat yielding fifteen bushels. Quality good. Much will go forward at once. Outlook for corn Door.

NEBO, Pike Co., July 12.—Some winter wheat

elevator. The perfected papers drop into the receptacle at the bottom at the rate of 250 per minute, and it keeps one person extremely busy to simply lift out the papers as they drop, and keep the box clear. The capacity of the folder is only limited by the capacity of the press, and, as is well known, the Bullock press is simply unapproachable in speed. From 12,000 to 15,000 copies per hour are easily turned off, and this amount could be increased to the extent that wear and tear of iron and steel can be made to endure.

The machine now in use in This Tribuxus office is the first one that has been constructed. A second one is now being completed, and will be in operation by the lat of August, when all copies of This Tribuxus will be delivered to subscribers and to newsdealers cut, folded, and pasted. It should be stated that this is a single folder, attached to a single press, and its value can be illustrated by the fact that, in order to secure an equal speed, the manufacturers of one of the other folders have been compelled to build a double press with a double folder, entailing a tar greater cost to the purchaser and taking up more room when in operation. Mr. Kahler, the inventor of This Tribuxus folder, is a practical pressman, having been in charge of This Tribuxus press-rooms for twenty-three years. When he first took the position in 1855, he, with the assistance of a single old-fashioned thee press, capable of printing the one side of about 2,000 copies an hour. At present there are required two Bullocks and one Hoe press, with two engineers, four stereotypers, nine pressmen. a paper-wetter, and eight mailers to dispose of the immense edition of the paper. It takes alix toos of white paper to satisfy the demand for This Sundar Tribuxus alone. In conclusion, it may be said that this invention of Mr. Kahler's is entirely original he having increased and it is the only folder and paster that is now in operation which admits the running of the press to its full capacity, and does its work perfectly. threshed. Yielding from fifteen to twenty bushels. Quality much better than that of 1877. Corn very backward.

Bristol, Kendail Co., July 12.—Spring wheat and oats are beginning to turn. Good deal of rust. Corn, compared with last year at this time, is not 50 per cent of a cron.

Grensup, Cumberland Co., July 12.—Wheat all harvested. Large crop. Damsged slightly by rain. Oats coming on finely. Corn prospects poor. Half a crop.

Muscoutah, St. Clair Co., July 12.—The wheat does not turn ont as well as was expected. Six farmers threshed off of 540 acres 8,430 bushels. This is a little over fifteen bushels per acre. On seventy-five acres of fine high alluvial bottom land only 1,030 bushels. The general average for the county will not exceed fourteen bushels. Old corn is moving at 30 cents. New corn, with the mercury at 95 degrees, is growing well. Our millers have not yet agreed how little they shall offer for new wheat.

wheat.
OTTAWA, July 12.—Crop reports are favorable.
Core doing finely. Will be fully one-half or
two-thirds of a crop. An occasional shower occurs in some parts of the county. Howard dry
in this immediate vicinity.

#### MISSOURI.

Special Diss Special Dispatches to The Pribune.
HARBISONVILLE, Cass Co., July 12.—Good crop of winter wheat. Flax splendid. Crops INDEPENDENCE, Jackson Co., July 12.—Farm ers are greatly depressed with regard to the price of wheat. Low and sinking. Corn well price of wheat. Low and sinking. Corn well cultivated, and prospect good.

Bethany, Harrison Co., July 12.—Winter wheat will average the county over twenty bushels. Prospects for corn never better.

Jameson, Davies Co., July 12.—Winter wheat will average from fifteen to twenty bushels. Quality the best we have had for years. Most of it will go on the market as soon as threshed. Corn never looked more promising. Farmers are not looking for paying prices for their grain.

MINNESOTA. Special Dispatches to The Tribuns.
BURBANE, Kandiyohi Co., July 12.-Wheat, oats, and barley very good. Corn very poor.

ARMSTRONG, Freeborn Co., July 12.—Wheat oing finely, with few exceptions. That on very rich land lodged some. Corn looking finely Weather hot and moist.

Hebron, Nicollet Co., July 12.—Weather hot. Frequent rains. Wheat badly lodged. Rusty. Not more than haif a crop. Rye harvest commenced. Biggest crop ever known. Barley nearly all lies flat.

NEBRASKA. Special Dispatches to The Tribune.

CARLETON, Thayer Co., July 12.—Barley. nearly all cut. Some of it will be colored. Bee raining a good deal. Spring wheat will be a good crop. Corn is doing very well.

MAPLEVILLE, Dodge Co., July 12.—Wheat barley, and oats were in fine condition, but much has been laid down by heavy winds and

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Riverside, Clay Co., July 12.—Most of the barley will be cut this week. A heavy growth, and well filled. Wheat heads thick and long. Blades somewhat rusty. Oars thick and strong. No rain, except light local showers for ten days. Corn growing finely.

#### MASONIC.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 12.—The fifty-nint anniversary of the organization of Masonry in this city was celebrated by all the lodges in Vigo this city was celebrated by all the lodges in Vigo County to-day. About thirty visiting lodges from surrounding towns of Indiana and Illinois were present, making about 3,000 members of the Order present. About 1,000 took part in the street parade, all in regalia, carrying many banners, and with five brass bands in the line, making a grand appearance. The streets were very attractively decorated with fiags, banners, and evergreens, nearly all, business bouses being trimmed. A beautiful triple arch was erected across Main street. Interesting services were held at the Opera-House. To about 2,500 ladies and gentlemen Col. W. K. Edwards delivered the historical address, and Dr. Austin delivered a grand oration. Both are prominent Masonic speakers. Dr. Van Valzot, of this city, M. W. Grand Master of the State of Indiana, is this evening giving a reception at Dowling Hall, which is elegantly trimmed for the occasion, and an immense crowd is present. A great number of people were in the city to see the celebration, and all passed off in excellent order.

and all passed off in excellent order.

American and European Hotels.

Mr. Forney, in a late letter to the Phitadelphia Press, makes a comparison of American and European hotels not very creditable to the former. He thinks "The institution most worthy of imitation is the continental table d'hote, the staple 6 o'clock dinner. Here you have the two French peculiarities truly developed; cooking and saving. For less than 81 you dine, a bottle of wine included; you dine better than you can at a fashionable restaurant in America for 83. There are never less than eight courses, and you have soup, fish, fruit, and coffee. The secret is experience and economy.—A. genius for proparing food for the table is not less characteristic of the French than talent for making that food feed the most people. With us, the lavish fertility of soil, sea, and air makes everybody wasteful. Here Nature is almost as generous, but rich and poor husband her gifts; nothing is lost,—both extremes of society seem to study economy as a fine art. If this principle could be applied to our hotel and household

HAMPTON ROADS.

A Leaf from the Secret Rec

MASHYILLE. Tenn., July 8.—The Hom. R. M.
T. Hunter—Duan Sin: I have just read your letter in the December number of the Southern. Historical Society Papers. (I did not see the other letter, nor Mr. Davis' reply.) But the subject is one about which I have often had occasion to speak, and, as a matter of history, I want to give you my distinct recollection about the Hampton Roads Commission.

I was, as you may remember, in the House of

the Hampton Roads Commission.

I was, as you may remember, in the House of Representatives, and on intimate terms with Col. John B. Baldwin. Some time in the latter part of the year 1864 (I cannot remember the exact date, but, probably, in November) at the close of the night session, Mr. Baldwin saked me to take a walk with him, saying, when we got out on the Capitol grounds, that a crisis had come and something must be done; "but," said he, "for the first time in my life I feet that I lack moral courage to do my duty." He then went on to say that a determined stand ought to be made for peace, but, knowing Mr. Davis as he did, he feared nothing could be done with him. Said he, "I have seen Gen. Lee, who gave me to understand distinctly that the cause had to fail." Col. Baldwin, as you remember, was, during the first year of the War, in the army under Gen. Lee, and was on most intimate terms with him.

Col. Baldwin. as you remember, was, during the first year of the War, in the army under Gen. Lee, and was on most intimate terms with him.

Upon consultation it was agreed that Mr. Baldwin should the next day introduce in the House, in secret session, a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to Inquire into our resources and ability for carrying on the War. This he did, and the Committee was appointed. Mr. Baldwin was Chairman, and I was put on the Committee. This Committee took much proof,—mainly officers of the army, and, among others, we examined Gen. Lee. I suppose his deposition can be found at Washington. He proved that his army was daily being reduced, and that Gen. Grant's army was daily being strengthened, and that it was only a question of time as to giving up Richmond, and, when he did retire, his army could not be sustained for lack of supplies. Col. Baldwin put the question to him direct, if he could make no suggestions for strengthening the army, and his answer, without qualification, was, that he could not.

The facts, fully confirming what Gen. Lee had told Mr. Baldwin, were reported to the House. Thereupon I drew a set of resolutions looking to a Peace Conference. The resolutions looking to a Peace Conference. The resolutions looking to a Peace Conference. The resolutions howing to a peace to the fact of the House to the resolutions to Mr. Rives and the think was no or two days after Mr. Stephens, who had the matter the Commissioners. He rewrote the resolutions and the proof. Atkins and myse

truly,

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be aken for the same price as charged at the Math Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m.

until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and Stationers, 120 on Saturdays;
J. & R. SIMMS. Booksellers and Stationers, 120 Twenty-second-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1000 West Madiou-st., near Western-AR, 2006 RRT TREUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Bine island-st. corner of Haltod-st.
H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. A three-line advertisement inserted in this couring week days for 50 cents; each additional tents. On Sunday 20 cents a line is charged. 7 werage a line.

FOR SALE-\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT One block from debot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapent property in market, and shown free; abstract free railroad fare locatta. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st. Room 4. FOR SALE-5 ACRES. HOUSE, \$625; \$50 DOWN 10 acres, house, \$1, 150. Office days, Saturday an Monday. J. G. EABLE, Room 15, 116 Washington-st

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-I WANT A FURNISHED HOUSE OF 12 to 25 rooms in good lection, within 12 blocks of business centre, on south or North Side; will pay half cash Call at once. T. B. BOYD, Hoom 7, 178 Madison-8t.

West Sides
TO RENT-538 ADAMS-ST. -TEN-ROOM HOUSE
all conveniences, large lot, good barn; all in finrder. SPEAR & DRIVER, 116 Lasalle-st.

TO RENT-BOOMS. TO RENT-ELEGANT ROOMS, EN SUITE OF single, with or without board, at Hotel Brunswick Wabash-av. Yabash-av.

TO RENT-CHEAP-ONLY FOUR BLOCKS SOUTH
of Paimer House; alcely fornished front rooms to
gentlemen only. 376 State-st.

TO RENT\_STORES, OFFICES, &c. Docks and Yards.
TO RENT-DOCK PROPERTY-SOUTH OF TWEN-ty-second-st., fronting least on Robey, 5001248. GAINETT & THOMASSON. WANTED TO BENT.

W ANTED-TO RENT-HOUSE, FURNISHED (OR partly), 6 to 10 rooms, with improvements, within a mile of Post-Office, South Side preferred: would board one or two adults. Wanted-Two or three desirable office-rooms on first floor. Address A. 2 Tribune Bidg.

W ANTED-TO RENT-A FURNISHED BOOM IN A private family on Michigan-av, north of Tweffthst., by a bachelor. Best references. Address X 13, Tribune office.

PACHANGE—TWO-STORY FRAME ON PRAIRIE-Law, for residence, or clear lots, North 8ide; also 6 clear lots for residence, West Side. GILLESPIE & AT-KINSON, SS Dearbornest.

TO EXCHANGE—480 ACRES CHOICE LAND IN Thayer County, Nebraska, 2 miles from R. R. sta-tion, and cash, for stock of clothing, shoes, groceries, or dry goods. Address A B C, P.-O. Box 429 Bloom-ington. III.

A BARGAIN CAN BE HAD BY CALLING AT MY place, where you can find horses for all uses, top nad open buggles, new and second-hand, and made by he cest of makers, top grocery wagons, and fight delivery wagons, also a very fine lot of phasions of the airst styles. Horses, buggles, wagons, etc., to let by the lay or week. Advances made, will sell on monthly payments or exchange. 25 I State-st. H. C. WALKER.

A UCTION, EXCHANGE, AND PRIVATE SALES Of horses, buggles, etc., at the Twelfth-st. horse market daily at 10 s. m. 271 West Twelfth-st. WANTED-TO PURCHASE A GOOD HORSE, BUG-gy, and harness cheap for cash, or in exchange for choice cigars, sewing-machines, or other personal property. J. G. THOMAS, 59 State-st., second floor.

PROF. L. EDOUARD (NATIVE OF PARIS) IN tends sailing for France about July 15, and would be pleased to accompany a welect party of gentlemet (vishing to visit Paris and the Continent) as instruction the French language and comparison de voyage this knowledge of Paris and Kurope will be of greavalue to tourists. Terms satisfactory. Address 49 Whyshelm.

A LIBRARY OF VALUABLE BOOKS RECEIVED this day: 7,000 volumes of new and old nooks at one-fourth to eue-hair regular price; cash paid for good hooks. Down-stairs, at MILLER'S Cheap Book Store. 102 Madison-8t. DASH PAID FOR BOOKS-STANDARD WORK always bring good prices. Before you sell your librar year ChAPIN, carner Madison and Bearburn-sis.

MACHINERY,

POR SALE—A 48-INCH BY 12 PERT TUBULAR
boiler, nearly new, complete, with full front grates
and trimmings, cheap. Also a locomotive boiler, about
same capacity, HAY & PREMTICE, 37 South Cansi-st.

STORAGE.

STORAGE.

FIRE-PROOF WARKHOUSE, 100 WEST MUNICOEet., for furniture, marchandise, carriages, etc. Loans
o any amount: beral interest. Cath for stocks of goods, AGENTS WANTED, A GENTS WANTED-FOR HUNTER'S ROTARY four and meal slater; is a combination of eleven useful bousehold critics in one machine; retail and sumple price, 60 cmm. 176 Leache-en, Chicago. WANTED-MALE HELP.

WANTED-A BOOKKEEPER TO OPEN A SET OF double-entry books for a manufacturing firm.

WANTED-A GOOD WOOD-ENGRAVES AT Once, Address, with samples and terms, 146 Superior-st., Cleveland, O. MURKAYA HEISS. WANTED-FIRST-CLASS TOOL-MAKERS AT WARREN SPRINGER'S, SE South Clinton-st. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS SHOP CUTTER HARRY HART & BRO., 195 and 197 Sept. WANTED-A MAN COOK-COME PREPARED TO

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-RAILROAD LABORERS FOR THE
Kanass City Extension: tie and wood choopers
for Wisconsin; farm-hands for Illinois; free fars.
CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st. WANTED—SO TIE-CHOPPERS AND 100 LABOR ers for Hilmois and Wisconsin, on Northwester B. R.; free fare. MORRIS & CO., 85 South Canal-st WANTED—250 RALLROAD LABORERS FOR for Missouri; \$1.40 and \$1.05 per day; free fare; 13 dolph-st.

WANTED-ACTIVE MEN WITH A FEW DOLlars to sell the LeClerque microscope, showing
snakes three inches in length in the water we dri sk
also our self-acting cow-miker. LaBelle letter copying-book, no press or water used, Freuen and English
business cards, new idea hat and coat-rack, improved
pushness cards, new idea hat and coat-rack, improved
postmany other fast all opera-glass, return doll-car is, and
and 7 Tribune Building. WANTED-50 COAL MINERS AT MINONE, ILL. steady work; no tropble of any kind. Inquire at 134 LaSalie-st. WANTED-ENERGETIC MEN OF GO to solicit for rapid-selling books in a MOSES WARREN, 103 State-st. WANTED-A SMART SALESMAN IN EVERY county to control sale of our goods; commission large; business permanent. BRADFORD & NEWTON, 12 Clark-st.

WANTED-A GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL AT Hotel Frankfurt, corner Fifth-av. and Randolph-st. WANTED-AT 1194 MICHIGAN-AV., GIRL FOR general housework; recommendations required. WANTED-A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GEN-eral housework at Sirving-place, between Mon-WANTED—TIDY GERMAN OR SWEDISH GIRL in small family. Apply Monday at 1000 Indianaav. Fair and prompt pay,
WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK with references. 640 Fulton-st.

WANTED-TWO GIRLS-ONE TO COOK, WASH and Iron: the other for general housework. Apply at 286 Huron-st., corner State. Scamstresses.

WANTED - 50 FIRST-CLASS OPERATORS TO make overails and jumpers: open evenings. Lake Shore Manufacturing Co.. 219 West Madigon-st. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAS WITH
S lo years experience in one house, in retail dry-goods
and carpets; country preferred; A I references. Address W bc, Tribune office. SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG, STROOM on as shipping clerk or salesman in a wholes grocery, commission, or any wholesale house. Addr. 23, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OP Ceducation, experience, first-class references, and good hebits, a subordinate editorial and local position on a live country newspaper. Address X is, Tribunc. FINANCIAL

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES A bonds etc., at LAUNDERS private office, 130 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Egtablished isota A NY AMOUNT TO LOAN OF INSIDE IMPROVER GLOVER, 71 Destrora-st. CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SHAVER.
Oney to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMIP'S Loan and Bullion Office (flocused), se Fast Madison-st. Established 1803.

POR SALE—TWO NOTES, ABOUT \$500, ONE AND It two years, 7 per cent interest; given for deferred payment Minnesota land; secured by first mortgage on same; will sell 3 per cent off; no commissions. Address X 17, Tribuse office. MONEY—ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON ILLINOIS
MONEY—ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON ILLINOIS
GARDNER, Northwestern Mutual Life-insurance company, corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts. Chicago.

MONEY TO LEND ON GOOD REAL ESTATE;
at-Law, 70 Beaper Block, 56 Clark-st. DENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR

SILVER 25 AND 50 CENT PIECES IN PACKAGES WANTED-\$1,800 FOR FIVE YEARS AT 8 PEI
eent, secured by first-class real estate within forty
miles of Chicago. Address X 21, Tribune office. O FER CENT-MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPRO farms in lilinois. DEAN & PAYNE, Ges Agents Northwestern Life Ins. Co., Randolph Dearborn-sts.

BOARDING AND LODGING. North Side.

5 AND 7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD FOR LAdies or gentlemen \$3 to \$5 per week, with use of VERY PLEASANT ROOMS WITH GOOD BOARD accessible to business centre, on North Side. Address X 45, Tribune office.

DROWN'S HOTEL, 276 STATE-ST.—FURNISHED Froms, with board, \$3, \$5, 50 per week; without board, \$2 and \$2, 50; day board, \$3, 50; ledging, 50c.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—Reduced prices. Good rooms and board, \$1,00 per day; \$4,50 to \$7 per week. Day board, \$4 per week.

WABASH HOUSE, 288 WABASH-AV., CORNER of Van Buren-st.—Large front parlor suites and single rooms, with board, \$5 to \$7 per week.

BOARD WANTED. BOARD-BY A SMALL FAMILY FOR THE SEA-son on a farm on lake shore within a short distance of the city and accessible by railroad, where there are plenty of fruit, vegetables, and shade. Address, star-lay location and particulars, X 30, Tribune office,

MUSICAL.

MUSICAL.

ORGANS-GREAT BARGAINS.

\$20, \$30, \$40, \$30, \$50, \$75.

For cash or on time payments.

Corner State and Adams-sta.

PIANOS AND ORGANS OF ALL MAKERSfor cash or easy payments, or to rent.

R. T. MARTIN.

\$50 BUYS A NICE NEW PARLOR ORGAN WITH
all altest improvements.

R. T. MARTIN. 265 and 267 STATE-ST.

\$140 WILL BUY A FINE-TONE ROSEWOOD R. T. MARTIN, 2018 and 267 STATE-57.
\$140 WILL BUY A FINE-TONE ROSEWOOD ments, richly carved legs and lyre. Warranted.
R. T. MARTIN, 203 and 267 STATE-51.
\$185 BUYS A RICH AND POWERFUL TONE ments. R. T. MARTIN, 203 and 267 State-51.
200 Set Warranted and 267 State-51.

BUSINESS CHANCES. BUSINESS CHANCES.

TOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—THE FINE CIGAB store of South Clark st. Must be sold by the 15th. Rent low. Call on H. B. FRANKLIN, 122 Rast Van Buren-8t.

TOR SALE—A FIE BAKERY. RUNNING TWO WARDON. doller a good business; reason for selling, party desires to leave the city. Address K. N. HILL., Buffalo, N. Y.

NICE, CLEAN CONFECTIONERY AND NOTION store for sale at a sacrifice; fixtures news treat cheap; living rooms. Apply at 70s West Lake-M.

ONE OF THE FINEST GENERAL RETAIL BUSInesses in the State, only 85 miles from Cheage, it no one of the best farming regions in lillings, for sale on account of sickness; sales in 1877, 280, 000; amount of stock, \$8,000 to \$10,000, which will be sold for each, or on time with good security. Address FRANK GROSSE, Chebanse, Ill.

Chebanse, Ill.

\$2,000 MAN TO JOIN A PARTY WITH LIKE the great Strasburg clock. Address X 25, Tribune. MISCELLANEOUS. DEDBUGS, HOACHES, MOTHS, AND OTHER amination free; article sold. A. OAKLEY, 189 Washington-st.

amination free; article sold. A. OAKLEY, 189 Washington-st.

CILVER FOR GREENBACKS—WE ARE CLOSING
Out that big stock of silver-placed ware, of the Meridenand Rogers Bros. make, very rapidity; buyers will bear in mind that this is an unaual chance, as the goods were taken in trade, and can therefore be sold far under value. Casters \$1.87 and up; berry dishes, \$2 and up; beard up; beard and the control of the

ROUSEHOLD GOODS.

A SUPERIOR LINE OF HOUSE FUNISHING goods spoot liberal terms at The Union Furnitum's Company's 503 West Masison-st.

PURINITURE AT REDUCAD PRICES—THE LARGESCH BOUGHT under Prices from a manufacture. Parior entre, 150 and upwards; bedroom suits, 550 and upwards; bedroom suits, 550 and upwards; bedroom suits, 550 and upwards; fancy chairs, easy-chairs lounges, odd pieces of furniture celow anything ever known.

MAETIN'S POPULAR FURNITURE HOUSE,
265 and 267 STATE-ST.

PURINITURE SOLD ON EASY PAYMESTS.

SEWING MACRINES.

1 OT OF NICE SINGER, DOMESTIC, WHEELER &

LOT OF NICE SINGER, DOMESTIC, WHEELER & Wilson, and other machines below hall price, and warranted. Loan office, 125 Clark-st., Hoom t. LOST AND FOURTH.

LOST AND FOURTH.

LOST AND FOURTH.

Lost and was From a Well
place. Forty-skin-st, a canal bay he
hasne and tall, and small white wart on righ
shoulder. A liberal reward for information
livery at above address.

FOR SALE-ADJUSTABLE WINDOW SC walnut, is cents per square foot; sine, 12 Orders by mail promptly attended to. Adjustable Manus-motors, 17 South Jackston.

## The Tribune

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. MAIL-IN ADVANCE-POSTAGE PREPAT

vered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per vered, Sunday included, 30 cents per vered, THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,

or Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill. or the delivery of Tuz Tuinusz at Evanstor i, and Hyde Park left in the counting-root

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. THE CUICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch officer the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as

NEW YORK-Room 20 Tribune Building. F.T. Mc FADDEN, Menager.
PARIS, France—No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Bateller H. Manurel, Agent.
LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 445 Stran
HENRY F. GILLIO, Agent.
BAN PRANCISCO, Cal.—Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre. street, between Clark and LaSall of the Union Square Theatre Compan

New Chleago Theatre. lark street, between Randolph and Lake. Varie ertainment. Afternoon and evening. SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1878.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Ex change yesterday closed at 991.

VANDERBILT is said to have peremptoril vetoed a proposition for an increase of freight-rates put forth at the Saratoga con-ference. He declared that the present was no time to talk of an increase, and that the siness of the country could not bear it. It is regarded as settled that no rise in rates is contemplated at this time.

Some of the testimony taken at West Point in the FITZ-JOHN PORTER rehearing in very favorable to the defendant. Witnesser familiar with the country and the situation in general testify that Pope's order to Por TER to attack the enemy could not poss have reached Porter until after 6 o'cloc and that the " terrific battle with the com ned forces of the enemy " which Pope re ported was nothing more than a series of minor engagements, in which not more than 3,000 Rebels were engaged at any one time.

Secretary SHERMAN'S conference with the leading bankers of New York has been productive of a thorough understanding with reference to the virtual accomplishment of tion before the date fixed by the Reon act. His plan, as outlined in our dispatches, is to begin very soon the pay-ment in specie of drafts and checks on the easury, and also to use coin in the dis nt of Government expenses. He will not undertake the redemption of green-backs in coin until the date fixed by law.— Jan. 1, 1879; but it is believed that the plan he has outlined in his conference with the New York financiers will, upon its execution, abolish the Gold-Room, and practically make the paper dollar equal in value to gold.

And now comes a report that the Greeks of Crete will ask for "an English protector ate over the island as an autonomous State." The Cretans have long groaned under the yoke of Turkish tyranny, and have been in a ion off and on for fifty They have tried every means to shake off Turkish misrule, but in vain; the clutch of the oppressor could not be torn off. It is power of the British to free them from Turkish control in the same way that Cyprus has been emancipated. It would only be necessary to pay the Porte an an nual rental equal to the net revenue derived from the island. The improved prosperity that would succeed would make it quite easy to raise the annual sum. But England will scarcely consent to undertake it.

The Potter Committee spent another ho and unprofitable season in trying to bolster up their case with statements and admission by Senator Kellogg, who was the only wit ness examined. No man knows more than he about the facts and circumstances con nected with the election of 1876 in Louisians and the occurrences subsequent to that elec tion, and the fact that the Democrats have lly failed to elicit from him a single point in favor of their case proves its weakness with unmistakable clearness. His testimony vesterday tended to still further dispute the harge that false protests and affidavits relating to intimidation were used before the rning Board as a pretext for throwing out Democratic majorities, Senator Kellogo being equipped with figures and facts to every case true. He produced two letters written him by D. Al and E. L. Weber, both certifying to the violence and terrorism Equally unsatisfactory to the fraud-hunter was Gov. Kullogo's statement that the \$20,000 procured in Chicago was borrowed solely for his own private uses, that not dollar of it was employed in connection with the Electoral imbroglio, and that the loan

It seems that the revenue derived by the Turks from the Island of Cyprus for the trouble of misgoverning it has averaged \$600, 000 a year clear profit. The English have stepped into their shoes and agreed to pay the Moslems \$650,000 a year royalty for the use of the island, which is about \$3.25 per tant. We presume the English ren will really find its way into the pockets of ish holders of Turkish bonds. The Turks have paid no interest for two or three ans and the insurgents in the European aces who rebelled. Yesterday, Mr. Ban ixo, of the British Legation at Constantin hoisted the English flag and took posses of the island in the name of the Queen-Em press of Great Britain, Ireland, India, Canada Australia, South Africa, West India, Hong Kong, and the Fiji Islands. A garrison for the present of 10,000 troops—7,000 East In dians and 3,000 British—have been thrown upon the island, under the command of Sir GARNET WOLSELLY, whose salary has been ed to \$25,000 a year to fit his new honors se, as its climate is softer than that of Italy, and in many respects better than

r at the entrance of the Medit ses. It is about 1,000 miles by water from England to Gibraltar, 1,000 miles from the latter to Malta, and 1,000 miles from there to Cyprus. That the English will hold the island with a strong grip cannot be doubted They have clung to Gibraltar and Malta with a firmness and tenacity that nothing could sever. Turkey has misruled Cyprus lmost since the time Conumbus discover America, and a good while before the Pil grims landed at Plymouth Rock. change of rulers must be a happy one for the long-oppressed Greek Christian inhabit

The Orangemen of Montreal, deeming prudence to be the better part of valor, algh a strong military force was posted in the city to keep the peace, abandoned their procession, so that, with the exception of desultory individual scrimmages, such as might be expected at a time of universal excitement, with religious fanaticism in a state of frenzy, there was no riot. The Orangemen were placed in a peculiarly critica and perilous position,—virtually between three fires: The Mayor and his strong staff of special police, the Catholics, and the military under Gen. Sir SELDY SMYTHE. The latter had made known his inention not to protect the Orangemen in their claim of the right to parade the streets, but to hold his troops in readiness to fire on any and all parties disturbing the peace. The procession was then abandoned, and what promised to be a bloody spoch in history was converted into a day of comparatively unexciting incidents. The way out of recurrence of the danger in future which was resterday averted has been provided by the errest of six of the leading Orangemen upon special warrants, the trial of whom will be a test whether the Orange body is a legal Society. If the Courts decide affirmatively, then they have a right to march, provided they do not disturb the public peace: if not. then they clearly come under the existing statutes that forbid the processions of illega societies, and can only march at their own peril. It will be a special blessing to Mon treal if the disputed question of legal right can be forever settled, and the law in the ase, when clearly ascertained, strictly enforced hereafter. o

THE NEW YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE EX-POSURE.

The removal of the Collector of Custom and the Naval Officer at the Port of New York is an act of national importance. An attempt is made to treat it as a political act,

—as part of a controversy between the President and Senator Conkling,-but this is not warranted by the facts. The remo als are made for cause,—the dishonest man gement of the Custom-House, to the loss of the public revenue and to the injury of est merchants and the profit of dishon-

est importers. After he had been in office for som onths, the President became satisfied that the business of the New York Custom-House was not honestly conducted. Of this general fact he had no doubt, and he was also satisfied that he could look for no reform is the abuses, and no interference with corruption, until there was a change in the heads of the customs office at that port. He therefore removed the Collector and Naval Officer and nominated other persons against whom no objections could be made.

Mr. Conkling thought proper to resen this action as a personal interference by the President with his Senatorial prerogative, and an attempt to remove men from office because they were his political supporters. Senator rallied to his support, and, by defeating the nominees of the President, restored the chiefs of the dishonest customs service to their offices. There were issues at stake more important

than any mere controversy between Mr CONKLING and the President; and among these was the power of the Government compel an honest execution of the Customs laws in New York City, and take from a corrupt combination of officials in that office with dishonest persons outside the means of depriving the Treasury of its lawful revenue, and deprive honest importers of the ability to compete in trade with those protected in frauds by the customs officers. THE CHIand for many months, discussed the subject of abuses at the New York Custom-House Honest importation had become almos impossible. In the first place, every possible ostacle was placed in the way of importers receiving their goods under bond. In the next place, imported goods cost more when laid down in Chicago and other West ern cities than they could be purchased for from a certain class of importers in Nev York; and honest importers in New York could purchase in that city goods, duty paid, for less than they could import them for The Collector of Customs in this city, after a diligent investigation, was placed in the pos session of information locating a complete system of dishonesty and fraud in the New York Custom-House, and eventually, after persistent effort, the Secretary of the Treasury was induced to appoint an Investigation Commission. That Commi sion has been laboriously at work. It has had access to evidence disclosing a continu ous system of fraud in which the officers o the customs have been directly concerned One result of this Commission was a spereport covering with unquestionable evidences of guilt John R. Lydecker, the principal Deputy-Collector of New York. who has been concerned in fraud for a number of years. This report was temporarily oled at the Treasury Department everal days ago THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE annunced the fact that such a report had been nade, and demanded its publi ublication was refused, but the report was aid before Collector ARTHUR, who, refusing or neglecting to even suspend Lypecker. otherwise consider the port, was, as the

esponsible head of the office, justly sus-That the New York Custom-House has been den of official thieves has been notorious for years to every man who ever had business at that office, and yet the first duty of every newspaper in New York has always seemed to e to deny the fact. Just as the Brooklyn people resolutely assert the innocence of an accused minister, no matter what the facts, because to admit his guilt would hurt religion (?), so the press of New York, though the corruption of the Custom-House has been notorious, seems called on to deny the guilt, est to admit it will hurt the trade of that For years New York merchants have less in New York than they could import the same goods and pay the legal duties. And yet, with this and other facts equally notorious and of themselves

conclusive as to fraud in the Custom-House, purity of that robbers' den is always med by the New York press.

The honest merchants New York, who have to contend with dishonest importers in partnership with the corrupt customs officials, know the depth and infamy of the Custom-House. The merchants of every Western city have been to a great measure compelled to abandon importation be the same goods are sold in New York by the Custom-House partnership for much less than they can be honestly imported for We need not particularize the manner in which the official thief and the outside thief rob the Treasury and honest importers, and enrich themselves. That has been shown through these columns repeatedly during last fall and winter. It has been explained by merchants over and over again, and the fact has been established, that this system has been in operation for many years, at an annual The whole country, from the centre to the circumference, is interested in breaking up this gigantic den of official corruption which has for a quarter of a century defied the Government, and which has become ome more profitable. Two years ago, the then Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Bars. row, struck a fatal blow at the frauds and orruptions of the internal revenue system, under which, by the aid of men in office acting with dishonest men out of office, the Treasury was robbed of its revenues. But the New York Custom-House has successfully defied all interference. It has been able to purchase immunity by the direct outlay of money, the distribution of office, and the making or unmaking o State officers, United States Senators, and Representatives in Congress, by controlling local politics. It will not do, therefore, for the New York press to denounce this re moval of ARTHUR and CORNELL as an anti-Conkling movement. It is not a question between the President and Conkling, but one between the Government and the country and a thoroughly organized gang of off cials to plunder the Treasury, -a school of practice in forgery, perjury, blackmail, cor-ruption, and general infamy,—deserving the everest punishment due to felony of the ankest type. In the removal of these men who have made themselves the protectors of corrupt subordinates, and have promoted and encouraged corruption by tolerating it, the President and the Secretary of the Treasury will have the support of the country. The Senate last winter, on the pretext of the absence of proof, shielded and protected corruption in office. It is not likely that the senate will put the country again at defiance by protecting the convicted thieves of the New York Custom-House.

NEW LIGHT ON THE LOUISIANA ELECTION The Louisiana election of 1876 is still a matter of interest and controversy. Not withstanding the resistance of the Porren-BUTLER Committee to Secretary SHERMAN'S desire to produce evidence that the election in that State was unfairly conducted, and the vote controlled by violence and frauds at the polls, the question whether or not a fair election was held is the very basis of the controversy over President Hayes' moral right to the office he holds. There can be o legitimate controversy over the President's firmed in a constitutional manner by Congress, exclusively vested with the authority to determine it. But there are many people who, though not doubting the validity o the method adopted by Congress, nor yet the authority of the Louisiana Returning Board under the laws of that State to revise and corhe fear that the real events of the election did not morally warrant the course that was taken to give the State to Haves instead of TILDEN. Senator Kellogg's testimony befere the POTTER-BUTLER Committee is useful in furnishing the statistics of the Louisians lection in such a shape as to admit of an analysis which completely justifies the action of the Returning Board. Upon a fair asis of averages it becomes evident that Louisiana was Republican in 1876 by nearly 10,000 majority.

In making up the lists of registration i Louisiana, account is kept of the relative whites and blacks who are registered voters, and the relative strength of the two partie can be approximately determined by color of the voters. As a whole, the blacks vote the Republican ticket and the whites the Democratic ticket. It is probable that the number of white men who vote the Republican ticket in Louisiana is about the same as the number black, men who vote the Democratic ticket, and it may be admitted for general purposes that one class will offset the other so that the registration of blacks fairly indicates the Republican strength, as the registration of the whites indicates the Democrate strength. There are forty or forty-one arishes in the State in which the election may be said to have been reasonably fair and free to all. In these parishes there were un loubtedly influences that were improper and unlawful which operated to reduce the Reoublican vote, but there was no organized and successful system of bulldozing. In the seventeen or eighteen other parishes (in cluding notably East and West Feliciana Ouachita, Morehouse, and East Baton Rouge there were murders, whippings, threats, vio lence, and intimidation reduced to a system for the suppression of the Republican vote If there were no direct proof of all this, it would be evident from the average yield of the party vote to the party registration as shown by the ishes in contrast with that of unbull-dozed parishes. In the forty counties measurably free from organized intimid tion, the registration showed 87,999 Republican votes, and 65,747 Republican votes were actually east. In the same counties the registration showed 72,034 Democratic voters. and 59,392 Democratic votes were actually cast. All these figures, it must be kent

mind, are the original returns before they had been revised or altered by the State Board. It appears, then, that in counties where there was no violent repression of in polling about 83 per cent of their registration and the Republicans about 74 per cent of their registration. As this is an average made up from forty counties out of the fifty-seven counties of the State, it will scarcely be denied that materially the same average ought to appear in the remaining seventeen counties of the State. But such is not the case. In the buildozed parishes the aggregate Republican registration 74 per cent of the registration, 20,179 Re publican votes should have been cast in those rishes. In the same parishes the Demo 20,360, and, on the average of 83 per cent, they

uld have yielded 16,898 Democratic votes.

have been as follows:

REPUBLICAN POTE.

In forty parishes (actual vote)
In eighteen parishes (on the same average)

Total Republican vote Total Democratic vote Republican majority .... The Republicans would have had a ma-jority in the State, then, of nearly 10,000 votes had the election been as fair in the eighteen counties as it was in forty. Instead of this, the Republicans in these eighteen counties cast only 10,970 votes of the 27,260 bey had registered, or only 37 per cent of their registered strength, instead of 74 per cent, as in the other forty counties; but the Democrats in these eighteen counties cast 21,232 votes, though they only had 20,360 registered, or 105 per cent of the registra-tion, instead of 83 per cent, as in the forty other counties. Could there be any stronger circumstantial evidence of both intimidation and ballot-box stuffing, and other fraud, than these averages furnish? Haven't men beer hanged on proof not half so convincing But this circumstantial evidence is backed up by the direct testimony of the violence and intimidation practiced in these counties -so well organized and so relentlessly practiced that, in the one Parish of East Feliciana, where the registration showed a Repubican majority of about 1,100, not a single Republican vote was permitted to be cast ! We think this statement of the Louisiana election should finelly set at rest any doubt which fair-minded men may have entertained as to the justice of the State Returning Board's action. That the Board had the power to correct the returns has never been seriously questioned by any one who knows the law of the State; but, from the analysis we have made, it is just as clear that the Board did its duty in exercising that power to wipe out the fraudulent majority claimed by the Democrats, which was pro

cured on the face of the returns by the mos

shameless and self-convicting intimidation

and swindling. The Democratic outcry against Republican fraud in Louisiana is but

cry of distress because Democratic fraud

was not allowed to triumph; and, so far as

the President's title to his office rests upon

the vote of Louisiana, it is demonstrated that

he received that vote justly and rightfully,

s well as under the sanction of the law.

THE PROBLEM OF RAILROAD DEBTS. Poon's Railroad Manual for 1878 has bee ssued, and is more than ever a book of information and instruction. This is the eleventh volume of the series, and, taken together, they form the most complete and acsurate history of railroads in the United States. The first volume was issued in 1868. just when the construction of railroads of the credit or bond system was getting under vay. The succeeding volumes give the progressive history of the extraordinary con-struction, the rapid growth of debt in bonds and stock, the effect of the panic, and of the wholesale destruction of capital, the bankruptcies of companies, the consolidations and leases, sales by Receivers, reorganzations, and other changes that have since taken place. They also show the progress of transportation, the wonderful increase of tonnage, the extension of the area supplied by railroads, the earnings and expenditures, in fact, a thorough history of the whole business of the great railroad system of this country. From the present volume we coms of general interest.

The total number of miles of railroad con-

structed in the United States at the close of 1877 was 79,208, against 70,311 miles at th close of 1873, and 46,844 miles at the close of 1869. In addition to the 79,208 miles of track, there were 18,099 miles of second track or siding. The number of locomotives is 15,911; passenger cars, 12,053; mail and express cars, 3,854; and of freight cars, 392,175. The indebtedness of the railroad companies in the United States is thus stated 

 Capital stock
 92,313,278,598

 Funded deot
 2,255,318,650

 Diher deot
 237,604,774

Total debt..... .\$4, 806, 202, 022 The total cost of these railroads and equip ments is put down at \$4,180,191,727. 

\$170,976,697 Net earnings ..... nds on stock .... The total amount of capital stock on which dividends were actually paid was \$835,038,896, or an average of 7 per cent or that amount. On \$1,478,239,702 of capital stock no dividends were paid. No dividends were paid on any railroads in Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Mise sippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon, Texas, and Vermont, and only on leased lines in Iowa and Minnesota. The average rate of

nterest paid on the whole bonded indebtedness was 4.39 per cent.

There is much that is more than ordinarily uggestive in these facts and figures. iscussed some days ago, in view of the VANDERBILT absorption of some Michigan oads, the improbability, if not the impossibility, of any return in the future to the high rates of transportation in force before and at the time of the panic. The fact that for more than two years the trunk lines from west to east have been unable by combina tion or otherwise to increase the rates of freight, or to maintain rates in 1877 that were exacted in 1876, or maintain in 1878 that were considered low in 1877, shows that the railroad business generally has reached that point where the oads cannot be run at the present rates for transportation and pay interest on watered stocks, except at a loss, and that the property is so great that the holders cannot afford to abandon it. The figures we have given show that three-fifths of the railroads of the United States, computed by mileage, paid no dividends on capital stock in the year 1877, and that the interest on not more than three-fifths of the funded debt of the railroads wasfully paid, Most of that which was in default for interest in 1877 was in default previously, and may therefore be considered as hopelessly insolvent. Of the \$171,000,000 net earnings of the railways, nearly \$99,-000,000 was consumed in paying interest on three-fifths of the bonded debt. Poon's tables represent that the debt of these railways is \$4,806,202,022, and that their cost and equipment was \$4,180,191,727,-show ing that they now owe \$626,010,295 more than they cost. With the increase of debt, and the accummulation of unpaid interest, and decline in the receipts, it is a mere question of how long it will be before bankruptcy must overtake the system. The decline in gross earnings in 1877 was \$24,848. 687, and in net earnings \$15,476,055, as compared with 1876, and the earnings of 1876 were less than those of preceding years. How long then can this policy of running roads which pay no dividends, and only pay

be carried on? If the low rates of freight collected during the present and last year continue, then the roads doing more service than ever before, do so at a decline in their

as a whole, is not equal. The cause of the em-carraesment is the debt, and there is but little hope of recovery by the consolidation of one bankrupt corporation with another bankrupt corporation, unless, in some way, there can be a reduction of the debt. Low freights will not enable the railroads, generally or specially, to pay interest on their debts or dividends on their stock. The inability of a compete in business with a road operated by eceiver who has only to pay operating exenses, taxes, and his own salary, has been oo often exhibited. The Receivers are masters of the situation in all matters of competition. They are not embarrassed by demands for interest or dividends, and it is a serions question, daily and hourly pressing for an answer, whether, if low freight tariffs are to be permanent, the great majority of these heavily indebted roads will not have to be operated on the Receiver's plan. The capital stock is about equal to one-half the debt; as three-fifths of this stock has long since earned no dividend, and is not likely ever to do so, the question is pertinent, Why cumber the books of the orporations with it? Why not abandon, in all such cases, the fiction of capital stock, and et the creditors take the property, and, if ossible, pay the interest on what is due them? But in the case of thousands of miles of road the earnings are not sufficient to pay either interest or dividend. If there were any hope of a return to solvency, there might be some apology for maintaining this immense array of nearly \$5,000,000,-000 of debt, but for the greater part of it there is no such hope. The last two years have shown that water navigation controls railroad combination especially when the railroad corporations are not in a financial condition to instify them in losing any business that offers: they must operate their roads even at rates that merely cover, and sometimes do not equal, the cost of transportation. There can be no return to, the high rates of the past, and Poor's figures are ominous as to the financial out ome of the situation. How much longe can insolvent roads carry on their busin and how long can solvent roads compet with bankrupt roads, operated on the Receiver's plan of paying only operating exenses? If these railroad corporations were privat

firms, it would not be difficult to anticipate the result which sooner or later would over take them. The firms would yield the property to the creditors, and it would be verted into cash; the creditors, as well a wners, would suffer the loss; vast debt would be marked off the books, and the business would be carried on by the new proprietors to earn profits on the reduced and actual capital invested. The amount involved is large, but a vast portion of it has been already substantially lost. Much of it is merely nominal, though it stands on record as of old. The water has been largely squeezed out. The great shrinkag n the value of railroad debt, caused by it reduction to a cash valuation, has already been discounted by the rapid but general d cline of that value during the last five year To this general readjustment of railros values, made necessary by the permanent re ing. When that adjustment shall be con pleted, the railroad transportation will carried on for the joint interests of the publie and the stockholders, -the greatest rate consistent with a liberal profit on the capital actually invested.

The Democrats are exceedingly " hard-up for issues, if we may judge from the follo ing resolution in the Missouri platform :

11. In the language of the Indiana Democracy we declare that the jurisdiction claimed and exe-cised by the Circuit Courts of the United Stat-over questions of corporate and individual righ-arising under the laws of States tend to oppores arising under the laws of States tend to opper and burden litigants to such an extent as to amout to a practical denial of justice in many cases, and consider the legislation which has conferred say jurisdiction as unwise, and nurful to the true in terests of the people. We demand such legislate as will restrict and limit the jurisdiction of suc-courts to such matters as are clearly contemplate by the Constitution and expressed in the Judicial act of 1789. If this statement is accepted literally

then it is merely a matter about which there s probably considerable diversity of opinon, without any regard whatsoever to party lines. There are arguments pro and con as to the existing jurisdiction of the United States Courts in local commercial transac tions by reason of the non-residence of cer tain stockholders in a corporation which may be a party to the suit. If the Democrat are putting this resolution into their plat forms (knowing that it can never be a part issue) simply for the purpose of asserting as frequently and variously as possible the extreme devotion to the State's Rights do trine, we think it is not calculated to do them any good. The more they impretheir State Sovereignty hobby upon the country, the more vividly they will recal their past secession record, and their presenst nullification tendencies as shown by the Democratic majority in Con gress. If it is their purpose to attack in order to prepare the way for evading the payment of the internal revenue taxes in th outh, they will make a very great mistake. The House of Representatives, at the recen session of Congress, passed a bill (which for tunately did not become a law) repealing the present law, which provides that suit rought in State Courts against United States officers for acts done in the discharge of their duty may be transferred to the United States Courts. The purpose of the proposed repeal bill was to place the revenue officers at the mercy of local courts and juries at the South, who would stand by the llicit distillers, brewers, and tobacco manu facturers. If this is to be the outcome of the Democratic tampering with the jurisdiction of the United States Courts, the new issue will be detrimental to the Democra party.

appeal to Western Democrats," in which it im plores the Democracy of the West to rail around the original banner of the party, which is inscribed "Free Trade, Hard Money, State Rights, and Personal Liberty." It remi readers that in 1874 "the Democracy of the State of Illinois declared their adhesion to the ancient faith of the Democracy, and their re-nunciation of the devil who invented paper money, and they carried the State by more than 30,000 majority. In 1876, the Democracy, in National Convention at St. Louis, reaffirmed their adhesion to the ancient faith, and their candidate, Mr. TILDEN, received a majority 250,000 of all the votes in the country." T that have failen to the lot of that party since some of its leaders adopted "the Federal heres

gross revenue. of course the embarrassment of the r

that the Congress of the United States has the power to declare a paper promise to pay to be money," and the Register dates most of its troubles to the deserters and men "who have been infected with the strange doctrine of these latter days" in regard to the question of finance. It now "insists," with an emphasis which sounds very much like a command, that these men who have supported a third party and have been "tainted with the greenback leprosy" shall see the ervor of their ways and "now rally under the old banner." There is "now rally under the old banner." There is undoubtedly a great deal of truth in what the Register savs in reference to the causes which have brought the Democratic party into disre-pute with the people and induced them to drive it from power into richly-merited obscurity and but many of its leaders becoming tainted with the leprosy of State Sovereignty, a large majority of it, North and South, adopted the heresy of Secession, and it took four long, weary years to flog that unpatriotic the Brick POMEROYS, and other prominemen of that stamp who have been reared and nurtured in the Democratic fold, that are the Register so justly complains. So far as a practical illustration of the Register's sermon is concerned, it might have embellished its argument by citing the example of folly that is fur nished by the action of the Democracy of ou neighboring State of Wisconsin. There is a cas in point, and finely illustrates the idea that the Register is seeking to enforce. In 1873, for the first time in eighteen years, the Democracy car-ried the State, and elected all the State officers by a majority of over 15,000, on a sound and consistent financial platform. Two years later it again elected all its State ticket, except the candidate for Governor, and he was beaten for personal reasons rather than upon the grounds of party policy. But last year the greenback craze seemed to take possession of the leaders, and at the State Convention which met at Fond du Lac an er treme inflationist, in the person of Judge MAL LORY, was nominated for Governor, and the softest kind of a platform put forth, with the hope of catching the Greenbackers. The result is told in a word. The Republicans went into the campaign with a sound financial platform. fought the good fight, and redeemed the State by electing every man on their ticket. We cite this case because we are anxious to help our well disposed neighbor down at Springfield to purge rines, that will inevitably, in the future as i the past, lead to the dissensions, divisions, defeats which the Register so feelingly lame

that the Congress of the United States has the

failed to provide the editor of the Southern States, a paper printed at Okolona, Miss., with a Post-Office. The editor has been sitting on the case of the Senator, and has unanimously agreed to the following indictment: Who worked and worried in behalf of the am

Mister Lanar.
Who went out of his way to glorify the

tanic SUNNER, and greet corporation political criminal?

Mister Lanar.

Who threw-the weight of his voice and ballot against the Silver bill in direct violation of the written demands of his constituents?

Mister Lanar.

Mister Lanar.

STANLEY MATTHEWS, JOHN ANDERSON, et al., in the commission of the Presidental fraud?

commission of the Presidental fraud?

Mister Laman.
Who voted in favor of pensioning Grant on the public at \$15,000 per annum, and spoke of that bloody boor as "a gallant soldier"?

Mister Laman.
Who opposed the repeal of the Resumption act, and thereby struck a fell blow at Southern wolfare in behalf of the devil-fish and robbers of Wall street.

treet?
Mister Lamar.
Keep these facts before the people, -1883 is

sause we made a list of the would-be Dem cratic candidates for the Presidency, the other day, now residing in that State, and it did not iclude him. We are sorry that BISHOP was ieft out of that catalogue, but then, like Diex-ERS' barber, we must draw the line somewhere, and it really don't make so very much difference with Bishor, if he only thinks so, which side of the line he happens to be. THE TRIBUNE is mainly a news, financial, literary, family, soecidentally and parenthetically, but its readers being generally sensible, practical folk, it pay very little attention to the senseless jargon ar ambitious schemes of the politicians. Hence sometimes the account of a fellow like Bismon s crowded out by the doings of some such ra cal as STEVENS or some ranting orator like GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

Concerning the family of Mrs. JENES, the Meadville (Pa.) Republican remembers that they once inhabited that peaceful village, and of the

once ininoticed that peaceful village, and of the lady herself it says:

Agnes, who is now so well known as a witness, was nearly 18 years old when she bade good-by to the beaux of Meadville. She is described by those who remember her as a girl of remarkable beauty, and could weil lay claim to the title of belle of the village and a most fascinating girl, although one without education, except what is denoted as a picked-up education. Her mother, however, was both educated and handsome, and had entree into the best seciety in the town. The family, during their last years in 'Meadville, resided in a house near the top of Coliege Hill, above where the Odd-Fellows' Home now stands. All our solid men now who were classed as the beaux of twenty years are can recall pretty Abnes, and with wonderful unanprinty refer to her fascinating mamma. Alexander and a leaf to this that would be interesting testimony just now if he were disposed to '' speak out

Mr. J. C. WELLS, of Springfield, in this State. has written a law-book, which is entitled "A Treatise on the Separate Property of Marrier Women Under the Recent Enabling Statutes." Mr. Wells quotes a poem of Tennyson in his preface, which is a rebuke to the agitation of he declares, also, that but for the Bible "it would be regarded here as it is in all the Orient a disgrace and irreparable misfortune to be the parent of a female child." Mr. WELLS' statements of the effect of existing statutes on the rights of females may be of value, but when he quotes the most fanciful of the poets as autho ity on a law question, and indulges in as wild speculation as that quoted, the reader is not tempted to go farther into the inwardness of

The Cleveland Leader tells how peatly BEA CONSPIRED "bamboozled" that great Interne

tional Congress, thus:

- BEACONSPIELD sat at the table of the Con Braconstruin sat at the table of the Congress in pretended consultation with the representatives of other Powers, having a private treaty with Russia in one pocket and a private treaty with Russia in one pocket and a private treaty with Turkey in the other. When the last days of the Congress came, and the Batoum matter was settled, out came the concealed treaty with Turkey. The Congress was astounded. Russia wants time to think about all this. France is indignant. Cyprus is taken into possession by England, who is bound thereby to go to war at any time it may be necessary to protect the immense and barbarous population of Turkey in Asia. The English people hardly know yet what to think. They are proud that Braconspirind has outwitted Gonfrackaropy for once, but they do not know what the cost of the game will be, and they love to count the cost. The New York World has been taking the

easure of the Rev. Dr. PATTON, of this city, omething after this fashion: The Rev. Dr. Patron, Professor of Dids the Nev. Dr. Patrox, Professor of Diactic selemic Theology in the Prespyterian Theology unary of the Northwest, at Chicago, adderator of the General Assembly, filled LL's pulpit Sunday. He is a man of meditat and slender physique. Though past mid, he appears nearly a score of years youn in he really is. His brown hair and side-whisk as wet unsprinkled with gray. He preach me brief notes. His manner is earnest, and

to see the murderers, SHERRY and CONNELLY, and took them delicacies, the Brooklyn Eagle concludes that murderers are popular in Ch

inty Jafl, with choice wines and d ned murderers. Costly cigars in han cases, meerschaum pipes, slippers served for the pastor, and other fer served for the pastor, and other feminine offerings in the greatest profusion, were showered upon these two grinning ruffinas." Upon the strength of this lie the Eagle reads Chicago eleason in morality and propriety, over half a column in length. Since when has any new-paper in Brooklyn, the very sink-hole of nastiness, scandal, and corruption in Church and society, been made lecturer upon morals to the community at large? The Brooklyn Eagle had better attend to its own rottenness at home before it commences missionary work here.

Speaking of the Convention held in Minneap-olis on Tuesday, at which Gen. W. D. Wasn-BURN was nominated for Congress, the St. Paul Pioneer-Press says:

Proneer Press says:

Mr. Washburns accepted the nomination in a very creditable speech, in which he took especial pains to disavow the narrow local prejudices which have been sometimes unjustly attributed to him, and to place himself on a platform of dielity other material interests of all his constituents as road and generous as could be desired, and to reaffirm in eloquent language that devosion to the prinaciples of his party which no one has doubted. Probably there is no Republican in the district who possessis in a larger measure than Mr. Washburn the esteem and confidence of his party, and that he will command its united support has now been put beyond question.

Socialist Schwab, of New York, has christened his party, and now calls it the "Socialist-Democratic-Workingmen's party." SCHWAB is a great admirer of BEN BUTLER, and is certain that he (BEN, and not SCHWAB) will b the next President, and that wealth will then be equally distributed. Schwab calls upon all who cherish the Socialistic faith in this country to contribute money to aid their brethren in Germany, "who are engaged in a desperate struggle against the most odious and despotie

It is not often that a politician makes a fine poetical quotation, but Gen. GARPIELD made a speech before the Ohio Editorial Association ecently at Cleveland, in which he said that a newspaper "should be like the mirror in Tax-NYSON'S 'Lady of Shalott,' where

Moving through a mirror clear.
That hangs before her all the year,
Shadows of the world appear.

And thus the lights and shadows of the daily
life of the world become the possession of all

Here lies an old woman who always was tired, For she lived in a house where help wasn't hired

It's likely enough, but I'll wager a schooner
That if she'd had help she'd have died all the

We'll bet a small steamboat, if you want to do it That if she'd had help such as you gavesto Hirwirg It would take all the cunning of BUTLER and Por TER
To find by what method Death finally got her.

Senator THURMAN will make his first speech and flourish his red bandana in favor of nomi-nating Thurman for the Presidency, in Butler County, Ohio, where he will straddle the finan-cial question with his accustomed skill and He will be expected to adopt some line of argument that will please Ewing, WARD, and Jim NEAL, and the softs and the ards are expected to come together in lovin

When the clergyman was opening the Illinois Republican State Convention with an address to the Throne of Grace, he began a sentence with, "Grant, O Lord," etc., whereupon several delegates pricked up their ears at the word "grant," and began to wonder if the clergy had caught the Grant fever too.

Mollie McCarthy is to be summoned before the BUTLEE-POTTER Committee to tell the story of the fraud by which she was cheated out of the great race at Louisville on the Fourth. As it was a mere matter of endurance in that case, of course the bottom facts are what

Upon the return of Lord BEACONSFIELD from his diplomatic triumph, the Queen, whom he made an Empress, will, beyond doubt, mike him a Duke. He has won the strawberry-leaf.

It is so bot on the Pacific Slone that the Him their July dividends. The heat must be rifle when the Consolidated Virginia skips.

The Atlanta Constitut on calls Gen. GRANT "the Galena galoot," which is not an unconstitutional way of expressing oneself, even is hot weather, if he feels like it.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE was equally desirons to get \$40,000,000 for HUNTINGTON's monopoly a fee months ago. —Louisville C.-J.

That's a lie; and no "arbitration." The Boston Traveller is of the opinion that New

England and New York will wipe ent Democratic majority in the House. If Edison wants to measure the heat of sun, he needn't go to Colorado to do it; it can be done in Chicago just as well.

How does the little News demonstrate that the "American Associated Press" dispatches are specials of the News?

Gen. SCHENCK wants to get back to Congress PERSONAL

The Rev. Robert Collyer is in New York. Young men do not die for unrequited love If Weber received \$7,000 for his testi-

dollar a lie. The Graphic esteems it a matter for critiism that "Gail Hamilton is after Eaton again. Do you want her to starve? - Washington Po

Robert Toombs has written advising Savannah City to compromise her debt. Who ha heard since 1850 of Toombs advising compromise The editors in Georgia who attacked Mr Stephens so vehemently will now find it difficult to discover any sign of opposition in the Eighth

Senator Hill could not control the Congressional nomination in the Seventh Georgia Dis-trict. Col. Lester was nominated, and Dr. Felton will now run stump.

Mr. John B. Gough has gone to Europe,

where he expects to advocate the temperance cause for about two years. His friends presented him with a cane at a gathering in his bonor. It is a matter of complaint that Gov.

Nicholls and other State officers of Louisians de not manifest a disposition to aid the Potter Sub-Committee in the search for old sores. The people of Louisiana want to be let alone. "O, Columbia the Gem of the Oce "Columbia Rules the Wave," "Hail Columbia," etc., etc., multiplied and amplified a thousand times. Please consider us crazy on the subject without the necessary manifestations.—Rockette

James Gordon Bennett may think that, by traveling northwardly, striking a cold current and following & up, he would reach the North Pole, but the prevailing opinion is that he would "fetch up" against Charles Francis Adams.—Ciacinnali

Thomas Nast takes a well ear a trip to Europe with his family. He is now rid-ing the rolling waves in the good ship Wisconsin, probably just as seasick as his less famous com-panions who have never amused the public with

The translator of Anerbach's publication in this country is a young Nebrasis girl, about 21 years of age, —a Miss Anna B. Irish, —who, in addition to these labors and linguistic studies, spends eight hours a day in department work as secretary for Secretary Schurz.

Judge Bradley T. Johnson argues, in an alternative recent the American Law Region 100

ed by judgment of the National Supreme Confi-ported by the force of the Union, to pay their

CRANI

Conviction in the Cu the President Elected

Bitterness with wi York "Times" the Situa

Strong Feeling that Carry the Bag Less Crookedness ion Exhibited

Paper Reasons Why Catspaw

lector, Was Re THE NEW YOR GENERAL ATTEMPT AT PAIRS Special Disputch to 1 single exception of the Tin fairness upon the action of a removal of the customs off

removal of the customs of and comments the new appointable men, fit for the post to occupy. All the papers that the grounds of removal unless indeed we except the more just. But the Times in the indicate in the control of the custom of the and vindictive. It starts o Hon. William Henry Smith, ceeds to malign and misres to assume that there is no Custom-House; to assert thimself the most conspiculand, finally, to slander and ritt, the new Collector. . In

ands it possible, as President, Arthur without being able to megainst his character or his co On this point the Times oned without its host. You not aware that any presu against the personal integrity THE CHARGE AGAI is that (good honest soul) office six years, while scores

dirates have conspired with to rob the Government. Ar during the last two years of the Moieties law, when the administration was demo of seizures of fraudule good, and large sums of the Government, which, to stance, had been illegally w ers through the aid of brit officials. The extent of this was so great that the com New York realized that
THE MERCANTILE HON

was in imminent danger wreck, and with one accord rescue in a loud demand to Moieties law. They dem eries of money under to the revenue had been rot false swearing as outrages merchants. They debauched ion of the country on the obedience to the demand of ers of the revenue, forced through Congress. The Rep

A PREMIUMION and there is abundant evider classes of frauds detected law have been continued w punity down to the prese ery of Lawrence Des Ange 1875, and, a few months s closed to the agents of the that he had been engaged thefts occurred under the Gen. Arthur, and he has RETAINED IN THE SERVICE proven to have been con considerable frauds of from ago. Above all, he has retain as his chief adviser and ass

decker, in defiance of the fact of his office show his comclass of iraud, namely, the rupt-designation package fr scoundrelism commenced mago. It is difficult to reco Arthur is an honest man with has never withdrawn his co R. Lydecker, for it is note of his (Arthur's) subording felt disgraced by his (Lyd-It is not necessary, however integrity of Gen. Arthur, si has been made so apparent would have been bound

obedience to
THE IMPERATIVE COMMAND sonal friend. Nor has the lector Arthur been rendered by reason of his failure to the glaring frauds already his administration, abuses signment business have gr proportions. Indeed, thes ningly devised, and have that it is a question wheth now be adequately prote without a resort to The pretense, therefore, of city that the grounds of Ar

purely political, is

A FALSE PRET establishment here have invi-ly because of the inefficiency the corruption of its Chief dual head, composed in efficiency and corruption, descended by insidious appretions to every grade of eve upon for the reasons governi be very strange if he do above detailed. It has low whether the New York Cu reformed without the aid o city. It still remains a p press obstinately refuses to so much as the stain of fire

of the retiring officials. THE NEW CO NEW YORK, July 12.-New York, July 12.— was very quiet this morni important changes which there. The hew Collector, not visit the building, and 6 arrive until about noon sons were waiting to see said, in reply to inquiries yet received official notice of Ger the Tenure-of-Office a this, he sain, he had no rem-matter.

tala, he said, he had no remanater.

Gen. Merritt cannot coto fee. Merritt cannot coto fee. Merritt cannot coto fee. Merritt cannot coto fee. Merritt said to-day that make very few changes at tom-House forer. By law, point all Deputy Collectos fee will reappoint all of the one marked exception.

The Evening Fost says, or that Special Deputy/Collect that Special Deputy/Collect special s

IN WASHIN THE CONKLING FA

rderers. Costly cigars in handsome chaum pipes, slippers hitherto re-he pastor, and other feminine offergreatest profusion, were showered two grinning ruffians." Upon the this lie the Eagle reads Chicago this lie the Eagle reads Chicago amorality and propriety, over half a length. Since when has any newapokiyn, the very sink-hole of nastial, and corruption in Church and made lecturer upon morals to the at large! The Brooklyn Eagle had to its own pottenness at leagle had

of the Convention held in Minneap-sday, at which Gen. W. D. WASHted for Congress, the St. Paul

is says; in which he took especial wow the narrow local prejudices which protein an analysis of the special wow the narrow local prejudices which proteins unjustly attributed to him, himself on a platform of fidelity to the crostsor? all his constituents as proad as as could be desired, and to reaffirm language that devosion to the prince party which no one has doubted, ere is no Republican in the district who a larger measure than Mr. Washburn and confidence of his party, and that he must be the suited support has now been put tion.

SCHWAB, of New York, has rehis party, and now calls it the bemocratic-Workingmen's party." a creat admirer of BEN BUTLER, and at he (BEN, and not SCHWAB) will be at he (BEN, and not Schwab) will be resident, and that wealth will then listributed. Schwab calls upon all the Socialistic faith in this country te money to aid their brethren in who are engaged in a desperate ainst the most odious and despotie powers."

often that a politician makes a fine otation, but Gen. GARPIBLD made a ore the Ohio Editorial Association Cleveland, in which he said that a "should be like the mirror in TEXady of Shalott, where the initror in Tax-ady of Shalott, where it is a superior clear at hangs before her all the year, adows of the world appear. the lights and shadows of the daily

rorld become the possession of all

emall steamboat, if you want to do it, d had help such as you gavesto Hewirt, to all the cunning of Butter and Por-

what method Death finally got. THURMAN will make his first speech

h his red bandana in favor of nomiito, where he will straddle the finanion with his accustomed skill and
le will be expected to adopt some
rgument that will please Ewing,
I Jim Neal, and the softs and the
expected to come together in loving

gyman was opening the Illinois te Convention with an address of Grace, he began a sentence O Lord." etc., whereupon sevles pricked up their ears at the word Carthy is to be summoned before

OTTER Committee to tell the and by which she was cheated great race at houisville on the is it was a mere matter of endurance of course the bottom facts are what eturn of Lord BEACONSFIELD from

triumph, the Queen, whom he ress, will, beyond doubt, make ie has won the strawberry-leaf. on the Pacific Slope that the Big-

dividends. The heat must be ter-he Consolidated Virginia skips. Constitut on calls Gen. GRANT aloot," which is not an uncon-

of expressing oneself, even in he feels like it. 'maune was 'equally desirons to for Hunrington's monopoly a few —Louisville C.-J.
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ENCK wants to get back to Congress: PERSONAL.

Robert Collyer is in New York. en do not die for unrequited love s. They shoot the lady-cause of it. -

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vic esteems it a matter for criti-Gail Hamilton is after Eaton again." to starve?—Washington Post. ombs has written advising ty to compromise her debt. Who has ors in Georgia who attacked Mr. vehemently will now find it difficult my sign of opposition in the Eighth

Hill could not control the Conmination in the Seventh Georgia Dis-lester was nominated, and Dr. Felton

B. Gough has gone to Europe, spects to advocate the temperance at two years. His friends presented the at a gathering in his honor. matter of complaint that Gov.
other State officers of Louisiana de
a disposition to aid the Potter Sube search for old sorce. The people
at to be let alone.

bin the Gem of the Ocean,"
es the Wave," "Hall Columbia,"
suitiplied and amplified a thousand
consider us crazy on the subject
cessary manifestations.—Rochester

ordon Bennett may think that, by thwardly, striking a cold current and up, he would reach the North Pole, iding opinion as that he would "retch Charles Francis Adams.—Vincinnati

ope with his family. He is now rid-g waves in the good ship Wisconsin, as seasick as his less famous com-have never amused the public with

is is in the country is a young Nebrasia I years of age, -a Miss Anna B. Irish, dition to these labors and linguistic diseight hours a day in department outry for Secretary Schurz.

radley T. Johnson argues, in an per in the American Law Review for a States of the Union can be compared to the National Supreme Court. The force of the Union, to pay their bey have practically regulated them.

CRANKY.

Conviction in the Custom Ring that the President Was Not Elected. nitterness with which the New

York "Times" Accepts

the Situation. Strong Feeling that Judas Should

Carry the Bag or Bust. Less Crookedness of Moral Vis-

ion Exhibited by Other Papers. Ressens Why Oatspaw Arthur, the Col

THE NEW YORK PRESS. GENERAL ATTEMPT AT PAIRNESS—EXCEPTIONAL BANCOR OF THE "TIMES."

lector, Was Removed.

NEW YORK, July 12 .- The city press, with the single exception of the Times, comments with and comments the new appointers as highly republemen, fit for the positions they are called to cury. All the papers assure that the grounds of removal are solely political, naless indeed we except the Hera'd, which is more just. But the Times is bitter, malicious and vindictive. It starts out with a fling at the Hon William Henry Smith, of your city, and pro reeds to malign and misrepresent the President; to assume that there is no need of reform in the Custom-House; to assert that Gen. Arthur is seif the most conspicuous of reformers; and, finally, to slander and traduce Gen. Mer nit, the new Collector. In the course of

A LEADING EDITORIAL ARTICLE on the subject, it says:

The Presidential candidate who said that every sable officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished, and the performance of his duties satisfactor, finds it possible, as President, to suspend Collector Arthur without being able to produce a single charge equinat his character or his competency.

On this point the Times has doubtless reckm the subject, it savs:

oned without its host. Your correspondent is against the personal integrity of Gen. Arthur.

THE CHARGE AGAINST HIM

that (good houest soul) he has dozed in office six years, while scores of corrupt subor-

dirates have conspired with rascally importers to rob the Government. Arthur was in office during the last two years of the operation of the Moieties law, when the inefficiency of his administration was demonstrated by hundreds of seizures of fraudulently imported goods, good, and large sums of money recovered by the Government, which, in almost every in-stance, had been illegally withheld by importers through the aid of bribed Custom-Ho officials. The extent of this corrupt connivance was so great that the community and press of New York realized that

THE MERCANTILE HONOR OF THE CITY was in imminent danger of suffering total wreck, and with one accord they rushed to its rescue in a loud demand for the repeal of the Moieties law. They denounced the recov eis of money under the act by which the revenue had been robbed by lying and his swearing as outrages against respectable archants. They debauched fire public opin-in of the country on the subject, and so, in stedience to the demand of perjured defrandthrough Congress. The Repeal act was

A PREMIUM ON FRAUD, and there is abundant evidence that the various classes of frauds detected under the Moietics law have been continued with comparative imer of Lawrence Des Ange's frauds occurred i 1873, and, a few months since, one Benedict disloss, and, a few months since, one Beneuic dis-duced to the agents of the Government the fact that he had been engaged in defrauding the receive by means of dummy packages, aided by a broker of the name of Mueller, who is now indictment awaiting trial. All these

thefts occurred under the administration of 6ss. Arthur, and he has MAINED IN THE SERVICE SEVERAL OFFICERS poven to have been connected with the most mosiderable frauds of from eight to ten years wa. Above all, he has retained in the service whis chief adviser and assistant John K. Lydecker, in defiance of the fact that the records of his office show his complicity in the worst case of traud, namely, the "dummy" or corrept-designation package frauds, a system of soundrelism commenced more than ten years up. It is difficult to reconcile the belief that Arthur is an honest man with the fact that he has never withdrawn his confidence from John R Lydecker, for it is notorious that the best of his (Arthur's) subordinates have for years seit disgraced by his (Lydecker's) association. his not necessary, however, to question the integrity of Gen. Arthur, since his inefficiency has been made so apparent that the President would have been bound to remove him in

THE IMPERATIVE COMMAND OF PUBLIC DUTY. even had he been his nearest and dearest per-sonal friend. Nor has the inefficiency of Col-lector Arthur been rendered conspicuous solely by reason of his failure to detect and punish the glaring frauds already referred to. Under his administration, abuses of the foreign-con signment business have grown to mammetl proportions. Indeed, these abuses are so cunningly devised, and have had such full sway. that it is a question whether the revenue can now be adequately protected against them

without a resort to prohibitory enactments. The pretense, therefore, of the press of this car that the grounds of Arthur's removal are purely political, is A PALSE PRETENSE. A PALSE PRETENSE.

The efforts to reform the Custom-House establishment here have invariably failed, mainly because of the inefficiency of the head and the corruption of its Chief Deputy. From this dual head, composed in equal parts of inefficiency and corruption, demoralization has descended by insidious approaches and ramitications to every grade of every department of the huge service. When the President is called

huge service. When the President is called upon for the reasons governing his action, it will very strange if he does not give those ove detailed. It has long been a problem ther the New York Custom-House can be rmed without the aid of the press of this city. It still remains a problem, for the city press obstinately refuses to admit that there is so much as the stain of fire upon the garments of the stain of th

THE NEW COLLECTOR Naw York, July 12.—The Custom-House was very quiet this morning, considering the important changes which have just occurred there. The new Collector, Gen. Merritt, did not visit the building, and Gen. Arthur did not arrive until about noon. But few persease were waiting to see the latter, who may be included in reply to inquiries, that he had not just received official notice of his suspension until the result. He had no remarks to make on the sain, he had no remarks to make on the

asian, he had no remarks to make on the saiter.

Gen. Merritt cannot enter on the duties of the Collectorship until his bonds, amounting to the Collectorship until his bonds, amounting to the Collectorship until his bonds, amounting to the Collectorship to the Collectorship to the Collectorship to the Custom terry few changes at present in the Custom terry few changes are point all Deputy Collectors, but it is believed be will reappoint all of those now in office, with the Escaing Post says on excellent authority that special Deputy-Collector Lydecker will not

IN WASHINGTON. THE CONKLING PACTION HURT.

Special Dispatch to 2 July 12.—No defirite

for the changes in the New York Custom-House, other than the general statement that the reother than the general statement that the re-movals are for cause, and will, when all the facts are known to the public or the Senate, fully justify the action taken. The expectation is that several prominent subordinates in New York will soon be removed, and there are good reasons for believing there will be one or two changes in the Secretary's office here. It has become known to-day, beyond question, that prominent triends of Conkling are exceedingly dissatisfied with the course taken in this matter by the President. They express much more by the President. They express much more than dissatisfaction, and some of the members of the Republican Congressional Committee assert in the most positive terms that the Sec-retary of the Treasury

before the adjournment of Congress that neither Collector Arthur nor Cornell should be removed during the recess. A very prominent member of this Committee states that Secretary Sherman took occasion to ascertain whether changes satisfactory to Senator Conkling could be made, and was assured that he would agree to nothing of the kind, and it was represent to him by the Chairman of the Committee that the Committee believed that the most disastrous political consequences, so far as the State of New York is concerned, would follow any attempt at change. Statements made in thes quarters indicate a very lively political wrangle emanating from members of this Committee

#### CASUALTIES.

COHORS, N.Y. July 12 - While James Cufford John Driscoll, and John Roscoe were removing. obstructions from the tunnel leading from the Cohoes County Canal to the Mohawk River, an immense volume of water suddenly swept through the tunnel, carrying them to the river bed, thirty feet below, and killing Clifford, and probably fatally injuring Driseoll and Roscoe.

LIGHTNING. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WATERTOWN, Wis., July 12.—Yesterday afternoon a 7-year-old daughter of August Fenner, a farmer living in the Town of Farmington, nine miles south of this city, was instantly killed by lightning while in a barn playing with four oth-er children, who escaped unburt.

FITZ-JOHN PORTER.

The Inquiry at Saratoga-Important Testi-mony Taken-Porter's Chances Improv

Special Dispatch to The Tribune WEST POINT, July 12 .- At Fitz-John Porter's former trial one of the charges depended for support upon the proposition that Gen. Pope's dispatch of the fourth day, afternoon, order ing Porter to attack the enemy, was dellyered by 5 o'clock. Porter answered that it arrived between 6 and 7, which was too late to

admit of execution.

John B. Leachman, an old resident of the time, and knows the ground thoroughly, now testifies that, if Pope's messenger rode at his utmost speed over the route described by himself, it was a physical impossibility to reach Por

Gen. Warren, being recalled, emphatically denounced the map relied on at the original trial as being grossly inaccurate. He disputed, also, the theory of the prosecution that Porter knew a general fight was going on during the 29th without offering to participate, and showed that the elevation of the country between Porter and Pope's position was so great that Porter could have seen no sign of battle if there had been one.

Gen. Chauncey McKeever, of Heintzelman's corps, confirmed Porter's statements as to the bad condition of the roads, which rendered the movement of Porter's troops impossible at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 30th. He also confirmed the testimony of several witnesses, denying that there was a freavy battle on the 29th, as reported by Pope, when he charged that Porter failed to come to his aid.

Gen. Schofield, President of the Board, questioned witnesses closely on this point, who replied in substance that there was more or less fighting all the afternoon of that day, all of it occurring after the attack on Sigel in the moning. Altogether there were four engagements, not simultaneous, but about an hour apart, and with not over 3,000 met in each. There nonneed the map relied on at the original trial

not simultaneous, but about an bour apart, and with not over 3,000 meu in each. There was very little firing after 5 p. m., and in the was very little firing after 5 p. m., and in the evening none at all.

Pope's dispatch of the 30th of August to Halleck had said: "We fought a terrific battle here yesterday with the combined forces of the enemy, which lasted with continuous fury from

yesterday with the combined forces of the enemy, which lasted with continuous fury from daylight until after dark, by which time the enemy was routed from the field."

McKeever, detailing what he termed the desultory attacks on that day, said: "Hooker sent one brigade into the woods, and it was repulsed. Then there was an attack just before, or just after, to the left of Gen. Grover's position. Gen. Kearny made one attack with not more than 3,000 men."

When Gen. Schofleld asked witness if the firing was like heavy musketry, by line and continuous, he replied it was so only in one case, that of Grover's, where there was a full fire of his command.

his command.

Col. Charles Marshall, one of Lee's aids, testified that twelve Rebel brigades mareled through Thoroughfare (iap on the 28th of August, and one the next morning, thus further gust, and one the next morning, thus further confirming Porter's statement that the main body of the Rebel army was in his front when Pope supposed only its flank was there to be attacked. He also described how different portions of the Rebel force were harassed, attacked or threatened by Porter, and thus held in check, and prevented from concentrating against Pope.

This witness exhibited Lee's original report of the second Bull Run battle, and testified that Lee did not make an attack on the 29th because Longstreet advised against it. He also denied positively Pope's official statement that there was a general battle on the 29th. There was some artillery firing, and Hood had a severe fight, but it did not become general.

The Finest Army.

The finest and best appointed army ever as-sembled together, either in ancient or modern times, wes that which Bonaparte marched for the invasion of Russia. Similes have been exhausted and description beggared in painting the magnitude of Napoleon's undertaking and the extent of the means with which he proposed

to achieve the conquest of Russia.

Not such the numbers, nor the host so dread,
By northern Bren or Scythian Fimour led.

Not France alone was drained to supply the flower of her youth, but all her tributary States

shows the proportion of the contingents which were brought up by the different Powers:

Westphalians 40,000
Bavarians 16,000
Grand Duchy of Berg 2,000
Austrians 20,000
Austrians 30,000
Badancse 50,000
Badancse 60,000
Swiss, French, Spaniards, and Fortuguese300,000
Various 524,000

No common foresight was required to find supplies for so large an army; and, indeed, the arrangements on this head appear to have been perfect in the outset; a certain number of bullocks were allotted to each regiment; and in all the frontier towns grain was collected from the surrounding country and laid up in store. The same precautions were not taken, however, in providing subsistence during the retreat, nor were they altogether necessary; as the army would be no more, what must have been the feelings of Bonaparte in actually seeing his own army, equal in numbers and superior in every thing else to that of Xerxes, annihilated in a period of 100 days!—Exchange.

A California paper wants an investigation to

feelings of Bonaparte in actually seeing his own army, equal in numbers and superior in every thing else to that of Xerxes, annihilated in a period of 100 days!—Exchange.

A California paper wants an investigation to find out why an intruding cow will invariably tramp on the loose soil of a two-foot flower garden in preference to the grass-covered hundred square feet of the yard. The cows here don't foot the careful hen removes the flowers for fear of such accidents.

SPORTING EVENTS

Progress of the Walking-Match Between O'Leary and Schmehl.

The Former Sixteen Miles Ahead at 1 O'Clock This Morning.

Another Victory Scored by Chicago Over the Milwankee Club.

THE PEDESTRIANS.

O'T. BARY GAINING RAPIDLY. The walking match at the Exposition Building was very popular yesterday, and especially last evening, when a crowd of 1,500 or more was in attendance. The progress of the match may be thus briefly summaried: O'Leary drew ahead in the forenoon, and at noon, when Schmehl was called off for some business and other matters, the champion marked up to eighteen miles ahead. During the afternoon and evening Schmehl gained back a portion of this, and at 11 o'clock last evening O'Leary's record was 13 miles better than that of his competitor. The real struggle will be to-day, when O'Leary hopes to make up his odds and win. Last night both men were in good form, though Schmehl was hardly so firm as the day before. The record is as follows, beginning where the figures

left off Thursday evening, and ending with the 193d mile for O'Leary and 177th for Schmehl:

\*\*SCHMEHL.\*\*

\*\*Time.\*\*

\*\*Mile.\*\*

\*\*Time.\*\*

\*\*Time.\*

\*\*Time.\*\*

\*\*Ti

While O'Leary continues to gain on his an-tagonist, Schmichl seems by no means discour-aged, but asserts his ability to defeat O'Leary

aged, but asserts his ability to defeat O'Leary by over five miles.

THE JUVENILES.

During last evening nine lads of 18 or under walked ten miles for cups and money prizes offered by O'Leary. The winners were George Olmsted, who took first prize by walking his ten miles in 1 hour 45 minutes; Michael Horin, who took second money; George Ross, third; and John Dammer, fourth.

BASE-BALL.

CHICAGO-MILWAUKEE.

The Chicagos went into yesterday's game well knowing that if they could win it they could tie Cincinnati for second place, and they did it very handsomely. The ground was damp and often slippery, and the ball was at times hard to handle, but that didn't make so much difference as one would have expected. A couple of light showers such as are called sunshowers fell during the game, but they were not officially noticed by either of the Captains or the umpire. Ferguson won the toss, and no runs were made in the first inning, though the Milwaukees had two men on base. Fergu-son opened the second inning with one of his patent left-field grounders, and McClellan followed with a hard one over into left field. Larkin hit a long one for two bases, letting in both runs. In the third inning, when two hands were out, Anson's bounder was badly thrown by Peters, giving a life. Ferguson contribued a fine hit, and McClellan cracked a long high one away over Dalrymple's head for two bases, bringing in both Anson and Ferguson. Larkin opened the fourth inning by hitting up

bases, bringing in both Anson and Ferguson.

Larkin opened the fourth inning by hitting up a foul which Foley muffed, giving Terry a lite. He improved the opportunity by putting in a safe hit, and then stealing second. After two hands had retired, Harbidge drove a tremendously high and long one over right-field fence, leiting in Larkin's run. The only other Chicago run was made in the sixth inning on Larkin's two-baser, seconded by Remsen's right-field drive, also for two bases.

The visitors made their only runs in the eighth inning. After Peters had been well thrown out by Hankinson, Goodman hit a bounder which Ferguson muffed slightly, and then, in trying to make a quick play, overthrew to first, letting Goodman to third, whence he was brought in by Foley's hit. Creamer followed with a hit, and Foley, who had gone to second on a wild pitch, started for home. Anson tried to head him off, but failed. Of course, Creamer was on his way to second, and in hope of getting him Harbidge threw to McClellan, but the ball got away and Creamer went to third, and shortly scored on a passed ball. Bennett was then sent to base on balls and Holbert was muffed by McCleilan. Both were run out, however, ending the scoring. Following is

THE SCORE:

Ferguson, s. s.
McClellan, 2 b.
Cassidy, r. f.
Larkin, p.
Hankinson, 3 b.
Remsen, c. f. Total .... 38 6 10 11 27 18 13 Dairymple, l. f.
Peters, s. s.
Goodman, 1 b.
Foley, 3 b.
Creamer, 2 b.
Rennett Total. .... . 36 3 9 17 27 12 5

Ferguson, 1; McCiellan, 2; Lackin, 1; Haroidge, 1.

Left on hassas—Haroidge, 1; Ferguson, 1; McCiellan, 1; Larkin, 1; Remsen, 1; Peters, 1;
Goodman, 2; Poley, 1; Creamer, 1; Golden, 2;
Weaver, 2; Chicago, 5; Milwankee, 9;
Bases on called balls—Off Earkin, 2.

Balls called—On Larkin, 24; on Weaver, 16.
Stricks called—Off Larkin, 18; off Weaver, 18.
Strock out—Hankinson, Dalrymple, Golden,
Umpire—J. O. Julian, of Indianapolis.

The feature of the game was decidedly the poor base-running of the Milwankees, who did themselves no credit in that department. For instance, Bennett, being on second, started off for third while Hankinson was gathering Holbert's hif. The result was that he was touched out and Holbert thrown out, the play being one of the prettiest made in Chicago this season. Azain, Holbert was catight asleep near first, after he had gained that base on an error. In the eighth inning both Bennett and Holbert were run out between bases in consequence of their own carelessness.

The peculiarity of the game was the way the Chicagos put in good hits in time of need. Four times there came a welcome two-bases when men were on base waiting for it. Briefly stated, Larkin brought in two runs, McClellan brought in two, Harbidge brought in one, and Remsen brought in runs were two-basers. On the other hand, the Milwankees scattered their hits remarkably. In each of six inniegs they made one lonely hit.

The fleiding was excellent, considering the state of the ground. Cassidy and Auson made fine catches, and two of Ferguson's stons were beautiful exhibitions. Harbidge's play was as good as he has shown here, because of the extraordinary agility demanded to stop some of Larkin's low and wide ones. For the visitors, the best work was done by Creamer, Golden, and Holbert.

Things have changed. It was 't so very long ago that the White Stockings were about at the bottom of the deal, and the Cincinnatis the top card. Now they are tied for second place, while the Bostons have slipped by both of them and have a lead which is

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 12.—It is among the strong probabilities that, after the Indianapolis Club come to this city Saturday of next week to play a game with the Providence Club, they will not return to St. Louis, but play out the season at home.

hester, 2.

DAVENPORT.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT. Ia., July 12.—Peoria Reds, 16;

THE OAR. HANLAN-COURTNEY.

Oswego, N. Y., July 12.-Courtney and George Clark, of Ensenore, are here on their way to Cape Vincent to meet by appointment Hanlan's backers, with a view to making a match. THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13-1 a. m .- Indications-For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley clear or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, mostly from the north, nearly stationary premostly from the north, nearly stationary pressure and temperature.

For the Lake Region partly cloudy weather, occasional showers, variable winds, stationary or higher pressure and temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Southern Missouri Valleys clear or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, mostly from the south, stationary or higher temperature and pressure. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, July 12.

Time. Bar. Thr Hu. Wind. Fel. Rn. Weather 6:53 a.m. 29.981 72 90 E. 5 85 Clearing 11:18 a.m. 29.907 78 86 E. 6 Fair. 2:60 p.m. 29.898 82 75 S. E. 6 Fair. 3:53 p.m. 29.898 82 79 S. E. 4 Fair. 9:00 p.m. 29.898 77 88 E. 2 Fair. 10:18 p.m. 29.854 74 89 E. 5 Fair. 

Pembina. ... 129.80 165 N. gentle. ... Fair. Pembina. ... 129.80 74 W., tresh. ... Cloudy.

St. Louis, July 12.—The weather has been intensely warmhere this week, the mercury having ranged from 95 to 102 in the shade during the day, and from 80 to 90 at night. Numerous cases of sunstroke have been reported at the City Dispensary,—between thirty and forty in all, and perhaps eight of which have died. Besides these cases, many other persons have been overdome with heat and have been obliged to seek relief and rest from business or labor. No present indications of the heated term abating.

Terre Haute, Ind., July 12.—Jacob Maurer, employed near this city, died yesterday from sunstroke. Intense heat has prevailed for the past two days. One hundred and two degrees in the shade to-day.

Kenkuk, Ia., July 12.—The oppressive heat which has prevailed for nine days in succession reached a degree to-day which exceeded anything in this locality for years. The thermometer in the Signal Office indicated 99 degrees, and private thermometers about town ranged from 95 to 104. Work on the streets was sus-

eter in the Signal Office indicated 99 degrees, and private thermometers about town ranged from 85 to 104. Work on the streets was suspended, and a number of men employed in manufactories were overcome with the neat and taken home insensible.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 12.—This has been the hottest day of the season, the thermometer rising to 100 degrees in the shade. A case of sunstroke this afternoon, which is pronounced fatal.

fatal.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., July 12.—This has been the hottest day of the season here, the thermometer ranging from 100 to 104 in the shade.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., July 12.—One hundred and two degrees in the shade here this afternoon.

CINCINNATI, O., July 12.—Six cases of sunstroke were reported to-day, two of which resulted fatally. The heat has been excessive.

DR. HARCOURT.

DR. HARCOURT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, July 11.—Business has prevented my giving the subject upon which I was inteviewed last evening the attention its importance demands. The reports of the morning papers are not strictly correct, but with that I find no fault. If the papers which have used my name so freely in this matter will give me the privilege of speaking for myself, through their columns, I shifl show no the true inwardness of this blackmailing business to their entire satisfaction. Meanwhile, having committed no crime, having done no wrong, having been guilty of no act that deserves public censure, I ask not for sympathy, but simple justice, and shall demand it as a right. I ask that the public withhold its judgment until it has heard my statement of the following the statement of Mrs. Craig unqualifiedly false. There is not a word of truth in it as regards my treatment of her. Yours truly,

Le A. Harcourt.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribung.

KEOKUK, Ia., July 12.—The body of an un-known man was found near Kaboka, Mo., yesterday with an empty rifle in his hands. From the position of the rifle and the character of a wound in his throat, it is evident that he com-mitted suicide, and a verdict was rendered ac-OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Arrived, steamships City of Brussels, from Liverpool; Glisland, Irom Cardiff, and Oder, from Bremen. LONDON. July 12.—Steamships City of Rich-mond, Russia, and Periero, from New York, and Iberian, from Boston, have arrived out.

MRS. SWISSHELM.

Some of Her Experiences in the Newspaper Line of Business.

Her Views as to the Herodian Tendencies of Printers' Unions.

PRINCETON, Ill., July 11.-1 have just received the inclosed letter, which I hope you will give in full:

ST. Louis, Mo., July 9,—Mas. Swisshelm— Dean Madan: Your articles on Communism, labor-strikes, etc., are generally fair enough; but I am surprised to find, in your article in Tan Tainuage of the 7th, such a sweeping assertion as that "The Printers' Union has killed more news-bapers than Herod did children." I would re-spectfully request your feet. bapers than Hered did children." I would respectfully request you to specify in what manner the terrible Union has alain such a hecatomb of newspapers. If you claim that this dreadul mortality results from the high wages demanded by the Union. I think you are seriously mistaken. The burden of complaint of newspaper-proprietors concerning the Union is, not that they have demanded extravagant wages, but that their interference in the internal management of the composing-room was intolerable.

The "strikes" of the Printers Unions have generally proved more disastrous to the Unions than to the newspapers therein concerned; and the alleged fatality amone newspapers, resulting from the action of the "tyrannical" Union, is, to say the less, a loose and exaggerated statement.

the lesis, a shows and exaggerated statements.

My statement or rather loose; but, from the mature of the case, it hought folks would understand it, since none of us know just how many children Herod did kill, and it would be made the lives of so many newspapers in infancy. One object in my letters its oget as much matter as possible into a column, and I often gire an opinion without taking room to evalual that it is not an axiom, or an established fact, of which I have all the proofs in my possession. For instance, the diphtheria has been raging in am now trying to recover was caused by gases from decaying vegetation which I final, lying all around, and from hereditary tains of my blood, and I state this as true. I assume that all material things are composed of a few simple causes, and of this I can give no evidence, or have no room for it.

I base my opinions on proof which to meems sufficient, and exocct people to take them for what they are worth. But there is one thing I state as a fact, and this is: that I never knew a Printere Union to do any one act that was not tyrannical, medicianny about. I had, before that, acquired some reputation as a contributor to Eastern literary papers and a political correspondent of the Pittsburg Commercial Fournal; so that the door to fame and fortune seemed open to me.

When the Albarros tailed for want of support to the stems of the paper and the propeters waded and struggled. Then the laborer. Financial failure stared une in the face from the first. I had no reason to hope that I should escane lose; but I had an income in my own right, and, by giving my services, and reacting a gringham dress and bonnet, I sould sustain the entorprise.

During the teny sear is the properation of the laborer, and if never found a printer of the paper while do to have a constant draine on my respectation of the laborer, and if never found a printer of the paper and the properation as to whether the entering a gringham dress and bonnet, I sould sustain the entorprise.

During the teny sear My statement & rather loose; but, from the

enslaved laborer, and I never found a printer set a stick of type in aid of my project. The all worked for full wages, and were regular

paid.

I was fighting the battle of Labor.—fighting it against what seemed to be an overwhelming force. Capitalists sometimes sent me an advertisement, that I knew was a contribution; but no laborer ever lifted his hand to assist by

an hour's work.

In 1852 I went to New York, for the first time, to visit the World's Fair, and was gone ten days. When I returned, things in the office were all in chaos. The Printers' Union had ordered a strike. My editorial correspondence was not set up, and there was little prospect of getting a paper out that week. My printers professed to be sorry, and I think they were.

the command of the Union, they betrayed their trust like a set of traitors, broke their contract, and did all they could to ruin the enterprise on which they and their families depended for bread. They all applied to me for work afterwards; but, the first time a man betrays the trust you have confided to him, it is his fault,—next time, it is yours.

To fill their places, I advertised for women, and spent two weeks at the office to select the right persons from the hundreds of applicants. A "rat" printer spent an hour, or perhaps more, explaining to, me the mysteries of the black art, and I set up several short articles. My girls learned as if by magic, and were glad to do the work for haif what I had been paying to the men. So my money lasted that much longer, and the Vasior lived years after it must have died under Union dictation. I could work for the emancipation of Labor without going barefooted to furnish two or three laborers with patent-leather boots. By reducing the expenses of the office I got a merino dress, instead of keeping, oppressed laborers in satin vests, broadcloth coats, and Havafia claras.

I moved to St. Cloud, Minn., in 1857, and found the wreck of the Advertiser, which had been done to death by paying Union prices for labor. I started the St. Cloud Vistor, and got into a cuarrel with some Democrats, who formed a union for my suppression.

found the wreck of the Advertiser, which had been done to death by paying Union prices for labor. I started the St. Cloud Visitor, and got into a quarrel with some Democrats, who formed a union for my suppression.

They visited my office at 2 o'clock a.m., March 4, 1858, broke my press, put the type into the Mississippi, and gave notice that they would the me to a log and set me afloat on the Father of Waters if I ever again attempted to publish a paper there. Decent men were indignant, and formed a Printing Company to sustain me. They sent to Chicago and bought press and type, men lay on their arms for months to defend them and me, and Republicans strained every nerve to support a paper. There were only two printers in the place, both Unionists. It was a grasshopper year and a financial crisis. There was not a brick or garden-fence in the city. All our breadstuffs were imported, and to support a paper was a great strain on the little community. The printers owned property there, and were as much interested in the growth of the place as men who were contributing to the Visitor; but the rules of the Union forbade their working under rates. They had characters to support, and could be gentlemen loafers, but not underpaid laborers; and, if the Democracy had not crushed the Printing Company with libel-suits, the Printers' Union would have killed it with wages.

The Company retired; the paper was mine. I discharged the printers, and set about recalling what I had learned years before in an hour's tuition, took a proof of my first stick, found it read backwards, and distributed it. I had found out the secret, and took two apprentices. One of them afterwards fell at Gettysburg, with his back to the field and his feet to the foe,—Licut. Miller, of the regular army; the other is now editor and proprietor of the St. Cloud Journal. These—my two boys—and I, all ignorant of the trade, set up what matter we could, took proofs and corrected them,—I acting as instructor, "boss printer" "; while the two Union printers loaded, t

grants to aid in overcoming savage beasts and men; and the only printers among us using the public danger and necessity as a screw by which they might squeze Union wages out of their struggling neighbors.

Both men were good neighbors, when to be so violated no claim of the Union; and one of them was especially generous and wholesouled as a man. It was only as a Union printer that he was mean. It did look as if they would have a triumph. I had never seen a form made up; but my instructor of six years before had told me how it was done, and explained the principles of justification,—not by faith, but by works.

I made up my first form and locked it. Ste-

ples of justification,—not by faith, but by works.

I made up my first form and locked it. Stephen Miller—afterwards General and Governor Miller—took it from the imposing stone to the press. It was solid as a brick, and he and the boys called in the neighbors to hurrah. How Wesley Miller and I ever did master the mysteries of tilat Adams press, I cannot think now; but I had a taient for mechanics, and had studied "Natural Philosophy" carefully for two whole days when I was 14; he was quick, and we made out to take a proof,—when, oh! oh! we found that all the columns read from right to left!

To-morrow was to be press-day. I transposed the form by lamp-light, and we get our paper off in good time. I soon got girls, and one of them came to be the best typo in the State. We did not miss a number of our paper for the seven years I owned and published it; and it is a flourishing institution now. So the Printers' Union failed to kill the second St. Cloud paper; but the action of its members proved the stupidity of such organizations. Here were these men, aliens in the little community of which they were a part,—owing allegiance to a combination of people with whom they had no interest in common, and standing by that allegiance at a sacrifice of self-respect and the respect of their neighbors.

I was in Washington when Mr. Lincoln was

Effects of Free Trade and Protection.

The London Saturday Review of June 25, in noticing Prof. Fawcett's book on "Free Trade and Protection," says: "Neither Protection nor Free Trade can prevent depression of trade, as is conspicuously seen now when Free-Trade England is suffering, as well as Protections: America, France, and Germany. Depression of trade comes from over-trading, and goods that are not wanted cannot be sold, whatever may be the financial system. But what seems to be true is that depression of trade does less harm in a Free-Trade country than in a Protectionist country. As Mr. Fawcett points out, there is mas not set up, and there was little prospect of getting a paper out that week. My printers professed to be sorry, and I think they were. They had broken their contracts, and, as men, feit the meanness and dishonesty of the act; but, as members of the Union, their hosor, or eath, bound them to be mean, and cowardly, and treacherous, and dishonest.

None of them ever again set a stick of type for me, and, in the interval of idleness, one who, up to that time, had been a decent man, a good husband, and kind father, contracted habits of dissipation, kept his family for years in poverty and wretchedness, and died a miserable sot. I know there was not one of those men who did not wish me and the Visitor success. I have never known of one who ever worked on that paper in any capacity who did not boast of it as a something of which his children should be proud. Not-only their means of living, but their honor, was staked in it, and I had tever had a word of dispute with one of them; vet, at the command of the Union, they betrayed their trust like alset of traitors, broke their contract, and did all they could to rain the enterprise on which they and their families depended for bread. They all applied to me for work afterwards; but, the first time a man betrhys the trust you have confided to him, it is his fault,—next time, it is yours.

To fill their places, I advertised for women, and spent two weeks at the office to select the right persons from the hundreds of applicants. country. As Mr. Fawcett points out, there is

not with immediate success, to simplify and reduce the American tariff. As Mr. Fawcett points out, we are aimost obliged to confine ourselves to commarison between the United States and England; for, if we look to the Continent, the question of Free Trade and Protection is complicated by the existence of enormous standing armies; and, when a Protection ist country also keeps on foot a luge army, thus diverting from production a large amount of labor that ought to be productive, it is not easy to separate the consequences of financial error from the consequences of similarly system. But all Protectionist countries exhibit one feature in common, and that is the connection between Protection and Socialism. If the State chooses to make arrangements by which all that the workingman comes to buy is necessarily dear, the workingman entry the state of think that the State ought to go a step further and give him money to buy the dear things which he conceives himself to require. The most obvious fund for the State to draw upon is the property of the rich, and thus Socialism comes principally to be a wild demand that the State shall supplement Protection by confiscation. Prince Bismarck's answer to this demand is, that the State will go still further in Protection, but will supplement increased Protection by increased oppression. This may answer for a time, but, in the nature of things, Protection and the sword are dangerous allies."

What the Czar's Agents are Doing, A mysterious man has appeared who pro-fesses to be buying schooners for the Russian Government. So far he has bought only schooners of beer.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's Cocosine is the best and cheapest hair-dressing in the world. It kills dandruff, al-lays irritation, and promotes a vigorous growth of the hair. Since the recent use of your Cocoaine, my pre-viously-bald head has been covered by a luxuriant growth of hair. I had slways esteemed your prep-aration as a dressing, knowing many persons who regarded it very highly as such, but never before knew how valuable it was as a restorative.

Charles Heldsleck's Champagnes.—The popular Sillery and the super-excellent "Dry Medal," so highly appreciated in England, Germany, and Russis, are being constantly received by Mr. Emil Schultze, 35 Beaverstreet, New York. XLCR Codfish—The Best Bonesess Cod-get in the world. Made from selected George's Hank 6th. Ask your grooer for it. Put up by George P. Trigg & Co., 182 Duane street, New York

HOTEL. St. Nicholas Hotel. BROADWAY,

NEW YORK.

This popular resort for Travelers his been renovated and improved. All the features that have so signally contributed to its world-wide reputation will be maintained. A uniform rate of prices, \$3.50 per day for all parts of the house. URIAH WELCH, Prop'r.

Madison & Peoria-sts.

Owing to the cold and late season for above goods we have determined upon a great

SLAUGHTER

AS FOLLOWS:

Linen Suits in three pieces, Skirt, Overskirt, and Basque, trimmed with Cambric Bands, \$1.75. Linen Suits in three pieces, Skirt,

Overskirt, and Basque, trimmed with Embroidery, \$2.50.
Linen Suits in three pieces, Fine Linen Skirt, Overskirt, and Basque, trimmed with Cambric Bands and Embroidery, \$3.00 and

\$3.50; worth double. 200 Extra Fine Linen Suits, Skirts, Overskirts, and Basques, richly embroidered, \$4.00, \$4.50, and \$5.00; would be cheap at \$8.00, \$9.00, and \$10.00.

100 Extra Fine Quality Combination Linen Ulsters, something new, at \$3.50; worth \$8.00.

A few more of our Fine

Quality Silk Cloaks left, will be sold for less than the cost ot material. Also Cashmere and Drap d'Ete Cloaks, and a large line of Long Circulars.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Same Goods at our North Side Store, North Clark and Erie-sts. EMBROIDERIES.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

20,000. Pieces

Hamburgh **Embroideries!** 

Edges and Insertions from 8c to 35c. These goods are of good work, on

to wash and wear satisfactorily. This large sale gives an opportunity to purchase choice Embroideries at less than the prices put on in-

ferior goods. Large invoices of Torchon and Bl'k French Laces just received.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

AUCTION NALES. SALE OF IMPORTED

JERSEY CATTLE, At Cincinnati, Ohio. ALFRED M. HERKNESS & CO., Sole Agents for EDWARD P. P. FOWLER, of Jersey and Southampton. England, will seel at Auction with-out reserve, at the northwest corner Race and Long-worths-ts., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, July 18, 1878, at 11 o'clock a. m. to a minute.

ABOUT TWENTY PURE-BRED JERSEY HEIFERS Direct from the Channel Islands, via Southampt steamer Othello. 'to New York, and thence by raphotographs and certificates of importation, will entitle them to entry in the American Jers to Club's Herd Register will be given to pure Islands of the Change of the Change

ALFRED M. HERKNESS & CO.,

REALTY BURE DELICATE & SUPERIOR CHAMPA BLANG DE DI 1545. IS & C

KUMYSS. AREND'S

Also, Agents for MARTELL & CO. COGNAC

Or Milk Wine. The King of Foods. The original senty article of its kind. A delicious beverage of we derful nutritive power, grateful to the most delicious sounceh. No other food makes blood and strength fast. It often restores beath when medicines is proposed and the second proposed of the second

USE REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE For Flesh Wonnes. Sores. Soro Joints, Erysipelas. Sa Rhemn. 456 all 85 in Discases. It is not equaled by an Salve in the word. Price, 25c, 50c, and \$1. HEDOIN 4 CO., 4 Churleston-8t., Bonton. Mass.

RUSSIA SALVE.

BURT'S SHOES THEY ARE THE

shoes.

#### FINANCE AND TRADE.

Government Bonds in Chicago Banks--- Dull Business.

No Change in Discount Rates-New York Exchange Firm.

Gold Supply of the World---Life Insurance.

Irregular.

Wheat and Corn Unsettled --- Other Grain Firmer.

#### FINANCIAL.

A careful study of the financial affairs of the city constantly reveals new facts, showing the accumulation of capital, and, of course, the increasing strength of the banks. Only a few years ago they were obliged to solicit discounts from Eastern correspondents and from whatever parties would loan on collaterals or individual securities in order to onliaterals or individual scurities in order to mmodate our business men and to move farm acts to the seaboard. Instances where favors products to the seaboard. Instances where invita-are now asked are rare, and several of our institu-tions have been forced, in order to realize any in-terest, to invest largely in Government bonds. Statistics carefully gathered show that the banks of this city now hold about \$4,500,000. Of this a single bank has \$1,900,000. For Chicago, where money has generally been in such active and constant demand at much higher rates, this shows a most remarkable condition of our ey market. It is due of course to the general reasion in business ruling in the city for so ty months past. Whenever the money for the bonds can be used steadily at a profit of even per cent, they will be converted into ready , and it will be thrown into the active business ents of this city and the Northwest. As to the cise time when that is likely to occur, THE HUNE leaves bankers and business men to de-nine for themselves. All the signs of the times,

however, seem to point to no distant day for this most desirable consummation to be realized.

The day was sultry, and business at the banks was confined mainly to counter transactions. It was decidedly too hot to operate to any considerable extent. With most of the banks there is a fair demand for the funds kept for active employment; but in most of their vaults a very conble surplus still lies tied up in for the me seless packages. Rates of discount as heretofore. 8@10 per cent, the lower being the more usua A few of the banks are glad to get call

New York exchange is still close and firm at 60c might be quoted at 60@75c. Some currency ship-ments are reported.

The bank clearings were \$2,700,000.

GOLD.
The San Francisco Chronicle has a well-considred article on the yearly supply of gold to the currency of the world. Receipts from the Comstock
lode have largely fallen off, while the supply from
quartz lodes and gulch mining has increased. In
Australia, too, the receipts of gold from her mines
have sensibly decreased, so that the entire yield
of the mines of the world is set down for 1877 at
855 000 000. The article gives a table of the

eur.	Supply. 1	lear.	Supply.
\$48	\$ 67,500,000 1	864	\$113,000,000
849	87,000,000 1	865	130, 700, 600
850	93, 200, 000 10	N66	122, 200, 000
51	120,000,000 1:	867	114, 000, 000
352	193, 700, 000 1	808	109, 700, 600
53	155, 000, 000 1	SAD	106, 200, 000
54	127,000,000 1	870	106, 900; 000
55	135,000,000 10	871	107, 000, 000
56	147, 600, 000 1:	472	99, 600, 600
57	133, 300, 000 1	873	97, 200, 000
58	144, 600, 000 18	874	90,800,000
59	144, 900, 000 18	375	197, 500, 000
	119, 300, 000 1:		
61	113, 800, 000 10	577	90,000,000
62	107, 800, 000 18	878	85,000,000
83	107,000,000	4	

It will be seen that the geld supply reached its culmination in 1852, when there was produced nearly \$194,000,000. The present annual supply does not amount to one-half of this sum. Not only has the supply fallen off; the population which stands in need of gold for the important in morey has greatly increased. In 1852 ation of Europe and North America did 1266,000,000: it now amounts to over 100, or 40 per cent more. So that the 370,000,000, or 40 per cent more. So that the case as between the supply and demand for gold seems to stand thus: In 1852 the supply was mure than twice as great, and the demand not more than a third less than is the case in 1878. This, however, is really not the case; only the reason why it is not the case; only the reason why it is not the case makes the position of affairs still more alarming. In 1852 all the leading countries of Europe and America were using gold for money; in 1878 but two important countries are using gold—all the rest having suppended specie nayments. Russia suspended in 1857, the United States in 1862, Italy in 1868, Austria in 1868, France in 1870, and Tarkey and Spain still more recently. Among the less important countries which have also suspended specie-payments and are using saper insteadof gold money, are the Argentine Confederation, Brazil, Peru, Greece, and (we believe) Japan. Some of these are, however, not included in the statistics given above. The coincident diminutum of the world's annual supply of gold and the suspension of specie-payments in so many important countries seems so much like cause and effect that there is little risk in assuming the inference to be true.

Nearly all the nations in the list are soon to

Nearly all the nations in the list are soon to take an effort to resume, but how our own coun try could have done so without the remonetization of silver is a problem which no financial wiseacre can possibly solve. In the light of such facts the dishonesty of the gold-sharks of the Atlantic seaboard in so stealthily procuring the passage of laws demonetizing silver, and their frantic efforts to retain what they had gained by their villainy,

The Hartfore Courant of the 4th had a well-digested article on life insurance. The drift of it was mainly the same as that of an article in this was mainly the same as that of an article in this paper several cays ago. It attributed the disasters to so many life-insurance companies to the speculative era which it is hoped has now closed. They had their origin in speculation, and have gone the way of nearly all merely speculative ventures. But the old companies, established and conducted on sound business principles, are all the stronger and better for the weeding-out process so disastrous to thousands of unfortunate policy-holders. Commenting on the article, a correspondent of the Courant says:

This Company is now, by the most careful analysis of its assets, shown to be solvent beyond any contingency. This has been accomptished by some 85 or 90 per cent of its policy-holders scaling down their policies 40 per cent; and policy-holders here and elsewhere are now paying the premium on the remaining 60 per cent promptly and cheerfully. Only a single difficulty, and it is believed not an insurmountable one, remains. A few, perhaps a dezen of those who have not scaled, with that persistent avariec which sometimes still diagraces humanity, object to dissolving the temporary injunction till their claims are recognized at their full face value. This the law under which the Company was organized forbids, and it would seem but just that so fair a law should be sustained, as it doubtless will be. Of course they will have their

ights in the doubtful assets in comm Seek No Parther (Black Hills)... Seek No Farther...

San Juan (San Juan, Col.).... POREIGN EXCHANGE emains steady at last qu The Produce Markets Less Active and

GOLD AND GREENBACKS. Gold, 100%@100%. Greenbacks, 99% in col LOCAL SECURITIES.

\*And interest. BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Gold steady at 100% Carrying rates, 1 per cent; borrowing

to 1/4.
Governments were firm.
Railroad bonds were quiet.

State securities were steady. The stock market was weak in early dealings but after midday a firmer feeling set in, and price advanced 4@4, the Northwestern shares and Lake Shore being especially firm. Towards the close New Jersey Central broke 4%, from 43% to 39%. This weakened the general maket, which declined 4.62, but Western Union, Lake Shore, and Krie were exceptionally strong. At the close and Krie were exceptionally strong. At the close a stronger feeling prevailed, and there was a recovery of 14.62 %, the latter New Jersey Central. The sharp decline in this stock was parily due to the fact that there were a considerable, number of "stop-orders" in market. Transactions were 114,000 shares, of which 8.000 were Erie, 19,000 Lake Shore, 14,000 Northwestern common, 7,000 preferred, 2,000 Pittsburg, 16,000 Lackawanna, 9,500 New Jersey Central, 1,500 Morris & Essex, 2,000 Michigan Central, 1,200 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 2,000 Ohio, 17,000 St. Paul common, 5,000 preferred, and 4,000 Western Union.

Money market expectations.

Western Union.
Money market easy at 2. Prime mercantile paper. 3@4.
Customs receipts, \$254,000.
The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$298,000.
Clearings, \$500,000.
Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 484.
Sight exchange on New York, 487.
Dry goods imports for the week, \$960,000.

W. U. Telegraph.... Quicksflver Quicksflver pfd..... Pacific Mail

Union Pacific .....

Crown Point. 64 Savage. 1946
Eureka Consolidated 554 Serra Nevada. 1946
Kachequer. 24 Silver Hill. 1346
Gould & Curry. 64 Unino Consolidated 194
Grand Prize. 34 Yellow Jacket. 84
NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12.—Gold, 1004/2004.
Sight exchange on New York. 4 premium.
Sterling exchange, bankers bills, 487%.
FORRIGS.

LONDON, July 12.—Consols, money, 96 3-16; account, 96%.
American securities—Reading, 19; Erie, 16%; preferred, 32.
United States bonds—67%, 1074; 10-404, 1104; new 5s, 106; 4%s, 1064.

The amount of bellion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £10,000.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record

The following instruments were filed for rethursday, July 12:

Desplaines st. 72 ft s of Ewing st. wf. 24x85 ft. dated July 10.

Campbell av. 198 4-10 ft n of West Van Buren st. wf. 24x805 ft. improved, dated July 11.

South Hailsted st. 45 ft s of Wright st. wf. 62x 131 7-10 ft, dated July 3.

Desplaines st. 79½ ft n of West Lake st. w.f. 104x150 ft. dated July 3.

Irving place. 234 6-10 ft n of West Harrison st. wf. 50x 123 8-10 ft. improved. dated July 3.

West Chicago av. 27 ft e of Noble st. n ft. 24x12 ft. dated July 10.

Sedgwick st. 221 ft n of Sophia st. e f. 445x 124 ft. st. av. 30 ft w of Covening st. sf. 25x100.

Sedgwick st. 221 ft n of Sophia st. e f. 445x 124 ft. slab Rhodes av. sw corner of Thirty-second st. e f. 20x045 ft. with improvements John Baldwin to Lucy Baldwin, dated July 12.

Arnold st. 74% ft. n of Tweaty-fifth st, e f. 22x151 ft. improved. dated July 12.

Twenty-inth st. bet Vernon and South Park avs. n f. 50x100 ft. dated July 12.

Twenty-inth st. bet Vernon and South Park avs. n f. 50x100 ft. dated July aveventh st. e f. 25x120 ft. improved. dated March 9.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the latest quotations for July The following were the latest quotations for July delivery on the leading first less for the last two days:

| The following first less for the last two days:
| The following first less for the last two days:
| The following first less for the last two days:
| The following first less for the last two days:
| The following first less for the last quotations for July delivers for the leading articles of produce in this city days:
| The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city days:
| The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city days:
| The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city days.

of the leading articles of produce in this city der-ing the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Friday morning, and for the corresponding date

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption: 1,857 bu wheat, 1,055 bu oats, 815

consumption: 1,857 bu wheat, 1,055 bu oats, 815 bu rye.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 2 cars No. 1 red winter wheat, 20 cars No. 2 do, 3 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected, 6 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 6 cars No. 2 do, 19 cars No. 2 do, 19 cars No. 3 do, 7 cars rejected (128 wheat); 110 cars high-mixed corn, 5 cars new do, 4 cars new mixed, 33 cars No. 2 do, 103 cars and 5,800 bn rejected, 17 cars no grade (572 corn); 31 cars white oats, 35 cars No. 2 mixed, 7 cars rejected (73 oats); 3 cars No. 2 mixed, 7 cars rejected (73 oats); 3 cars No. 2 do, 10 cars white oats, 35 cars No. 2 do, 10 cars

rye, I car no grade do. Total (777 cars). 323,000 bu. Inspected out: 17,456 bn wheat, 135,910 bn corn, 17,734 bn cats, 373 bu rye.

The leading produce markets were rather unsettled yesterday, and irregular, but averaged about the same as Thimeday, with less violent fluctations than herestory. the same as Thubeday, with less violent fluctations than heretofore. Provisions were tame and firm, in symmathy with hogs, the supply of which is not so great as some people expected would be the case through the hot weather. Wheat was generally quoted strong, though the bears seemed disposed to raid it. The weather was understood to be bad for all standing crops, and rumors of rust in the wheat-fields flew about rather thickly. Corn was firm early, but the interest died away ere the close. All spot grain was relatively firm, there close. All spot grain was relatively firm, there being a good demand, with little on sale, as our stocks and receipts are alike small. There were some signs of a foreign demand for both wheat and corn. The weather was warm, but still unsettled. In dry-goods circles there was a continuance of he extreme quietude heretofore noted. Only a the extreme quietude heretofore noted. Only a few stattering buyers were to be seen, and the volume of mail orders did not reach very satisfactory proportions. The great flannel sale which began in New York Wednesday morning was concluded on Thursday. More than 500 buyers were present, all the prominent cities in the country being represented, and the sale was a success. The prices realized were about the same as at last year's sale. Groceries were without change in price. sale. Groceries were without change in price. The leading articles, embracing sugars, coffees, and rice, were active and strong, but most other lines were ordered rather sparingly. The dried-fruit lines were ordered rather sparingly. The dried-trait market had no specially new features. Trade was again reported dull all around, and prices remained weak for most descriptions. There was a fair call from the city and country trade for fish, and previous quotations were fully sustained. Butter was quiet at former prices. Cheese remained easy under a light demand. Oils, paints, and colors were were the product and produced. quiet and unchanged. Bagging was firm. Coal and wood were dull at previous prices.

Lumber was in moderate demand and steady at the docks yesterday, and quiet and unchanged at the yards. The wool market was active and stoady. The receipts were fair, and the shipments also, the call at present seeming to be principally

for washed fleeces. Seeds, hay, and broom-corn were quiet and un-altered. Hides were salable at the current prices, and continue scarce. Green fruits were in smaller supply and better condition yesterday than the day before, and sold rather freely to the city trade at stronger prices. Potatoes were in moderate re-

ucet and easier. Poultry was unchanged. Lake freights were moderately active at un-hanged rates, the rusing agures being 1%c for comy sail to Buffalo. Room was taken for about 35,000 bu corn.

Through rates by lake and canal were quiet and

Through rates by lake and canal were quiet and steadier, at 6e for corn and 63c for whent to New York. Lake and rail rates were quoted at 7½68c for corn to New York and 9c for do to Boston. Rail freights were quiet at the advance of last week. They are now quoted at 16c to New York and 21c to Boston, on grain; and 18c and 23c to do on fourth class. Through rates to Liverpool were quoted at 40@42c in specie per 100 lbs.

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY. July 12.—Receipts—Flour, 6,966 brls; wheat, 123,550 bu; corn, 215,800 bu; oats, 33,345 bu; corn-meal, 565 pkgs; barley, 550 bu; malt, 1,367 bu; pork, 12,272 pkgs; beef, 555 pkgs; cut meats, 1,356 pkgs; lard, 3,299 pkgs; whisky, 443

Exports -Twenty-four hours-Flour, 12,000 bris; wheat, 79,000 bu; corn. 181,000 bu; oats, 121,000 bu; rye, 8,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu. VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN. The following table shows the visible supply of

grain on the dates named: Wheat. | Corn. | Oats. | Barley. July 6, 1878. 4,612,000 7,374,000 1,600,000 1,937,000 July 28, 1878. 4,643,132 8,983,400 1,775,324 1,651,083 July 7, 1877. 2,331,800 9,184,683,334,897 458,965 July 8, 1876. 10,168,717 7,851,032 3,846,949 588,331 July 11, 1875. 6,257,027 8,033,9861,330,789 8,635 Also, 339,000 bu rye, against 348,677 bu a week

SUMMER PORK-PACKING. ner packing to date in the West at 1,915,291 hogs, against 1, 405, 000 to date last year.

STOCKS IN LIVERPOOL. Richardson, Spence & Co. give the following as the estimated stocks of grain, etc., in Liverpool: Red do, qrs.... Lower qualities do, qrs. Total wheat, grs. 294, 847
Sarley, grs. 14, 832
dait, grs. 1, 548
bats, grs 9, 838
seans, grs 11, 649
cas, grs. 33, 192

THE SEED CROPS. as the summary of their returns from the West and As the summary of their returns from the research Northwest in regard to the grop prospects for the earlier seeds:

Clover—The acreage of clover is increased fully 25 per cent, and the prospect to present date good for large crop, but too soon for any certainty regarding the vield.

eid.

Timothy—The prospects are good for a full yield of mothy to the acre, while in about one-third of localitimothy to the sore, while in about one-third of locali-ties heard from the acreage is somewhat decreased, and farmers say they will not save it at present prices. In newer portions of the West the acreage is slightly in-creased. The deficiency, if any, will not exceed its or 20 per cent from last year. Fiaz-The prospects agreexcellent for yield of flax equal to last year, and perhaps 10 per cent greater. No complaints excent from parts of Kaassa where, it is claimed, the heavy rains have injured the crop to some oxtent.

BALTIMORE INSPECTION. The Philadelphia Record thus knocks away the last prop from under the miserable cheat recently

Philadelphia 120 558,879 4,637 72
Baltimore 84 332,014 3,952 69
New York 68 242,347 3,672 72
Boston 14 58,506 4,179 95

GOODS RECEIVED at Chicago Customs July 12, 1878: John W. Wills, 105 cases condensed milk; James H. Rice, 433 cases window glass, 4 pkgs window glass, 1 case plate glass; Julius Bauer & Co., 15 cases musical instruments; Mever Ballin, 4 pkgs em-broideries; Buck & Rayner, 8 cases apothecaries' ware; Barnum Brothers, 19 cases toys and fancy goods; Grommes & Ullrich, 39 cases and 5 octaves brandy; Samuel Kuttner, 2 hhds claret wine, 1 quarter cask sherry wine, 1 cask whisky, 12 cases brandy, 2 cases whisky, 1 quarter cask gin, 6 cases champagne. Collections, \$2,637.98.

PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS—Were less active and generally tame, though rather firm at the decline of the previous afternoon. There was little change in the tone of advices from other points, but hogs at the Stock-Yards were quoted shoets to per 100 lbs higher, and that fact steadied the views of holders of product. The receipts of hogs are not as large as was feared, though big enough for this time of the year, and the shipments of product continue free.

MESS PORK—Was quiet, and advanced 567% per 100 lbs, but closed a shade below the latest figures of Thursday. Sales were reported of 10, 250 bris seller August at 98.5569.42%, and 6,750 bris seller September at 99.5069.57%. Total, 17,000 bris. The market closed dull at 80.3069.35 cash: 80.30 seller July: 83.32569 9.35 seller August; and 89.474669.50 seller September.

LARD—Was quiet and steady at an advance of about 25c per 100 lbs on the latest prices of Thursday. Sales were reported on 250 tes spot at \$6.90; 3.500 tes seller

86.90G6.075, seller August: and 87.00G7.005 seller Seutember.

Maxrs—Were in moderate request for export to the contineut of Europe, and ruled a shade firmer, with a premium of about 10c per 100 lbs on winter short ribs and current cure. Sales were reported of 300 boxes short clears at \$5.76 for July and \$5.7565.80 for August; 200 boxes long and short clears at \$5.96 for August; 200 boxes long and short clears at \$5.96 for August; 200 boxes long and short clears at \$5.0 spot. \$5.40 spot. \$5.40

BREADSTUFFS.

\$1.00 in store.

WINTER WHEAT—Was fairly active to the extent of
the supply. Sales were 5.400 bu No. 1 red at 95c; 11.000
bu No. 2 to at 93694c; 400 bu No. 2 at 83c; 400 bu rejected at 63c; and 1.000 bu by sample at 81692c. Total, by No. 2 to at 93698c; 400 bu No. 3 at 83c; 400 bu rejected at 63c; and 1,000 bu by sample at 81692c. Total 18,200 bu.

18,200 bu.

CORN—Was less active, and very irregular. The early market was strong, recovering the decline of the previous afternoon, but weakpared, and closed ½e low er than Thursing evening. Elverpool was quoted active and stronger, but New York and Baltimore were quiet, and our receipts were somewhat larger, while the weather was warm and supposed to be favorable the growth of corn. The shipping demand was les brisk, the more imperative orders having been filled two or three days previously, and it was understoothat some orders were withdrawn. the senders bein unwilling to pay a larger premium on spot lover the month, regarding it as artificial. This weakened future in sympathy, buyers holding off, while local holder were more anxious to sell. The market for this mont opened at about 8946390c, and receded to 3956c at the close. Seller August sold at 39566390c, and selle September at 38566394c, both closing at the decline of the provided selection of 22, 200 bu high mixed at 38566396c; at 366 closing at 1366 closi

and July at 481c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu. No. 2st 2005, 1400 bu by sample at 45@51c on track. The control of 800 bu. No. 2st 2005, 1400 bu by sample at 45@51c on track. The control of 800 bu. No. 2st 2005, 1500 bu. The trading being in September, which was firmer, owing to reports that the storm apread over the barley districts. September opened at 65%, said at 65%c, and closed at 65%c. Ottober was quoted at 64%c burers with no offerings. Old barley was functive at 48% for cash or the month and 46%c for August. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2st 38%c 400 bu by sample at 30%c on track. Total, 800 bu, at 38%c 400 bu by sample at 30%c on track. Total, 800 bu, at 88%c 400 bu by sample at 30%c on track. Total, 800 bu, at 88%c 50 for July, and 84%c 63%c for sentember.

\*\*Corn\_104,000 bu, at 88%c38%c for August, and 38%c 63%c for sentember.

\*\*Apple.\*\*

86.4:46.47% for September. Lard was steady, with sales of 750 tes at \$6.02% for August, and \$7.00 for September. Short ribs were steady. Sales 100,000 hs seller Sep-tember at 5%, and 200,000 hs winter do on private erm.

Whent was fairly active and higher. July soid at 98% Soriac, and closed at 98% Soriac. August soid at 84% Soriac, and closed at 80% September soid at 82% Card Cosed at the outside. Corn was easy at 33% 23% of or July, and 33% 33% of August, both closing at the outside. September old at 384c. Charters were reported for about 60,000 bu corn.

Mess pork was quiet at \$0.35@0.37¼ for August and \$0.47½@0.50 for September. Sales 250 bris at \$9.35 Lard was quiet at \$8.90@6.92% for August and \$7.00 @7.02% for September. GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN-Was quiet and unchanged. Dealers look for little improvement in trade before the last of next month, when they expect Eastern manufacturers will find it necessary to enter the market. We quote: Strictly green hurl, 51400c; red tipoed do, 415 (55c; green brush that will work liself. 45c;55(c; red entered brush that will work liself. 45c;55(c; red entered by 150c).

G5c; green brush that will work tisself. Aspecklyci red and red tilbred do, 364-62, inferior, 363-35c; crooked, 364-62.

BUTTER—Business was quiet, with little or no change in values. The extreme heat iended to check the outward movement, and, aside from a moderate local consumption demand, there was not unucle doing. Prices ranged as follows: Choice to fancy creamery, 10610c; good choice dairy. 12615c; medium, 9641c; inferior to common, 568-6.

BAGGING—In the bagging market there was a good degree of activity, and prices were firm all around, with grain bags advancine. We quote: Stark, 26c; ir/Rinan A. 23/gc; Lewiston, 21c; Otter, Creek, 19c; ir/Rinan, 19c; burians, 4 and 5 bn, 138/46c; gunges, single, 148/15c; dozine, 23/g24c; wool sacks, 40

BEESR—Jobbers report a continued lack of activity and, inder free orderings and in sympathy with York, the market was again weak and unsettled, without, however, remain unchanged: Full cream, 2: part skim, 56/8/gc; full skim, 46/Pyc; low 3/gc; low-content in the demand, and the following quotations: Leakswahm large 1,00; small egg. 84.00; nut, 85.00; range, 150; family whitefals, 81.75cd 10cd; range, 150; family whi ty, and, sinder free offerings and in sympathy with New York, the market was again weak and unsettled. Quotations, however, remain unchanged: Full cream, 7627-62; part skim, 568-63c; full skim, 4625/6c; low grades, 363-36.

COALS-NO reck. There was a light business dominant the following quotations: Lackswains large egg. 88.90; small egg. 180.00; nut. 86.00; range. 88.90; small egg. 180.00; nut. 86.00; frig. 85.006 5.00; Baitimore & Ohio, \$4.286-4.70; Minonk, \$3.50; Wilmington, \$3.00; Gartsherrie, \$4.75; Minonk, \$3.50; Wilmington, \$3.00; Gartsherrie, \$4.75; Indiana block, \$4.50.

EGGS-Were duil and weak at CGSc. The receipts are fair, but there is very little demand in the local market, and none for shipment. The hot weather is spoiling eggs, and receivers are instructing shippers not to ship many during the nest carried of the ship o

Patentina, Subsect Zante currants, 56634c; citron, 1669 17c.
Donastic—Alden apples, 16618c; New York and Michigan, 4644c; Southern, 246334c; Ohio, 36 54c; peaches, unpaired, halves, 4644sc; do quasters, 3% 644sc; raspberries, 25639c; pitted cherries, 25624c, Nuts-Filberts, 1156398; pitted cherries, 25624c, Nuts-Filberts, 1156398; pitted cherries, 25624c, Nuts-Filberts, 1156398; ci almonds, Tarragona, 20 621c; French wähnuts, 18611c; Naples wahnuts, 125 13c; Grenoble wahnuts, 13614c; Brazila, 55666c; Texaspecans, 763c; River pecans, 6664c; Wilmington, peanuts, 4565c; Tennessee do, 556654c; Virginia do, 666c.

pechas, 76-96; Ittler pechas, 56-696; Willington, peanuts, 44-656; Tethnessee do, 55-68-56; Virginia do, 66-696.

GREEN FRUITS—Berries were firmer, the receipts being less than usual, while the inquiry was fair. Apples and peaches were steady. Lennons advanced under an active inquiry, and in sympathy with New York: 10-69; All 1998; Al mon. 28630c; common molasses, 33630c; cassla. 28630c.
28630c.
SPICES—Allspice. 186183c; cloves. 40645c; cassla. 28635c; pepper. 155-6165; nutmegs. No. 1, 90695c; Calcutta finger. 8362c.
SOAP—Trud Blue, 54c; German mottled. 85c; Blue Lily. 55c; White Lily. 55c; White Lily. 55c; Blue Blossom, 7c; Savon Imperial. 53c.

Total..... same time las Week before la

sined activity, and prices were again firm and a triffe ligher. Common and medium grades, on the other ess; consequently, holders found it necessary to free hade prices, and concessions of 10015c were the rul posed of, and, at the redu

ing from 1, 100 to 1, 400 ns. The market closed quiet.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1, 400
Ibs and unwards.

Choice Beives—Fine, fat, weil-formed ateers, weighing 1, 200 to 1, 400 lbs.

Good Beeves—Weil-fattened steers, weighing 1, 100 to 1, 330 lbs.

Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1, 100 to 1, 300 lbs.

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1, 000 lbs.

Jone 1, 100 lbs.

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1, 050 lbs.

Inferior—Light and thin cows, helfers, stags, buils, and scalawag steers.

Lyosa 50 lbs.

Lyosa 50 lbs.

Jone 1, 100 lbs.

Jone

Price, No. 1, 154 1, 258 1, 037 1, 037 1, 037 1, 035 873 1, 025 873 1, 025 824 833 8, 881 1, 072 858 8, 881 1, 072 858 8, 881 1, 072 858 8, 881 1, 072 858 8, 881 8, 072 8, 07

phlas. 84.50: Yorkers. 84.10@4.25; roughs. 82.50@
3.00.
SHEEP-Receipts. 8,000 head, against 6.600 last week:
supply fair, with a steady market at 14c advance over
last week. and all sold; best, 100 to 110, \$4.1004.25;
gbod. 80 to 90, \$3.4003.80; common, 70 to 80, \$2.50
673.00.

To the Western Associated Press.
EAST LIBERTY, July 12.—CATILE—Receipts to-day,
1.326, all through stock, no local; total for four days,
1.836 through and 1.326 local; no business; no quotations.
Hqus—Receipts to-day, 1.650; total for four days,
5.855; Yorkers, \$4.2004.25; Philadelphlas, \$4.0004.75.
SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 000; total for four days,
8.800 head; selling at yesterday's prices, \$3.5004.00;
good would bring \$4.25,

Sueen-Receipts to-day, 600; total for four days, 8, 800 head; selling at vesterday's prices, \$3,5004.00; good would bring \$4.25.

\*\*ALBANY.\*\*

\*\*Special Disnotes to 7th Tribuna.\*\*

\*\*ALBANY.\*\*

\*\*Alba

St. LOUIS, AUSTRALE-SIGMY, a shade firmer on light receipts, prime to choice native biliping steers, \$4.7565. Out fair to good do, \$4.2564. 63; fair to choice native butchers steers, \$2.7564. 63; fair to choice native butchers steers, \$2.2562. and before, \$2.2563. 75; grass I can steers, \$2.2562. and before, \$2.2563. 75; grass I can steers, \$2.2562. and before, \$2.2562. and before, \$2.2562. and before and before on light receipts, Yorkers and Bultimores, \$4.9564. 25; receipts, \$2.506. and before, \$2.2562. and before a before and before and before a before and before a before and before a before

The cargo market was steady and moderately active. The facet is arriving in detachments, one of about a dozen sail being at the docks yesterday, and out of this sight or nine cargoes were sold. There were no reported changes in prices, though some of the yard dealers were trying to induce sellers to make concessions. Piece staff sold at 88.25, common inch at \$0.00610.00, and the better grades range from \$10.25@12.00. Lath were stoady at \$1.25, and shingles were quoted at \$1.85 ac. 10.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

Livarpool, July 12.—Prime Mess Pork—Eastern, 54s:
Western, 49s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 29s: short ribs,
30s: long clear, 29s 5d; short clear, 30s 6d; shoulders,
27s 6d. Hams, 52s. Lard, 36s 5d. Prime mess beef,
72s; India mess beef, 84s; extra India mess, 80s.
Cheese, 45s. Tallow, 37s 3d.
London, July 12.—Livarpool—Wheat strong. California club, 10s 44630s 8d; do white, 10.610s 4d;
apring, 8s 8d646s 3d. Corn active at 23s. Mark Larg
—Wheat improving. Cargoes off coast—Wheat Improving; fair average No. 2 spring, 42s 6d643s; fair
average red winter, 46s; fair average California, 49s6
50s. Corn firmer; fair average American mixed, 24s6
24s 6d. Cargoes on passage—Wheat improving. Good
shipping California wheat, just shipped, 46s 6d; nearly
due, 40s; fair average quality of American mixed corn
for prompt shipment by sail, 23s 6d. Country market for wheat—English generally dearer; French gengrally dearer.

rer. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. spring, No. 1, 9s; No. 2, 8s 81; white, No. 1, 10s 2d; No. 2, 11s; club. No. 1, 10s 81; No. 2, 10s 3d. Corn-New. No. 1, 22s 9d; No. 2, 22s 6d; old. No. 1,

tra white, 386222: No. 2 white. 386.380; No. 3 white 386332; No. 3 white 386332; No. 3 white 386332; No. 3 white 386332; No. 3 white a second of the second 274 9d; No. 2, 278 3d.

Provisions—Pork, 49s. Lard, 36s 3d.

Liverpoot, July12.—Cotton—Active at 65/28 17-32d; sales. 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 8,500; sales of the week, 70,000, of which exporters took 2,000, speculators took 10,000; total stock, 782,000; American, 615,000; did receipts, 48,-000; American, 38,000; actual export, 4,000; amount affoat, 168,000; American, 44,000; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 4,000; American sales, 53,000. NEW YORK, July 12.—COTTON—Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 5,500 bales; latyear, 4,700; total receipts at all United States ports and all United States ports and all united States ports from all during the property of the states ports from all during the states and the states of the s

BREADSTUFFS-California white wheat, 10s@10s 4d; do club, 1084d@1089d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring, 889d@981d; do winter, fs@d@9810d. New Western mixed corn, 23s@23s3d. MESS PORK—348 916354. Receipts of wheat for three days, 18,000 qrs; Ameri-

Receipts of wheat for three days, 12,000.
Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet but steady.
LONDON, July 12.—REFINED PETROLEUM—94s 34
SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—22:99d.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 12.—GRAIN-Fair demand reported for spring wheat: quoted up 162c per bu for prompt and forward delivery, market closing freegular; winter wheat less sought, especially either than best qualities of white: sales of 281.000 bu, including 24,000 bu No. 1 Milwaukce spring in store, at \$1.10; 14,000 bu No. 2 spring at \$1.054(61.07. Can unually active, at lower prices: in most instances % of the party in under vesterday's figures; dealings. NEW YORK

Western steam lard in moderate demand for early de-livery, and quoted steady: sales of 250 tes prime new at \$7.20; 250 tes at \$7.22'6; for forward delivery, less sought; July option nominal; August, \$7.22½; Sept ber, \$7.30; October, \$7.37½; December nominal;

er the year nominal; refined in more demand for the Continent at \$7.55@7.00. Tallow-Fairly active; prime city quoted at \$6.93%

Tallow-Fairly active; prime city quoted at \$6.93% 67.00.

Sugars-Raw moderately inquired for and quoted firmer on a basis of 7.3-1667 5-165 for fair to good refining Cuba; refined in fair request, with cut loaf quoted at 916c;

Whitsky-Very quiet; quoted at \$1.07\$. 10.0736 cash; sales reported of 50 bols at \$1.07.

Frattsurs-Fairly active market, but in accommodation for grain somewhat easier rates; for Liverpool, engagements by steam included 3, 250 bris flour, through freight, at 244042336d per bri; 35.500 bu wheat at \$3604074; 10,000 bu corn at 74 per 80 lbs; from the West, through freight, aquait to 370 tons provisions, forward shipments, mostly by out-bort lines, at 27s.64 \$30s as ocean freight rates.

New York, July 12.—Corrow—Pull and unchanged;

G300 as ocean freight rates.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, July 12.—Corrox—Ibull and nnehanged;
July. 11.46311.47c; August, 11.516311.33c; September.
11.24c; October, 11.12c; November, 10.95610.98c;
December, 10.94610.95c.
Flour.—Nominally urchanged; recelpts, 7,000 brls;
super State and Western, \$3.5663.90; common to good
extra, \$4.004.30; good to choice, \$4.3365.75; white
wheat extra, \$5.8064.50; extra Ohlo, \$4.005.75; St.
Louis, \$4.0067.00.
GBAIN—Wheat active and a shade higher; recelpts,
123.000 bu; No. 2, \$1.055601.07; No. 1 apring, \$1.1060
1.12; ungraded whiter red Western, 92c601.13; No. 1
amber, \$1.13; ungraded white, \$1.23; extra do,
\$1.26.12; ungraded white, \$1.25; extra do,
\$1.26.12; 126.000 bu; ungraded, \$45; steamer, 4666
4010.12; Carlos Section of the 22-24c; downthe, 3566.
4010.13; No. 1 Ohleago, 35c; white Western,
33640c.
HAY—Firm and unchanged.

settled; receipts. 33,000 bu; No. 2, 34c; do white, 35k; No. 1 wnite, 3bc; No. 2 Chicago. 35c; white Western, 33640c.

HAY—Firm and unchanged.

HOPS—Steady and unchanged.

GROCKRISS—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 756075c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet and unchanged.

FETROLEUK—Firm; United, 695638-101; crude, 65c; retailed.

FETROLEUK—Firm; United, 695638-101; crude, 65c; retailed.

FETROLEUK—Firm; United, 595638-101; crude, 65c; retailed.

FETROLEUK—Steady; 65c; long clear middles. Western, 65c. 10c; crude, 65c; retailed.

FETROLEUK—Firm; United steady; mess, \$10.2568 to. 30c; Cut meats, 75c; long clear middles. Western, 66c. 10c; crude, 65c; retailed.

BUTTER—Heavy.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS Corron—Quiet and unchanged; middling, 11c; sales, 13 bales; receipts, 52; shipments, 2; stock, 2, 330. 13 bales; receipts. 52; shirments. 2; stock, 2, 330.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12.—Flours—Quiet but steady; superdne. 53, 25; XX, 53, 7564,00; XXX, 84, 2563, 25.

CORN-MEAL—Scarce and firm; held at \$2, 56.

HAY—Market dull; prime quoted at \$13,00; choice, \$14,00.

Provisions—Pork quiet at \$10,635. Lard in fair demand: theree, 74,674c; kegs. 84-34c. Bulk meats acaree and firm; shoulders, losse, 5/4c; packed; 5/4c.

Bacon active, firm, and higher; shoulders, 55/4c; clear fibs. 68c; clear, 61,637c. Hams—Market dull; sugar-cured quoted at 10/4c/32c. as in size.

Wirsky—Market dull; Western Trectified, \$1.076-1.08.

GBOCERIES—Coffee in good demand; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 134/64174c in rold.

3000 bu. SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 21.000 bu; corn, 78,000 bu.

u. ENTS-Wheat, 19,000 bu; corn. 63,000 bu;

4.000 bu.
Toledo, O., July 12-4 p. m.—Grans—When dein amber Michigan, August, 945c; sales No. 2 red winter, July, 96c. No. 2 corn held at 41c, 40% offered.
MILWAUKEE,
MILWAUKEE, July- 12.—Flours—Quiet and up-

Milwauker July 12.—PLOUS—quies techniged:
Grains—Wheat nrm; opened like higher; closel steady; No. 1 Milwankee, hard, \$1.00]s; No. 1 Milwankee, \$1.02; July, \$1.00.
August, \$8560c. Cora easier; No. 2 30c. Oats firm; No. 2 25/c; white scarce and wanted at 20c. By 6m and higher; No. 1, 50c. Barley unsettled and higher; No. 2 2 piring, cash, 65c; August, 65c.
PROVISIONS—Dull and quiet.
Cash and July. Prime steam lard, \$7.00.
Hustours—Wheat to Buffalo, U 4cc.
Hustours—Flour, \$0.000 bris: wheat, \$1.000 bu.
GINDINARY.

CINCINNATI, O., July 12.—Corron—Quiet and

Boston, July 12.—PLOUR—In fair demand; changed.
GRAIN—Corn in increased demand; mixed and retailed and retail

COTTON.

BALTIMORE. July 12. - FLOUR-D

Brother Did Not

the Superior Court were I Chandler & Skinner, as s some rather noyel and ser the late proprietor of the Journal. The complainant brother of the late Charle own right and as execut estate, Louisa Wilson, H. R. Wilson, Andrew Shum Evening Journa'.

The complainant state.

Evening Journal was established a hard struggle for Charles L. Wilson became had a poor status and no ment, and without credit the supplies requisite for nes of said newspaper. impracticable and imposs

control of its publication, a of its editorial policy; the become equal copartners publishing the Journal: and business of job-printing; furnish, as a loan to the necessary capital for publication; that, until \$10,000 should be wholly er of the net profits of the bupropriated to the nument then balance of the net profided equally between the debtedness of \$10,000 shou hald, the net profits of the entrol of its publicati paid, the net profits of the lead wided equally between Charles L. Wilson, for a the pense of complainant

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND. O.. July 12.—PETROLEUM—NATE
steady and quiet; standard white, 110 test, 85c.

Oil City. Pa., July 12.—Petroleum—Marketoeseed firm and active, with sales \$1.00%, declined a
polic, advanced to \$1.05, closing strong at \$1.00 km,
shipments, 30,000, averaging \$2,000; transaction,
450,000 bris.

Pitrisure, Pa., July 12.—Petroleum—Famet;
fairly active; \$1.21% at Parker's for immediate ab-

fairly active; \$1.21% at Parker's for immed ment; refined dull; \$1.10%, Philadelphia dell' DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Business was light to-day as account of stormy weather; cotton goods quiet sat steady; Stark and Amoskeag bags advanced it by agents; medium prints in fair request (option shirings are advanced to 5c; woolen goods moving slowly; foreign goods quiet.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, July 12. -SPIRITS TURPENTINE-2006 The O'Brien Mausoleum.

The O'Brien Mausoleum.

The late W. S. O'Brien, one of the Bound kings of California, arranged before his dealt for a magnificent mausoleum. The Advertar of San Francisco gives this discription of it: "The dimensions of the main portion are thirtheofeet by twenty-two feet on the ground of terrace level, and rising to a height of sevences feet. A chapel twelve feet square will form the centre of the building, having an altar win rose window in the western gable. This window, which is opposite to the entrance, is to it filled with emblematic subjects in painted risa. The chapel will rise above the main structus some twenty-four feet, the total being about forty-one feet in height; the vault itself senting the catacombe and the floor of the mausoleum proper. The latter, with the external supproaches, are to be laid in tessellated parament. The upper portion of the chapel, treminating with an ancient cross characteristic of the style, is pierced with the Telephone.

A Long Stretch with the Telephone.

A Welshman, telegraph operator at Tahres,
Persia, has made a telephone from the descritions of the instrument which he read in the
socientific journals, and conversed with another
operator of the Indo-European Telegraph Cospany nearly 400 miles away. The experiment
were made in the middle of the night, when all
was quiet and traffic had ceased, and his fresh
at Tiflis hears his voice and answers his quetions. They not only talked but sang, is
music being heard very distinctly.

MISCELLANEOUS. Dr. JAMES,
PRIVATE DISPENSABY. 204 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

It is well known Dr. James for the past 30 years has sind the bead of the profession. In the treatment of all special rechronic diseases that require immediate attention. A sind the million, explaining who should marry? Way sock our exists to propay postage. Call or write JDr. James has said parlocks one patient never seeds another. Ledes resident most deflease attention, home and board account of the most deflease attention, home and board accounts of the most deflease attention, home and board accounts of the most prescriptions, either one of which is worth tea tip rice of the book. Gold Media awarded the and the National Medical Association. The Boston is asy: "The Sedence of Life is, beyond all consolination the most extraordinary work on Parsiology error lisited," The London Lancet says: "No person be without this valuable book. The author is benefactor." An Illustrated sample sent to all celot of 6 cents for postage. The author can be consulted. Address DR. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Buildneh street, Boston, THYSE!

NO CURE! Dr. Kean 173 South Clark-st., Chicago-Consult personally or by mall, free of charge, hronic, nervous, or special diseases. Irr.J. Keen nly physician in the city who warrants cures or a

PRESCRIPTION FREE For the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, we energy, etc., and the whole train of gloony and. Any druggist has the ingredients. Addressed JAQUES 200., 13) Wast State-St., Uncleased

THE "EVENING

John L. Wilson C Half of

fe Says that He and partners Sine

What He Did for the " Jon

Just as the clerks in the

paper, and conducted it, a with unvarying bad fortu impracticable and impossion continue the publication of them applied to compile aid, and for help to newspaper in existence full examination of business thereof, the latter culation was so small, and bad, that its income did and that its liabilities excessum of \$10,000. John, howare money on. That the Journal, and all conveyed to him, and he s

Charles L. Wilson, for a the capea of complainant connection with the Jourview in thus requiring a conper was to save it from less attifaction of the existing complainant further claims ance after repeated urgent save his brother from conditions were accepted. conditions were accepted made, and a copartnership i basis. Very soon thereafte Charles L. Wilson sailed for the duties of an attache of tion at the Court of St. Ja complainant was, as he stat rive means, influential positi

520,000. The obstacles in the paper on a sound busine insurmountable, and, in fac distrusted by the commer daily supplies necessary for not be had, save by the use means and credit, and bust failure would have finally partnership. the expenditure of large succeeded in putting the that realized considerable nership. He then began; indebtedness against it ey, and close attention to it we years after the formatiship, in November, 1863, in from debt, placed it in a independence, and insured financial prosperity. Char still an attucke of the At the Court of St. James, a paid him his share of the preprint. At the expirate paid him his share of the nership. At the expirat from the formation there profits of the Journal were averaging fully \$20,000 pc. Charles L. Wilson regularly payment of the indebted continued so to do until gland, which occurred in the A. D. 1864. Shortly after led his connection with the

ed his connection with the torship continuing as before COMPLAINANT STILL REMA of the financial affairs of f of the financial affairs of the financial affairs of the shaping of the edit Journa, giving it his entire when he found his health that he was forced to red management, but with the the partnership should cot the division of profits as bet Complainant further all cial strength of the Journa and management. Its net tire ment have averaged \$5 May, 1899, he regularly drawnal on account of his but not pear all that was dett his agent applied to a money on his account, but at. Wilson had given instructure reyment on compassince that time the latter in RECEIVED NO.

since that time the latter at RECEIVED NO. 1 from any one on account Journal.

As soon thereafter as he with him, John demanded o his reason for refusing to was assured that the san account of any dissatisfact to pay, but because all of trad were then needed for a and mechanical improvem little while, his drafts we theretofore. John says the good laith of that assurant by into a sense of security, mouths before making a futher Journal for propey. A year 1880, he made a fut, and upon Charles money on account, and was, refused the still infirm in health, and u affairs personal attention, touching the store of the still infirm in health, and up affairs personal attention, touching the same contents and the store of the still infirm in health, and up affairs personal attention, touching the same contents. and was refused the and useful in the health, and useful in the continuous his copartnership his calairs personal attention, affairs personal attention, the continuous his calair for a share of his calair for the presented condemand to Charles L. Wither legality and justice, time in which to pay then granted, and further delay actumn of 1871, when Bate tion of the papers necessarights in the courts. Be completed, however, the completed, however, the completed, however, the counted done the wer, at once made to rest this could be done Mr. United States Attorned mediately left Chicago frasume the duties of his and the counsel, and Charley John's CLAIM was JUST a The blood relationship, at not need the money in

The blood relationship, as not need the money, in histant to push a suit, as receiving repeated pron proceedings at law. As is that the country of the mained, Charles admirt prantised to settle the mained of the countriership has The copartnership has except by the death of Checonsting has ever blen now very valuable proposits, and complainant terest in all. The net p been \$90,000 a year, and idne him at least \$150,000 Charles left all his proper directions to hold one-ha his daughter Louisa sho either should die beføre ut to go to the survivor. In July, 1873. Charles

Pennsylvania, \$11.00@13 00.

Firm, quiet, and unchanged, and to choice Western, 9218c.

Firm and quiet; refined, 10%c; er

-Wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 78,000 bu, MILWAUKEE.

July 12.-FLOUR-Quiet and

A.—Wheat him: onesed 14cc higher; closed No. 1 Milwaukee, hard, \$1.03\(\frac{1}{2}\), No. 1 Milwaukee, hard, \$1.03\(\frac{1}{2}\), No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.02\(\frac{1}{2}\), Uuy, \$1.02\(\frac{1}{2}\), No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.02\(\frac{1}{2}\), Uuy, \$1.02\(\frac{1}{2}\), No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.02\(\frac{1}{2}\), Uuy, \$1.02\(\frac{1}{2}\), Ones form; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.02\(\frac{1}{2}\), Uuy, \$1.02\(\frac{1}{2}\), White scarce and wanted at \$2.00\(\frac{1}{2}\), Eye Good Barley unsettled and higher; No. 1 No. 1, Soe, Barley unsettled and higher; No. 1 No. 1, Soe, Barley unsettled and higher; No. 1 No. 1, Soe, Barley unsettled and higher; No. 1 No. 1, Soe, Oob Pris: Wheat, \$4.000\(\frac{1}{2}\), Uuy, Frime steam lard, \$7.00\(\frac{1}{2}\), Uuy, Frime steam lard, \$7.00\(\frac{1}{2}\), Uuy, There-Flour, \$0.00\(\frac{1}{2}\), Uuy, CINCINNATI.

ERNATI, O., July 12.—COTTON—Quiet and Unser-Flour; family, \$4.35\(\frac{1}{2}\), \$3.56\(\frac{1}{2}\), 7.56\(\frac{1}{2}\), Fally 12.—COTTON—Quiet and Unser-Flour; family, \$4.35\(\frac{1}{2}\), \$3.56\(\frac{1}{2}\), \$5.75\(\frac{1}{2}\).

APOLIS, July 12.—FLOUR—Firm; new wheat, 00065, 25; family, \$4.0005,50; low grades \*\*Mheat firm; new. 93c; seller July. 88c. liet; mixed. 37c. Oats steady; 27c. sistons—Bulk meats steady: shoulders, 5c bid; ib, 5%c. Lard—Prime steam, c%c bid; 7c Demand active at \$4.00@4.25; receipts, 2,000; BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON. N-Corn in increased demand; mixed and yellow, it steamer, 456466. Oatsubil; No. 1 and exite. 38642c; No. 2 white. 36638c; No. 3 white, it mixed, 33637c.

ALO, N. Y. July 12.—Grain—Wheat quiet, eq. and nominal. Corn quiet and firm; 2,000 m pile at 43c; 8,500 bu mixed Western at 42c; now ple at 48c; 8, 500 bu inixed Western at 42c; now 425c. Other grains negrected.

11. Francours—4;c for wheat, 35c for corn, and reasts to New York.

200, July 12.—Grain—Wheat strong; red Siste, white, \$1.16; No. 1 Miwankee club, \$1.07; necknanged. Ogs. seeady; mixed Siste, 30c. 100r. July 12.—Francour; 100r. July 13.—Francour; 100r. July 13.—Fra

COTTON. COTTON.—Net receipts at all States ports during the week. 5,500 bales: last ,700; total receipts at all United States ports to ,212,000; last year, 3,908,000; exports from all States ports for the week, 6,000; last year, 17,-sal exports from all United States ports to date, 00; last year, 2,089,000; stock at all United ports, 145,000; last year, 2,080,00; stock at all r towns, 10,000; last year, 16,000; stock at Liv-T82,000; last year, 981,000; stock of American

ELAND. O.. July 12.—Perroleum-Market and quiet; standard white, 110 test, 84c. lev. Pa., July 12.—Perroleum-Market open-and active, with sales \$1.004, declined to dvanced to \$1.05, closing strong at \$1.054 bas its, 30,000, averaging \$2.000; transactions,

YORK, July 12.—Business was light to-day on of stormy weather; cotton goods quiet and Stark and Anoukoag bags advanced to by medium prints in fair request; Goglos shirt-advanced to 5c; woolen goods moving slowly;

TURPENTINE. uly 12. - Spirits Turpenting-2016.

The O'Brien Mausoleum.

late W. S. O'Brien, one of the Bonanza of California, arranged before his death nagnificent mausoleum. The Advertiser Francisco gives this discription of it: dimensions of the main portion are thirtyet by twenty-two feet on the ground or level, and rising to a height of seventeen A chapel twelve feet square will formatre of the building, having an altar with inclow in the western gable. This windich is opposite to the entrance, is to be with emblematic subjects in painted glass, appel will rise above the main structure wenty-four feet, the total being about the feet in height; the vault itself convelve catacombs, six on either side of the ce, two-tiers in height. There is a crypt at in height, built on a concrete foundard three feet in depth, supporting the mbs and the floor of the mausoleum. The latter, with the external apes, are to be laid in tessellated pave. The upper portion of the chapel, terng with an ancient cross characteristic of vice, is pierced with twelve clear-story we."

Long Stretch with the Telephone. Telshman, telegraph operator at Tabrees, has made a telephone from the description of the instrument which he read in the fic journals, and conversed with another or of the Indo-European Telegraph Comearly 400 miles away. The experiments lade in the middle of the night, when all ict and traffic had ceased, and his friend a hears his voice and answers his quee. They not only talked but sang, the being heard very distinctly.

r. JAMES, PRIVATE DISPENSARY. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

NOW A new Medical Treatise, "THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, OR SELF-PERSENVATION," a book for every mail. It contains fity original tions, either one of which is worth ten times the back.

RESCRIPTION FREE. e speedy cure of Nervous Debility, want etc., and the whole train of gloomy attention that the ingredients. Address in the U.J., the West dista-sc., Unclanate John L. Wilson Claims to Own Half of It.

fe Says that He and Charles Were Copartners Since 1861,

That He Did for the "Journal," and What His Brother Did Not Do for Him.

the Superior Court were preparing to close up last evening a bill was filed by Messrs. Goudy. Chandler & Skinner, as solicitors, which make some rather novel and serious charges against Journals The comptainant is John L. Wilson, a other of the late Charles L. Wilson, and he defendants Caroline F. Wilson, in her own right and as executrix of her husband's estate, Louisa Wilson, Henry W. Farrar, John R. Wilson, Andrew Shuman, and the Chicago omplainant states that in 1844 the

Evening Johrna' was established, and until 1856 had a hard struggle for existence, In 1856 paper, and conducted it, according to the bill. with unvarying bad fortune until 1861, when it had a poor status and no prestige, and its owner as in a condition of great financial embarrass ment, and without credit sufficient to purchase the supplies requisite for the usual and regular asues of said newspaper. His indebtedness at the last-named time was so pressing that it was impracticable and impossible for him longer to continue the publication of the Journal, and he entinue the publication of the Journal, and he then applied to complainant for financial aid, and for help to keep the said newspaper in existence; and, upon a full examination of the condition and lusiness thereof, the latter learned that its circulation was so small, and its financial status so had, that its income did not pay its expenses, and that its liabilities exceeded its assets by the sum of \$10,000. John, however, agreed to advance money on

rance money on the problem of the discovered to him, and he should have exclusive control of its publication, and the sole direction of its editorial policy; the said parties should become equal copartners for the purpose of publishing the Journal and for conducting the business of job-orinting; complainant should furnish, as a loan to the copartnership, all the necessary capital for the business and publication; that, until the indebtedness of \$10,000 should be wholly extinguished, one-third of the net profits of the business should be appropriated to the payment of the same, and the then balance of the net profits should be divided equally between them. When the indebtedness of \$10,000 should have been wholly paid, the net profits of the business should then be divided equally between the copartners, and Charles L. Wilson, for a time at least, and at the mease of complainant, should sever his connection with the Journal. The object—in view in thus requiring a conveyance of the paper was to save it from levy and sale for the satisfaction of the existing indebtedness; and complainant further claims he only gave assistance after repeated urgent requests, and to save his brother from bankruptcy. The conditions were accepted, the conveyance made, and a copartnership formed on the above hasts. Very soon thereafter, and in April, 1861, Charles L. Wilson salled for England to assume the duties of an attache of the American Legation at the Court of St. James, At this time complainant was, as he states, a man of extensive means, influential position, great business oney on THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS: complainant was, as he states, a man of exten-five means, influential position, great business experience, and large financial credit. He at

ASSUMED CONTROL OF THE PAPER, ASSUMED CONTROL OF THE PAPER, giving it his time, name, credit, and experience, and, as needed, put, into the business about 20,000. The obstacles in the way of putting the paper on a sound business basis were almost insurmountable, and, in fact, the paper was so distrusted by the commercial world that the daily supplies necessary for its publication could not be had, save by the use of his individual neans and credit, and that for them, absolute failure would have finally overtaken the co-partnership.

After many months of unremitting toil, and the expenditure of large sums of money, John succeeded in putting the Journal on a footing that realized considerable profit to the copartnership. He then began paying on the existing indebtedness against it of \$10,000, and, with account havened of comindebtedness against it of \$10,000, and, with credit established, the prompt payment of commercial obligations, a consistent editorial poliwo years after the formation of the copartnership, in November, 1863, had the Journal freed from debt, placed it in a condition of perfect independence, and insured for it a future of financial prosperity. Charles L. Wilson was still an attache of the American Legation at the Court of St. James, and John regularly paid him his share of the profits of the conartnership. At the expiration of three years from the formation thereof, the monthly net profits of the Journal were very large, and were averaging fully \$30,000 per annum; of which Charles L. Wilson regularly received, after the payment of the indebtedness, one-half, and continued so to do until his return from Engiand, which occurred in the month-of October, A. D. 1864. Shortly after his return he resund his connection with the paper, the proprietorship continuing as before.

COMPLAINANT STILL REMAINED IN THE SOLE OMPLAINANT STILL REMAINED IN THE SOLE of the firm, and shared

In the shaping of the editorial policy of the Journa', giving it his entire attention until 4869, when he found his health so much impaired

when he found his health so much impaired that he was forced to retire from the actual management, but with the understanding that the partnership should continue intact as to the division of profits as before.

Complamant further alleges that the financial strength of the Journal is due to his efforts and management. Its net profits since his retirement have averaged \$30,000 a year. Up to May, 1860, he regularly drew moneys from the Journal on account of his share of its profits, but not pear all that was due him, and after he left his agent applied to the cashier for some money on his account, but was told that Charles L. Wilson had given instructions to make no further payment on complainant's account, and since that time the latter has

RECEIVED NO MONEYS
from any one on account of his share in the Journal.

As soon thereafter as he could compute the state of the same money one on account of his share in the

RECEIVED NO MONEYS from any one on account of his share in the Journal.

As soon thereafter as he could communicate with him, John demanded of his brother Charles his reason for refusing to honor his draft, and was assured that the same was made, not on account of any dissatisfaction, or unwillingness to pay, but because ail of the funds of the Journal was the needed for some special business and mechanical improvements, and that, in a little while, his drafts would be honored, as the needed for some special business and mechanical improvements, and that, in a little while, his drafts would be honored, as the needed for the food faith of that assurance, and, lutled thereby into a sense of security, waited for several months before making a further demand upon the Journal for money. About the close of the rear 1899, he made a further demand upon it, and upon Charles L. Wilson, for money on account, as said copartner, and was refused the same; and then, still infirm in health, and unable to give to his affairs personal attention, placed his papers, touching his copartnership in 'the Journa', and his claim for a share of its profits, with the Hon. George C. Bates, then of Chicago, with instructions to demand and enforce an accounting, and the payment of his dues in such behalf. Bates presented complainant's claim and demand to Charles L. Wilson, who admitted their legality and justice, but asked for a little time in which to pay them. Further time was granted, and turther delays were made until the autumn of 1871, when Bates began the preparation were at once made to restore them, but before this could be done Mr. Bates was appointed United States Attorney for Utah, and immediately left Chicago for Salt Lake City to assume the duties of his position. Complainant then put his matters into the hands of other counsel, and Charles often admitted that. Ally's CLAIN was JUST AND SHOULD BE FAID. The blood relationship, and the fact that he did not need the money, made complainant relatant to push as suit, and he has dela blood relationship, and the fact that he did beed the money, made complainant re-ation to push a suit, and he has delayed, on

necessary to push a suit, and he has delayed, on proceedings at law. As late as last winter, it is closed to settle the matter.

The copartnership has never been dissolved, examt by the death of Charles, and no full accounting has ever been had. The Journal is not very valuable property, yielding large of very valuable property, yielding large rolls, and complainant claims a one-half in-rest in all. The net profits since 1869 have con \$30,000 a year, and he thinks there is now as him at least \$150,000 casn.

Chries left all his property to his wife, but with directions to hold one-half of it in trust until his daughter Louisa should come of age. If eather should die before that time the whole was to go to the survivor. no go to the survivor. A L. Wilson, Henry W.

Farrar, and John R. Wilson filed a statement with the Auditor of State declaring their intention to incorporate the \*Beening Journal\*, the capital stock being fixed at \$200,000. A license was issued to them, and shortly afterward a report was filed showing that the 2,000 shares had been subscribed for, as follows: To Charles L. Wilson, 1,998 shares; to H. W. Farrar, one share; and to J. R. Wilson, one share. These three persons then elected themselves Directors, and have since continued to be such. Combiainant savs that when he heard of this formation of a corporation he objected, but Charles it was done as a matter of business expediency, and that his partnership rights should be protected and paid for. Mrs. Wilson now holds these 1,998 shares, and utterly refuses to account for them or to recognize John's rights to any share at all. She is about making a transfer of 999 shares to Andrew Shuman or some one else, H. W. Farrar is acting as business manager, collecting and disbursing all moneys, and is paying over montbly large sums to Mrs. Wilson on account of dividends,

In copclusion, complainant avers that he is entitled to one-half the valuable property known as the \*Evening Journal\*, and to half its tet profits since 1899. known as the Evening Journal, and to half its net profits since 1869, and he asks for an account of its profits, for a sale of the paper if necessary, and for an injunction to prevent the defendants from transferring any stock, or paying Mrs. Wilson any money, until the suit is decided. An application was made to Judge Moore just before he left the city and he rnal, and to half its Moore just before he left the city, and he granted an injunction as asked.

MARINE NEWS.

CANALS. At a meeting of the Free Canal Association at Buffalo, Wednesday evening, Mr. L. P. Petkins made an extended address, in which he urged strongly that the Erle and all other canals should made free. He said the construction of the old Eric Canal was authorized by the Legislature of New York, April 15, 1817. Operations com-menced July 4 of that year. It was completed and opened on the 26th of October, 1825, amust an amount of rejoicing the like of which had never since been known in this country. Its esti-mated cost was \$4,923,738, while the actual cost mated cost was \$4,926,738, while the actual cost was \$7,143,789. This expenditure of money had never been felt by the people of the State. After running for ten years the business had so far increased that it had to be enlarged. Anthyfiv for this purpose was obtained from the Legislature in May, 1835. The enlargement was commenced in Ausust, 1836, and it was completed in September, 1862. The estimated cost of this work was \$23,402,863, while the actual expenditure amounted to \$32,008,851. The length of the canal after the enlargement was 3505 miles. The average annual cost of repair per mile was only \$400. The State received for tolks, from the year 1821 to September, 1836, inclusive, the aggregate aum of tember, 1836, inclusive, the aggregate sum of \$33, 493, 119. During the same period the cost of repairs was \$21, 035, 517, the net profit being \$72, 907, 601.

The grain freight engagements were larger yes-terday, steam room being chiefly taken, and some of it was engaged several days ago. Rates were 11/2 con corn by sail to Buffalo, and 71/4@8c New York, lake and rail, and 5%@6c for do by the all-water route. Room was taken for 335,000 bu corn on the following boats: Props Waverly and Russia and barge F. A. George, corn to Buffalo or through; schr F. C. Leighton, corn to do at 11/2c; props T. A. Scott and Alaska, corn to krie, through; prop St. Albans, corn to Ozdensburg; in the afternoon the schr W. Young, corn to Buffalo at 15;e; schr C. J. Wells, corn to Port Colborne at 1 %c.

The schr Donaldson was chartered here to earry 800 tons iron ore from Escanaba to Cleveland at 60c per ton.

Lumber freights at this port continue dul and unchanged. At Bay City lately freights have gone up a stilling on Buffalo cargoes.

The schr C. K. Nims brings lumber, and timbert from Osceola to Chicago at \$1.00 on the former and \$1.50 on the latter, on the rail. The Parana and Emma L. Coyne bring lumber from Alpena to this port at \$1.00 on the rail. The Emma Mayes gets \$1.37\(\frac{1}{2}\) for lumber from East. Saginaw to this port.

There was no change in iron-ore freights at Cleveland at last accounts, the figures being \$1.00 per ton from Marquette, and 60c from Escanaba to Cleveland.

If the stories told are true, the schr Harriet Ross has a remarkable history. It is stated by some that she was built during the first ten years of the present century, and participated in the famous "Perry's victory," Sept. 10, 1813. At that time she was a Government man-of-war. Subsequently she was sold to private individuals, who christene d her the Cimbria. Under that name she sailed un-til 1853, when she was rebuilt at Buffalo, everything being torn away except a few frames and deck-beams, and rechristened the Harriet Ross. The insurance companies, who are supposed to know the complete history of every vessel that know the complete history of every vessel that sails, have no record of her previous to 1853, and do not know that she ever sailed under any other name. Their books show that she was built in 1853 by C. Keith, of Buffale; that she received extensive repairs in 1862, and also during the winter of 1874-5. She now belongs to Byron Whittiker & Son, of this city. When rebuilt she was owned by Mr. John Booth, of Buffalo.—Detroit Post and Tribune.

BUFFALO. July 12.—Movements in all kinds of freight here exceedingly dull. Coal nominal; rates to Milwankee and Chicago, 30c. Schr Issco char-tered for six trips, coal from Black River to Buffalo.

on private terms.
Clearances for twenty-four hours ending 8 p -Props Passaic and Mineral Rock, Bay City; Roanoke and Oneida, Chicago; Idaho, Duluth; schrs G. W. Holt, 450 tons coal; Canton, Delroit; C. K. Nims, 600 tons coal, Chicago; N. C. West, Fremont; stmr Alaska, Put-in-Say.

Vessels passing Port Colborne lock in twenty-four hours ending at 6 p. m. Jaly 11: Westward-Props A. Munro, Montreal to Toledo; Canada, Hamilton to Detroit; schrs J. N. Clark, Toronto to Cleveland; Bermuda, Oswego to Cleveland; Albatross, Port Daihousie to Bay City.

Eastward-Prop Lawrence, Chicago to Oglensburg; bark S. N. Neelon, Ashtabula to PortiMetcalf; schra Cheney and Ames, Toledo to Kingston. -Props Passaic and Mineral Rock, Bay City;

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON. Mich., July 12.—Down—Props B.
W. Blanchard, Huron City, Jupan, Inter-Ocean
and consorts, Olean and barge, H. B. Tuttle and
consort; schrs J. R. Bentley, S. A. Wood, Champion, J. W. Doane, Emma C. Hutchinson, Up-Props St. Joseph, St. Louis, Ocean, Annie Up-Props St. Joseph, St. Louis, Ocean, Annie Young, N. Mills and barges; schrs Marengo, S. H. Foster, C. H. Johnson.
Wind-North, Iresh; weather cloudy.
Poff-Hunox, July 12, 10 p. m. Passed Up-Props Quebec, Coffinberry and barges, S. Chamberlain with John Martin, Fayette Brown.
Down-Props James Fiske, Fountain City, Michigan and barges, Arizona and barges; schrs Norwood, C. Amsden.
Wind-Northeast, light; weather fine.

THE CANAL. BRIDGEPORT, July 12. -Arrivals - Champ Peru, 6,900 bu corn. Cleared—Olive-Branch, Peoria, 93, 047 ft lumber prop Montauk, Lockport, 3, 161 bu wheat; Merchant, Peoria, 97, 823 ft lumber, 1,050 lath; prop Jack Robertson, Peoria, 72,688 ft lumber, 18, 100 Bath. Bath.

THE GREYHOUND IN PORT. The first-class yacht Greyhound (formerly An-nie Cuthbert) arrived in this port yesterday afternoon, and was towed up to Milier Bros. hip-yard and placed in dry-dock for a general over-hauling—calking, painting, etc. She is a finehauling—chising, painting, the lined, rakish-looking craft, with taut spars and canvas enough to make her speedy. She looks as if she could put the Cora in her wake, and may have a chance to do so this month. Capt. John Prindiville will sail the Greyhound.

WRECKAGE FOUND. A Michigan City fisherman named William Alex-ander reports that he found, about six miles out from that port Wednesday afternoon, a topmas and part of a foremast, together with a fore-gaft topsail and rigging attached. The rigging had the appearance of being chopped off. The wreckage had not been in the water long, and may have been lost the previous night. Two miles farther east some larger object was seen floating on the water.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Disageh to The Tribuna.

Milwaukee, July 12.—Grain freights are duil

Freedoments: To Buffalo—Schr G. and weak. Engagements: To Buffalo-Schr G. Paster, 44,000 bu wheat on New York through rate.

In store here to-day: 439,000 bu wheat. against 277,000 the same day last year, and 1,202,000 in 1876.

MARQUETTE,
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Manquette, Mich., July 12.—Cleared—Props
Lincoln, P. Chamberlain, Clinton; schrs Lisgar,
Gibraltar, Sunrise, D. P. Rhodes, J. W. Hansford, P. S. Marsh.
Passed up—Prop Pacific.
Passed down—Prop Nyack.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

KRIE, Pa., July 12.—Arrivais—Schr E. P.
Beals, Buffalo; schr Nellie Redingtou, Escanaba. Departures-Prop Philadelphia, Chicago, prop

Fletcher, Marquette; prop Abercorn, Alpenschr E. P. Beals, Buffalo.

CLÉVELAND. Special Dispaich to The Tribune.
CLEVELAND, O., July 12.—Conf for Lake Michi gan ports scarce at previous quotations. The following charters were reported: Steam-barge Inter Ocean, schrs Argonaut and Russell, coal from Cleveland to Chicago at 35c free; schr Pellon, coal from Black River to Sarnia on private terms; schr Burkalow, coal from Cleveland to Detroit at 30c; schr New London, coal from Cleveland to Buffalo at 30; schr C. P. Marsh, coal from Cleveland to Put-in-Bay at 40c.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.

Capt. Harry Channon is fitting out the barkentine Wenona for her European voyage.

There has been no trouble with the sailors since the rate was reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.25 per day Several steam barges and their tows arrived yes-terday, among them the Bismarck and the Favorite. The late heavy showers have interfered with the excursion business, but the boats got away yester-day, and did very well. United States Lighthouse-Inspectors Kimball

and Merrimon arrived in the city yesterday, and are stopping at the Palmer House. Capts. Rounds. Channon, and Miller completed their survey on the partially-burned schr James D. Sawyer yesterday, and came to the conclusion that the damage amounted to \$8, 250.

the damage amounted to \$8,250.

At no time during the present week has the rebeen a considerable number of vessels at the Lumber Market, adverse winds and calms having kept the fleet back.

The artillery practice from the foot of North avenue yesterday afternoon somewhat disconcerted thase who were on board steamers and sail-vessels in that immediate vicinity. The artillerists were firing at a hogshead out in the lake, and some of the solid shot ricochetted a long way out on the water. One vessel Captain said it was not pleasant to have cannon-shot alternately crossing one's bow

ELSEWHERE.

Capt. Grummond is going to burn up the hulk of the Meteor, at Detroit, and take the iron out of it. The ferry-boat Essex has settled the claim against her at Detroit, and has been released.

The United States Marshal at Detroit has seized the schrs A. H. Moss and Argo for unpaid tow bills. The prop Cubs towed the disabled prop Java down. They passed Detroit Thursday noon. Lark of dock-room at Ashtabula has lately caused several vessels to go to Cleveland to un-Caused several vessels to go to Cleveland to unload.

The tug Queen was damaged by fire to the extent of \$5.00. at Oconto, a few days since.

The scow Lizzie will be sold by United States Marshal Matthews, at Port Huron, one week from to day.

It is generally believed at Port Colborne that all Canadian vessels, except those having timber charters, will soon lay up.

The schr F- L. Danforth was pulled off Neeisen's Island Thursday, and proceeded on her way down.

The old schr Ardefit, recently capsized off Sheboygan, has been bought by Capt. Thomas Daley, of Frankfort; consideration, \$700.

The tug H. N. Martin was libeled at Black River and is now in the hands of the United States Marshal. There are other accounts against her held in Cleveland.

shal. There are other accounts against her held in Cleveland.
The old prop Ira Chaffee has been converted into a steam-barge at Detroit, and will tow the schr Dolphin in the lumber trade.

The total number of vessels on the lakes, as registered at the Buffalo Custom-House, is 1, 804, with a total tomage of 455, 306 tons. The number registered at the port of Buffalo is 117, classified as follows: 44 propellers, with a tonnage of 45, 553; 67 schooners, with a tonnage of 32, 183; 6 barges, with a tonnage of 2, 554.

The Bay City Tribune, of Thursday, says: "The steam barre Michigan and tow, that have been laid up since June 4, have again taken the warpath. The Michigan has loaded at this point for Ashiabula, and the barges Harvest, Isabelia, Sunberry, and Rebecca at Saginaw, two of them for Cleveland and the other two for Sandusky, at \$1,124, all around. They go out to-day. They will bring back stone from Saginaw at \$2 per cord, free in and out."

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following are the arrivals and the actual sail ngs at this port for the past twenty-four hours, ending at 10 o'clock last night;

ings at this port for the past twenty-four hours, ending at 10 o'clock last night;

Schr W. W. Brigham, Muskegon, lumber, Market. Schr W. W. Brigham, Muskegon, lumber, Market. Schr Williams, Muskegon, lumber, Bast Furnace, Prop Maine, Oxdensburg, Sundries, Clark street. Prop Maine, Oxdensburg, sundries, Clark street. Schr Joseph Duvall, Kewannee, bark, Oxden's Canal. Schr J. O. Moss, Magistee, lumber, Division street. Schr Jon Palne, Muskegon, lumber, Division street. Schr J. P. Ward, Pler Point, lumber, Polkstreet. Schr J. P. Ward, Pler Point, lumber, Division street. Schr J. P. Ward, Pler Point, lumber, Division street. Schr J. P. Ward, Pler Point, lumber, Division street. Schr J. P. Ward, Pler Point, lumber, Miskesteen, Schr Etwa, Connell's Pler Hes. C. B. & Q. Schr Edw. Connell's Pler Hes. C. B. & Q. Schr Edw. Connell's Pler Hes. C. B. & Q. Schr Edw. Connell's Pler Hes. C. B. & Q. Schr Edw. Connell's Pler Hes. C. B. & Q. Schr Edw. Connell's White Lake, lumber, Market. Schr Wolverine, Miskegon, lumber, Magnaine Silp. Schr C. Harrison, White Lake, lumber, Market. Schr Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, lumber, Market. Schr C. O. B., Grand Haven, lumber, Market. Schr C. O. B., Grand Haven, lumber, Magnaine Silp. Schr C. Market, Miskegon, lumber, Rictson Sin Silp. Schr Charlett, Masketon, lumber, Rictson Sin Silp. Schr Charlett, Masketon, lumber, Rictson Sin Silp. Schr Connell's Market, Schr Four Brothers, Holland, wood, R. I. R. R. Schr Canalla, Muskegon, lumber, Rush street. Schr Grey Hound, Hamilinton, light, Rush street. Schr Grey Hound, Hamilinton, light, Rush street. Schr Beloft, Alaska, tles, Rush street. Schr Beloft, Alaska, tles, Rush street. Schr Peshtigo, Peshtigo, lumber, Rush street. Schr Peshtigo, Peshtigo, lumber, Rush street. Schr Peshtigo, Peshtigo, lumber, Rush street. Schr Peshtigo, Menominee, lumber, Market. Schr Per Hene and Laura, kewaunee, bark, tak street. Schr Pen Banarek, Menominee, lumber, Market. Schr J. J. Rickson, Muskegon, lumber, Market. Schr B. J. Rickson, Muskegon, lumber, Market. Sc

street. Schr. Winne, and Blue, Black Kreek, coal, Lake Schr Winnie Wing, Ludington, Jumber, Market. Schr W. H. Dunham, Frankfort, lumber, Market. Prip Scotia, Milwakee, light, Adams street. Schr J. F. Joy, Saghaw, Jumber, Rush street. Schr J. Schr. Manistee, Lumber, Market. Schr Gladistor, Manistee, bark: No orders. Schr Louisa McDonald, Manistee, lumber, North Halsted street.

Schr Gladiator, Manistee, bark: No orders. Schr Louisa McDonald, Manistee, lumber, Halted street.

ACTUAL SALLINGS.
Schg Louisa, Menominee, Hight.
Schr Louisa, Menominee, Hight.
Schr Louisa, Menominee, Hight.
Schr Jenoin Dall. Muskegon, Hight.
Schr Hotorige D. Douseman. Manistee. Hight.
Schr George D. Douseman. Manistee. Hight.
Schr Hotorige D. Douseman. Manistee. Hight.
Schr Potomac. Manistee. Hight.
Schr Potomac. Manistee. Hight.
Schr Honnas C. Wilson. South Haven, Hight.
Schr Edna, Grand Haven, Hight.
Schr Belle Walbridge, Sturgeon Bay, Hight.
Schr Belle Walbridge, Sturgeon Bay, Hight.
Schr Belle Walbridge, Sturgeon Bay, Hight.
Schr Coaster, Muskegon, Hight.
Schr Coaster, Muskegon, Hight.
Schr Levi Grant, Huskegon, Hight.
Schr Loubert Howlett, Hamid, Hight.
Schr J. P. Ward, Pierpotr, sundries.
Schr Lumberman, Muskegon, Hight.
Schr Contest, Muskegon, Hight.
Schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, Hight.
Schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, Hight.
Schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, Hight.
Schr Edna, Holland, Hight.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, Hight.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, Hight.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, Hight.
Schr Edna, Holland, Hight.
Schr Dens Richmond, Buffato, grain,
Prop City of Fremont, Sarnia, grain,
Prop City of Fremont, Sarnia, grain,
Prop Handas, Buffato, sundries.
Schr Thomas A. Scott, Buffato, grain.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Blanchard, Buffato, sundries.
Prop Blanchard, Buffato, sundries.
Prop Blanchard, Buffato, sundries.

CHEN LAN PIN. San Francisco, July 12.-Chen Lan Pin, Am bassador to the United States from China and Suale, will arrive here in the City of Tokio. which is due on the 18th. He is accompanied by a Consular corps, accredited to Cuba, Peru, and this city. Chen Lan Pin is highly educated and distriguished as a diplomat and statesman, and has been Commissioner to several foreign countries. He visited this country some years ago to arrange for the education of Chinese students. He will remain here about ten days before proceeding to Washington.

WISCONSIN TEACHERS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
GENEVA LAKE, Wis., July 12.—The twenty six annual session of the Wisconsin State Teachcommencing on Tueday and continuing until Friday. The Hon. Edward Learing and W. C. Whitford, of Wisconsin; the Hon. J. B. Cassoday, of Janesville; the Rev. George J. Ladd, Miss S. A. Stewart, and others from Milwaukee. and distinguished educators from all parts of the State; will take part in the proceedings. At least 500 persons will be in attendance. The railways and hotels have reduced rates for the

BLINDLY GROPING
for some medicinal alcoholic resuscitant, of physical energy which should take the place of the heady and frequently adulterated stimulants of commerce, the medical practitioners of a quarter of a century ago were electrided on first observing the reviving effects upon the system of a tonic their recently introduced, but which has since become the most popular medicine sold on this continent, viz.: Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Their astonishment and admiration were increased when experience farther disclosed that this bottante remedy effected results which the mineral drugs of the pharmaconcels often utterly failed to produce,—among others the permanent restoration of vigor, the removal of digestive, secretive, and evacuative irregularities, and the eradication and prevention of periodic fevers. Speedy recognition of the merits of the Bitters by unprejudiced and enlightened physicians naturally followed this revelation of medical facts, which have since received such frequent and positive confirmation. BLINDLY GROPING

STURGES.

Judge McAllister Is Sick, and Cannot Look After His Case.

Mr. Secretary Randolph Explains Why His Name Was Not on the Poll-List.

At last accounts the Sturges-Randolph diffi culty stood in precisely the same shape that it did Thursday afternoon. When "Jack's" law-yer, Mr. Monroc, reached Waukegan Thursday evening, armed with his client's affidavit setting forth the refusal of his vote by Secretary Ran-dolph, the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade, and the tellers, and asking that an order of arrest be issued compelling them to show cause why they shouldn't be adjudged guilty of contempt of Court, he found Judge Mo-Allister nursing a very rheumatic body, and disinclined to attend to any business so long as rheumatism claimed him for its own. So the lawyer left the affidavit with him, and returned to the city yesterday morning. It will be a week or ten days, probably, befo Judge is able to resume his place on the Bench, and by that time he will probably have read the plaintive appeal for Randolph's scalp, and be prepared to act in the matter as soon as he

reaches the city.
"JACK" AND HIS FRIENDS reaches the city.

"JACK" AND HIS FRIENDS

claim that it is a clear case on Randolph's part of an attempt to gratify his personal feeling against "Jack," and that, in resorting to the trick of refusing his vote, he not only intentionally not an affront upon him, but was intentionally quifty of contempt of Court, the pending injunction directing the Board to see that Sturges enjoyed all his rights and privileges as a member neuding the decision of the cause in the Supreme Court. They make a point, too, of the allegation that the tellers appealed to him and to the Board of Directors, and that the only satisfaction they got was in being told to go according to the poll-list, on which "Jack's" name did not appear. They even go farther, and say that it was through Kandolph's agency that the name was omitted, in order that he might have a convenient pretext for refusing the vote.

As usual, there are two sides to the question.

MR. DICKINSON,

As usual, there are two sides to the question. MR. DICKINSON,
the First Vice-President of the Board, was not present Thursday when the vote was refused, but told the writer yesterday that he didn't see how Mr. Randolph was to blame, or how he could be held guilty of contempt of Court. He was convinced that Mr. Randolph intended no digrespect to the Court, but had simply followwas convinced that Mr. Randolph intended no disrespect to the Court, but had simply followed the rule of the Board requiring a member's name to be on the poll-list before he could vote. In short, he looked upon it as a personal matter between the two gentlemen, and expressed his belief that the storm would blow over.

one of the Directors, took the ground that the tellers had acted on neither the Secretary nor the Board of Directors having given them any directions. It ap-

ors having given them any directions. It ap-peared that Sturges' name was not on the poll-last for the reason that be had been expelled, and had not deen restored to membership, and and had not been restored to for the reason that the name tellers had refused his vote. As to the legality of the proposed action for contempt, that would depend on the terms of the injunction, and the way they were to be interpreted, about which there seemed to be varying opinions. Just what opinion Mr. Dunham inclined to was not learned, for the reason that he refruined from expressing himself either one way or the other. On one thing, however, he did have a definite opinion, and that was that "Jack" would forget all about it in a wagek. about it in a week.

MR. RANDOLPH
himself was seen, the reporter remarking by
way of introduction that Sturges hadn't put
him behind the bars yet.
"No," was the reply, "and I haven't had
any further advices to day."
"Judge McAllisteris laid up with rheumatism
at his lenge and probably wen't be out for at his home, and probably won't be out for a week or more,"
"Ah! I hadn't heard of it."

"What is your version of this matter, Mr. Randolph, for there appear to be two very dif-Randolph, for there appear to be two very different sides to it?"

"Well, I don't care to go before the public with a statement, which might prejudge the case, particularly since you gentlemen dress up what you say in such tasing style."

The reporter assured him that whatever he said would be reproduced with all the accuracy of the obnongraph. The assurance seemed to be gratifying.

"You may say this," remarked the gentleman. "I wasn't asked by Mr. Sturges to allow man. "I wasn't asked by Mr. Sturges to allow him to vote. I didn' refuse to allow him to vote. As far as I know, he made no application

vote. As far as I know, he made no application to any officer to allow him to vote."

"But didn't he ask the tellers?"

"I understand he made an application to the tellers, and that they rejected it because his name was not on the members' list. Whether it was wrong fully off the list or not is a question to be determined. The lieve it was not."

"What was done when he went to the tellers about it?"

the was wrongthly of the list of not is a question to be determined. I believe it was not."

"What was done when he went to the tellers about it?"

"One of the tellers came in here—the man who had the table where the S's were—and said that Sturges had offered his voice, and, not having his name on the list, they had refused it. I don't know whether he asked me what he should do or not, or whether I had any instructions to give or any explanations to make. I told him Sturges' name wasn't there. I suppose; possibly I told him it wasn't there. I really don't know from personal examination whether it was there or not, but I have no doubt it wasn't there—from his statement, which I accepted. He asked me, I guess, whether he should allow him to vote or not, or some other question, to which I replied, 'I will have nothing to do with it. I will give no atrice one way or the other.' I told him he could see the Directors if he wanted to, and be governed by what they said, but that I would give no instructions one way or the other. This teller is the same man who, according to The Tribune, says that I told him not to take Sturges' vote. His name is Brady, and he came in this morning and said he never made any such statement as that. The Tribune, also stated that other parties were allowed to vote whose names were not on the list. That is true in one case. I gave the tellers general directions that if anybody presented a ticket dated yesterday, they were to take his vote. Nobody who hadn't paid his assessment was on the list, and if a man came in yesterday and paid his assessment, he would be entitled to vote, although his name wasn't on the list. Three did pay yesterday, but only one offered his vote, and the tellers took it, which was right."

"Do you know whether the tellers went to the Directors for advice?"

"No: I don't know. There has been some talk about it, but really I don't know."

"How is this poll-list made up, and is it the same as of last year,—the old one,—on which Sturges' name did not appear?"

"No: I don

bered from one forward and entered up in a book in their order. As they are paid and put upon that book, they are posted in another book alphabetically, and that is the poll-list. Until a member's membership is paid, his name don't go upon that membership-roll at all. There are over 200 members who have not yet paid, and whose names are not on the list for 1878. Sturges' is one of them."

"So that the fact of his name not being on the list was due to his failure to pay the assessment?"

"When he was expelled we wouldn't take his "When he was expelled we wouldn't take his assessment. Some time before these proceedings were commenced he tendered it, but it was not accepted, of course, as he was expelled."
"Your claim is, Mr. Randolph, that you had nothing to do with keeping his name off the list and with the refusal to receive his vote?"

"Why, certainly. The list is made up mechanically from day to day as people pay their assessments. I never thought whether his name was on there or not."
"You deny that you personally refused to receive his vote!" "He knows that isn't so, and everybody else knows it. too."

Pin Money for Head-Centres.

Boston Head.

Among the contributions to O'Donovan Rossa's skitmishing fund this week is one of \$17.55, given by twenty-eight men who are working on an Illinois raitroad for a dollar a day. Such confidence and generosity as these men show ought to be rewarded. The fund reaches \$60,600.

Phonograph, Telephone, Etc.

To the Editor of the St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

Your reporter's statement, in Monday's issue, that I claimed pricety of invention in the phonograph, is an unintentional error on his part. What I said was this: That the principle of the telephone (not phonograph), megaphone, and micraphone was an old one with me, I having filed a cayeat in the patent office on Feb. I, 1869, for an electro-musical machine, which not only enlarged sound-waves, but also conveyed them over wires in the shape of electrical pul-

sations. My instrument went still further than this—it conveyed the sound over the sensitive nerves to the cortinerve fibres of the car, thus giving the intellectual brain a knowledge of sound without the use of the external eur at all.

Let the booors remain casy, as I do not desire to detract from whatever of credit may be due to Profs. Edison, Bell, or Hughes, who all claim to be discoverers of the principle in question. As, however, my official notification to the Government dates nearly nine years ahead of any made to it by these gentlemen, it is fair to presume I knew something about what sound is, and how it can be conveyed.

R. D'Unger.

MAGNOEIA BALM.

.. [ORIGINAL.]

OR, THE

Secretofa Fair Face An Item of Interest to Every Lady wh

Desires to be More Beautiful - than she now is. "Unfortunately not one woman in a hundred, sub-jected to the whims of an American climate possess-es that basis and starting point of real beauty— pure and clear complexion.

**MAGNOLIA** 

The MacNoLIA Balm is a sure device for creating S pure and blooming complexion.
It conceals all natural blemishes in the most surprising and effective manner. It removes all roughness, eruptions, redness, blotches, freekles, and tan with magical power. It drives away all evidences of fatigue and ex-

It makes the plainest face beautiful. It makes the plainest face beautiful,
It gives the complexion a dazzling purity and
makes the nock, face, and arms appear graceful,
rotund, and plump.
It makes a matron of 35 or 40 look not more than
20 years old, and changes the rustic maiden into a
cultivated city belle.

The Magnolia Balm removes all blemishes and conceals every drawback to beauty; and, while it is an
harmless as water, it is to life-like in its effects that
the closest observer cannot detect its use.

Laties who want to make themselves attractive
can make an absolute certainty of it by using

ean make an absolute certainty of it by using Hagan's Massoulla Balm, and we know of no other way. It is the cheapest preparation in the world, all things considered, and may be had at any drug

AMUSEMENTS. WINTER'S LINCOLN PAVILION.

This (Saturday) Evening, July 13, at 8 o'clock sharp GRAND CONCERT Weather permitting, by GEO. LOESCH'S CHICAGO ORCHESTRA.

popular programme of the season-Wm. Tell Owrture, Swedish Wedding March, &c. HOOLEY'S THEATRE. Union Square Theatre Company.

This Saturday Matinee and Evening POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCES of Sardou's Greatest Emotional Comedy Drama. AGNES."

CLARA MORRIS in CONSCIENCE NEW CHICAGO THEATRE. This Afternoon and Evening the new and original specialty of AMULET, by the Great JOHN HART.

PAT RODNEY'S SPECIALTY of MULDOON, HARRY'G, RICHMON'DS original EPITAPHS. And all the Stars of the Standard Novelty Compar Extra Performance Sunday Evening. Popular Prices—28, 50, and 75 ets. STEAMER FLORA.

Programme of excursions for this week, ending July 13, from Clark at, bridge:
Saturday, July 13—0n the Lake at 2:30 p. m.; to Michigan City at 9 p. m., returning Sunday, July 14, at 11:30 a. m.
Brown's Saratoga Brass and String Bands on board. Fare to Waukegan and return, \$1; Michigan City and return, \$1; ali other round trips, 50 cents.
The Flora will make her first Excursion to St. Joseph Mich., Thursday, July 18, at 0 a, 18. TRUSSES.

RUPTURE.

Bartlett, Butman & Parker:
Having suffered over thirty years with a serious scrotal rupture, part of the time unable to work, and having falled during that time to find a Truss that would hold securely. I finally bought one of your "Common Sense" Trusses," which is four months cured me entirely, having had no occasion to wear it for the past two years. Yours truly, K. WORMLEY. 84 Lake St., Chicago, Ills.

Manufactured by BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER. Office, 58 State-st., Chicago. KER. Office, 58 State-st., Chicago.

Trusses of all kinds, Supporters, Shoulder Braces
Elastic Stockings, Crutches, instruments for deform
itles, etc.

The froper adjustment of a Truss is itself an art reoutring both science and skill, only acquired by experience. Manufactory established in 1846. Offices established in Chicago twelve years SEWING MACHINES.

WEED SEWING MACHINES "ARE THE BEST."

Ask to see them, or address WEED S. M. Co., N. E. cor, State and Van Buren-sts., Chicago, Ill. TELEPHONES
For Business Purposes, ours excel a
sortiers in clearness and volume of tone
sorties in clearness and volume of tone
sorties and the sorties of tone
sorties and the sorties of the sorties of

SUMMER RESORTS. PICEON COVE HOUSE, Pigeon Cove, Cape Ann, Mass. Open June 1. This one of the pleasantest houses on the New Englan Coast. MRS. E. S. ROBINSON & CO.

SAFETY STEAM BOILER. FIRMENICH SAFETY STEAM BOILER Requires no Cleaning of Soot or Ashes, And therefore the most economic

J. G. A F. PIRMENICH,

CLOTHES CLEANING. Your Old Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REPAIRED. A striding expense. Expressed LAIN. SO Bearborn and Clothes! Chicage. 107 North Ghiston. St. Louis. Mo. N. B. - Ladies Dresses, Sacques LADIES AND GENTS, Shawla, dyed and cleaned, etc.

INVENTIONS. EDISON OUTDONE.

The Inventor of the Phonograph Must Take a Back Seat,

Revolutionized by the Fruits of His Genius. Another and a More Success-

Since the World Declines to Be

ful Claimant upon Public Attention.

The Marvelous Results Accruing from the Use of Holman's Fever, Ague, and Liver Pad.

Dormant Livers and Disordered

Stomachs Turned Topsy-Turvey, and Made to Perform Their Functions.

Edison, the inventor of the phonograph, is a markable man; but, in spite of his numerous inventions, he is not half as popular with the American people as Dr. George W. Holman,

American people as Dr. George W. Holman, who, in his efforts to benefit his fellow-men, succeeded in inventing the Liver Pad. The following clearly litustrates the confidence of those who have worn them.

MR. B. SCHERMERHORN,
a gentleman well know in Chicago business circles, says: "I have long known and advocated the use of Holman's Liver Pad. When any of our men reported to me with chilis and fever. I would invariably urge them to purchase a stomach-pad, in every case guaranteeing to pay double the cost price should it fall to produce the desired results. My reason for so strongly recommending its use is, that it has proven its efficacy by permanently curing every case of lever and ague, torpid liver, billousness, and constipation that came within the observation of either was left of freeze. ness, and constitution that came within the observation of either myself or friends. I have one of the Pads myself, and cheerfully recommend its use to suffering humanity in general."

use to suffering humanity in general."

MR. J. H. HURLBERT,
favorably known by his connection with the
Chicago Board of Trade, said to a representative of The Tribune: "I was troubled for a
long time with fever and ague, accompanied
with a disagreeable cough. I employed the best
physicians and took vast quantities of medicine,
with apparently no good effect whatever; at
last, by the advice of my medical attendant, I
determined upon making an extended seavovage, hoping that I would return a well man.
I immediately took steps to secure my tickets,
and while thus engaged was influenced to get
a Holman Liver Pad. The effect upon my system was wonderful. My cough disappeared, I
have had no return of the ague, believe myself
to be a well man, and have given up my ocean
trip."

MR. J. J. S. WILSON,
the popular Superintendent of the Western
Union Telegraph Company, was interviewed on
the subject with the following result: "I wore
one of Holman's Liver-Pads, and take pleasure
in recommending its use to all who are troubled
with biliousness, dyspepsia, or any other complaints arising from a torpid or disordered
liver."

liver."

In conclusion, it may be stated that Messrs. Bates & Hanley, the General Western Agents, are kept busily employed by the growing demand for these Pads, while their offices, No. 134 Madison street, are becoming popular resorts by reason of the numbers of people who wist them daily, including many ladies, as they have separate agartments, with a lady attendant.

PINANCHAL

& CO., BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New York. DEALERS IN GOLD AND U. S. BONDS. Buy and sell on Commission for

Cash or on Margin, all securities dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to draft at sight.

\$25. \$50. \$100. \$200. \$500.

The majority of Wall street houses and men are as honest as their neighbors, and many of them have a world-wide reputation for soundness and honesty. The old house of wwo.w. to entitled to absolute confidence. They state that an investment of about \$100 made recently returned over \$1.000 in less than 60 days. Send for their circular, free. —Assa Fork Tribune. FURNACES.

Boynton's Furnaces 30,000 IN USE. RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS,

TO BENT. HOTEL TO LET. THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL OF VIRGINIA CITY, NEVADA,

OF VIRGINIA CITY. NEVADA,
ONE OF THE FINEST AND MOST COMPLETE
edifices for Hotel ourposes on the Pacific Coast. The
Hotel is nearly new, having been finished within the
past year. It contains about 150 rooms, en suite and
single, all of which are furnished in the very beat of
style. The shove is the only Hotel in Virginia, and has
been erected and finished in the best possible manner,
containing elevator, electric enunciator connected
with every boom. hot and cold water, baths, and all
modern conveniences for the comfort and accommodation of guests, and furnishes a long-felt want in the
City of Virginia in its capacity as a first-class Hotel.
The Hotel is now open and doing a fine business. The
party leasing it would be required to buy the furniture.
For particulars, address
I. C. BATEMAN, San Francisco, Cal., or
A. HANAK, Virginia City, Nevada.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,

ROCK SLAND, ILL., July 10, 1878.

DUPLICATE SEALED PROPOSALS will be received to the undersigned, until 2 b. m. Aug. 10, 1878, for dredging a bar in the Missishph River apposite Duor dredging a use to august Is august Is.

For all information apply to

For all information apply to

Proposals for Dredging.

PROPOSALS FOR HARBOR IMPROVE-MENTS:

U. S. ENGINERS OFFICE,

427 Milwaukee-st., Milwauges, Wis., July 11, 1878

EALED FLOPOSALS in displicate will be receive
at this office until 10 o'olock a. m., on Tuesday to
oth day of July. 1878, for the improvement of the
ollowing harbors, except Eagle
Harbor, Mcu., fe
trich proposals as above will be received until satur
ay the 13th day of August, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m.

ONTO AGON HARBOR. Mich.—Crib-work. (
EAGLE HAROR, Mich.—Crib-work. (
EAGLE HAROR, Mich.—Crib-work.
MENOMOSEE HARBOR, Mich.—and Wis.—Crib-work.
MENOMOSEE HARBOR, Wis.—Dredging.
MANTOWOG HARBOR, Wis.—Crib-work.
HARBOR OF HEYDOR, entrance at Sturgeon Bay Canal—Crib-work.
For information apply at this office. Parties proposing to bid must furnish satisfactory evidence of capacity and good faith. Proposals will be indorred on the evelope "Proposals for — Harbor (naming the harbor), anightness to II). and addressed to HENRY M. ROBERT, Major of Engineers. SCALES.

FATHBANKS' SCALES FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO & HORTHWESTERN BAILWAY. Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) ands:

at 10:30 a.m.
No other road runs Pullman or any other
lotel cars west of Chicago.
—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta. CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINOY RAILROAD: Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st. and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

| Leave. | Arrive.

Mendota & Galesburg Express. - 7:33 a.m. - 7:30 p. m Ottawa & Streator Express. - 7:35 a.m. - 7:30 p. m Rockford & Freeport Express. - 10:00 a.m. - 3:20 p. m Dubuque & Sloux City Express - 10:00 a.m. - 3:20 p. m Pacific Fast Express. - 10:30 a.m. - 3:40 p. m Kanssa & Colorado Express. - 10:30 a.m. - 3:40 p. m Downer's Grove Accound data livo a.m. - 20:30 p. m 

CHICAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Union Depot. West Side, near Maddison st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office. 122 Randolph st. | Leave. | Arrive. Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex "12:30 p. m. " 3:35 p. m. St. Louis, Springfield & Texas "9:00 a. m. " 7:55 p. m. Mobile & New Orleans Ex. ... " 9:00 a. m. " 7:55 p. m. Notice & New Orleans Ex. ... " 9:00 a. m. " 7:55 p. m. Peoria, Burlington (Fast & Texas ) 9:00 a. m. " 3:35 p. m. Peoria, Burlington (Fast & Texas ) 9:00 a. m. " 3:35 p. m. St. Colon & Texas ) 9:00 a. m. " 3:40 p. m. Streator, Lacon, Wash ton Ex 12:30 p. m. 3:35 p. m. Joliet & Dwight Accommidat n. 5:00 p. m. " 9:106. Express of the streator o

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY. Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Tickes Office, 8:5 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman Mouse, and at depot. 

All trains run via Milwankee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Frairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winoba. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-seor
Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark Leave. | Arrive. 

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st
Ticket Office, of Clark-st., southeas corner of Radolph, Grand Facilia those, and at l'aimer floude. Mall (via Main and Air Line). 7:00 a. m. 7:40 b. m. 7:4 PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. Depot. corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Office 65 Clark-st.. Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel Leave. | Arrive.

BALTIMORE & OHIO. Leave. | Arrive. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

| Morning Mail—Old Line. | 7:35 a.m. \* 7:40 p. m. | N. Y. & Boston Special Ex. \* 9:00 a.m. \* 7:40 p. m. | Atlante Express daily | 5:15 p. m. | 8:00 a.m. | Night Express | \*10:20 p.m. | 5:40 a.m. | \*10:20 p.m. | \* PITTISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS & B.
(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts. West Side. Depart. | Arrive. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lou-javille, Columbus & East Day Express. 8:40 a m. 8:10 p. m. Nigat Express. 8:40 a m. 7:30 a m.

KANKAKEB LINE
Depot foot of Lake-41 and foot of Twenty-second at
Depart. Arrive.

CHICAGO, BOCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILBOAD
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman state Ficket
Omice, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

Davenport Express. 7.50 a.m. 7.55 p. m.
Omana Leaven w'lffe Atch Ex 10:30 a.m. 3:40 p. m.
Peru Accommodation. 5:500 p. m.
Night Express. 10:20a m.
Night Express. 7.500 p. m. 16:39 a.m. All meals on the Omaha Express are served in dir ars, at 75 cents each. CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS BAILROAD. "Danville Route."
Ticket Offices: 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st, and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

Leave. | Arrive. Day Ma Nashvil leard Florida Express | 7:30 p. m. | 4:20 p. m. | 7:15 a. m. GOODRIGH'S STEAMERS. GOODRIGE'S STEAMERS.

For Bacine, Milwaukee, etc. daily
Saturday's Boat don't leave until.

For Manistee, Ludington, etc. daily
For Grand Haven, Maskegon, etc. daily
For St. Joseph, etc., daily
For St. Joseph, etc., daily
For Nilwauxee, Green Bay, etc., Tuesday and
Friday
For Milwaukee, Escanaba, Negannee, etc.,
Tuesday, etc., Tuesday and
Friday
For Milwaukee, Mackinaw, Northport, etc.,
Wednesday
Docks foot of Michigan-av. \*Sundays excent

MEDICAL. NERVOUS DEBILITY. WEAKNESS, etc., and all disorders brought on by ndiscretions, excesses or overwork of the Brain and fervous System, speedily and radically cured by WINCHESTER'S SPECIFIC PILL

WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists. 36 John St., New York NEURALCIA CRAMES
and all servous affections are cured immediately
DR. CRONIERS ANTI-NEURALGIC FILLS. Sold
in Faria at Levasseur's Pharmacy. Malied on receips
of price (at. 25) be E. Fulugra & Co., Agents, New York.

TAMAR INDIEN (Universally prescribed by the Facuity).—A Lexasive. Refreshing, and
Medicated Full Lozenge; for the inucediate relief and
effectual core of Constipation, Headaches, Bile, Hemorthoids, etc. Tamar 'unifice pills and the usual purgstives), is agreeable to take and never produces irritation. E. Griftlicon, 27 Rue Rambutaan, Paris bold BIRDS. BIRDS MOCKING-BIRD FOOD,
Gold Fish, and Aquaria, wholesale and retail at his Bird Store,
127 CLARK-ST.

INSECT POWDER. DEATH to Bugs, Rouches, Moths, Fleas, Lice, etc. Warranted, Arend's Insect Powder Depot, 179 E. Madison-et.

the Southern Hotel, St. Louis, is at the Tremont The Carpenters' Benevolent Association net at No. 7 Clark street last evening, and the re-orts showed it to be in a flourishing condition. Special Agent Keefe yesterday seized fif-teen pairs of kie gloves, imported from Lyons, France, at the Post-Office. They will be held for

S. J. Kimball, of Washington, and J. H. ferryman, of New York, United States Light-ouse Inspectors, are in the city, and are putting p at the Palmer House.

Thirty or forty of the large lumber dealers of Chicage got together in the club-room of the Tremont House iast night and held a secret neeting. R. A. Bickford presided. Horace B. Martin, the elevator builder, of o. 339 Warren avenue, desires it stated that he not the H. B. Martin whose arrest for conspirato defraud was announced Thursday.

The excursion to Geneva Lake, gotten up the State Industrial School for Girls, will come f on the 24th and 25th of July, and not of August, was incorrectly stated in yesterday's paper.

The Committee of the Socialistic Labor party which has under consideration a plan of organization got together at No. 7 Clark street last night, and discussed the matter at some length. Rosalie Rybaroryk died last evening at o. 560 Noble street, from injuries received by sing run over by a stone-wagon on the 10th. The river of the wagon. A. Sloukey, is in custody to wait the result of the inquest.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by fanasse, optician, 88 Madison street (Tribuxa suiding), was, at 8 a. m., 75 degrees; 10 a. m., 1; 12 m., 81; 3 p. m., 84; 8 p. m., 80. Baromter at 8 a. m., 29.52; 8 p. m., 29.49.

Mr. Perry H. Smith, prior to his departure or Europe, which will take place in a few days, natice his friends to attend an open-air concert, which he will give at Lincoln Park at 3:30 o'ciock unday afternoon. Mr. Smith is an enthusiast on he subject of Sanday afternoon concerts, and the trendance will, if the weather is pleasant, be so aree as to confirm him in his faith.

An alleged clairvoyant named S. M. Richmond, residing at No. 699 Fulton street, has been writing notes to Jesse Waters, of Zanesville, O., whose 6-year-oid son Frankie disappeared suddenly Jan. 3, 1877, and was supposed to have been kionapped by tramps. Officer White, of the city force, investigated, and has come to the conclusion that Mrs. Richmond knows nothing.

The blocking of a two-story frame house No. 1,603 Butterfield street gave away at 5 clock yesterday morning, allowing the house to li to he ground, a distance of five feet, resulting about \$100 damage to the house and \$50 to the rifture. The occupants were A. Robinson and mily on the first floor, and William Turner on the cond floor, none of whom were injured. oor, none of whom were injure

A meeting of the Council of the Trade and A meeting of the Council of the Trade and Labor Unions was held at No. 7 Clark street last evening, and the following officers were elected: President, Samuel Goldwater; Vice-President, J. Rogers; Recording Secretary, R. List; Financial Secretary, H. O'Neil; Corresponding Secretary, A. R. Parsons; Treasurer, S. Artley; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. D. Frey. Nothing else of importance was done.

Lieut, Band, of the Fifth Infantry, who, ompany with Ben Clark, the interpreter, and e Nez Perces, of Joseph's tand, recently went h of the British line, to induce those who ped to Canada to return to the United States. ports to the army headquarters here that he had dan interview with them. They decline to re-ru unless the Government will permit them to compy their old homes in Idaho.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning, Fred Vicker, 47 years of age, was found hanging in the siston street. He was a gardener and axpressman sy occupation, and leaves a wife and four children roug 3 to 13 years of age. Hard times and depression in consequence of the failure of several ussiness ventures are the supposed causes. The foroner's jury found a verdict in accordance with he tacts.

Even Socialism lags and grows weary in of weather. A meeting of the Fifteenta Ward sembers of the party was held last evening at the orner of Willow and saleted streets, but preo-bly owing to the cause intimated the attendance as quite small. No business was done, but the gitation of Socialistic doctrines was kept alive by lessers. Schilling, strochle, and Morgan, who were mits as viceous and authorisatic as ever in the

peeches they made.

In yesterday's storm, at about 3 o'clock
n the morning, the house No. 1542 Dearborn
treet was struck and completely riddled by lighting. The building, a two-story frame, is owned
by the Turner estate, and was damaged to the exent of about \$200. The occupants—H. L. Guild
upon the first floor and Mrs. Cook upon the second
-lose about \$100. and on furthers. All the time about \$100 each on furniture. nates received quite a severe electric shock, one were seriously injured.

The West Town Board met at the Asses Committee appointed at a former meeting to con-fer with the Assessor in reference to fixing the pay of Deputy Assessors reported, recommending that they be paid at the rate of \$4.50 per day, and the report, was unanimously concurred in. The Supervisor was instructed to pay them upon their making affidavit to their time.

making affidavit to their time.

About 3,000 people lifted up their voices in imprecations against the Madison street bridge-tenders and the engineers of two very slow old tug-boats with schooners in tow last evening between the hours of 7 and 8. The bridge was oper for a long time, and a string of horse-cars reached from the river to Halsted street on the West Side in other words, 3,000 people, bent on various missions, were compelled to forego their interests for the convenience of the crews of two vessels.

the convenience of the crews of two vessels.

The officers of the Humane Society will make an application to the South Park Board for permission to erect within the confines of the South Park a large drinking fountain for horses, sigilar to the handsoms one at the south end of Lidceln to the handsoms one at the south end of Lidceln Park. There is great need of something of this kind, which is not merely an ornament, but an almost absolute necessity in hot weather in a piace as frequented by horses as the South Park, and it is to be hoped that the Board will accede to the request.

The yacht Annie Cuthbert, the pet of the Royal Canadian Club, arrived here yesterday morning from Lewiston, N. Y.; and registered as the Grayhound, of Lewiston. The Grayhound, by which name she will hereafter be known, is of the first class, is a few inches longer than the Cora, the only first-class yacht hitherto owned in Chicago, and looks considerably like her. Capt. John Prindiville, it is announced, will sail her in all races. A yacht-race will be arranged upon the arrival home from Oshkosh of Admiral Munger and his boat.

At about 11:30 yesterday morning Robert

his boat.

At about 11:30 yesterday morning Robert M Smith, Syears of ago, and residing at No. 76 Aberdeen street, while fishing in the lake at the foot of Harrison street, accidentally fell off the pier and was drowned. Daniel Easley, residing at the corner of May and Twenty-first street, saw him fall into the water, but being some distance away was unable to render any assistance. Officer Kerwin recovered the body at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The permission given to children by parents to go fishing cannot be too strongly deprecated. The piers are so dangerous that no one is perfectly safe.

Judge Bangs was interviewed vesterder.

piers are so dangerous that no one is perfectly affe.

Judge Bangs was interviewed yesterday in regard to the kind of report that he will make in the matter of the alleged frauds in the construction of the new Custom-House. He said that the only documents that he had examined so far were the reports of Messrs. Thomson and Smith bearing upon the question. Both of those he had examined very carefully and sifted thoroughly. He said that he would probably recommend to the Department that the matter be presented to the Grand Jury. He could not say that much for certain, as he had only examined one side of the case. But he could and would say that there was a fair show of a certainty that he would make that recommendation.

recommendation.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest upon Fred Buchner 14 months of age, who died of cholers infantum at No. 100 Bushnell street; and upon Carl Heidenrich, who died of injuries received by the explosion of a boiler of engine No. 5 on the Illinois Central Railroad. He was ensaged at the time in polishing the outside of the engine. The evidence clearly showed that the boiler was a defective one, and ought not to have been in use. Boiler-Inspector Murphy adding his testimony to that of others, therefore the jury censured the railroad company for allowing its nase. Deceased was twenty-one years in the employ of the road, and was considered a most faithful and valuable man.

At about 1:30 vesterday morning Officer.

was considered a most faithful and valuable man.

At about 1:30 vesterday morning Officer Ferdinand F. H. Kurth found a man severely injured about the head and shoulders lying near tag liver street crossing of the Alton Railroad. The man stated that, to get shelter from the drenching rain, he had crawled under a freight-car, and had there failen ssleep. When the car was moved he sustained the injuries. He was taken to the County Hospital, where it was ascertained that he had sustained two severe scalp wounds and a sustained two severe scalp wounds and a sustained two severes calp wounds and a sustained the had sustained two severe scalp wounds and a sustained the had sustained the had sustained the had sustained the severe scalp wounds and a sackward dislocation of the left shoulder,—injuries which, though painful, are not considered dangerous. He also stated that he was recently employed by Wolfing & Co., Nos. 7 and 9 Second street, St. Louis, and had determined to walk back to that city. Ernest Durfield is his name.

The Tribune contained yesterday some

THE TRIBUNE contained yesterday some statements relative to an item which had appeared in the Times, charging the Hon. Mr. Brentano with renting a house on LaSalle street to be used as a house of prostitution, and also setting forth the way in which Mr. Brentano had become convinced that the information was given to the Times by a gentleman of the name of Widekind, who is employed as a leacher of German in the public schools: Mr. Widekind desires to deny absolutely having had anything to do with the publication

of the paragraph in the Times. He says that he knows nobody on the Times, and furnished of the paragraph in the Times. He says that he knows nobody on the Times. and furnished no information either to any one connected with that paper or to any one else. For he was not aware of the fact that the woman who is now occupying Mr. Brentano's home had moved there from her former residence. Persons living in the same house with Mr. Widekriff, and intimately acquainted with him. speak in the highest terms of nis reputation for morality and gentlemanly conduct. Mr. W. will have the matter investigated by the Committee on German, and is sure of a verdict in his favor. It was wrongly stated yesterday that the meeting between Mr. Brentano, Mr. Doty, Mr. Widekind, and the woman was at the house on LaSalie street; it was at the rooms of the Board of Education.

at the rooms of the Board of Education.

The following alarming report was last evening made by the police of the West Lake Street Station: "About 6 o'clock this evening Alfred Dill, of No. 796 Carroll avenue, died of the small-pox after a week's sickness. He was attended by Dr. Lewis, who it appears was not aware of the nature of the disease until yesterday, when Dr. Shamway was called in for consultation, and pronounced it small-pox. Up to that time the neighbors were visiting and attending upon the patient. He leaves a wife and three culidren. During life he was employed as watchman in David Ollver's mill on Halsted street. "The affair has created the most intense excitement in that neighborhood, and the State Medical Board, the Uny Health Department, and Dr. Lewis are vigorously blamed for tynorance and inefficiency. However, here are, as usual, numerous extenuating circumstances.

The workers at the South Town offices The workers at the South Town offices continued to be as busy as bees yesterday. The matter of fixing the real-estate assessments in accordance with the late reduction of 50 per cent is no small task, but an effort is making to get the books in shape for turning over to the County Clerk at as early a day as possible. The personal property is being assessed, and the final figures thereon made as rapidly as a large force can do it, but there are perplexities in the way that an outsider wouldn't dream of. One portion of the difficulty was illustrated in yesterday's Thirdwig in the matter of reconciling certain private bankers' return with those gentlemen's real possessions. In a day or two certain deputies are to saily forth and icall upon the railroad companies with a view to obtaining something more than has heretofore been obtained regarding the real amount of the property these corporations possess.

these corporations possess.

The Hon. Mr. Brentano is besieged with applications for cadetships at the West Point Military Academy. Among those who have thus far presented themselves are George Maley, Ausjin; George H. Cameron, Evanston: Henry Samiel, Chicago; Bernard Haskin, Chicago; E. H. Brown, Chicago; Anthony Frank, Chicago; Edward Halborn, Chicago; Stephen C. Holland, Chicago; and, it is stated, a son of Maj. Huguenin. These will have to go before a committee, consisting of George C. Clark and Hermann Raster, for examination relative to their ability. Accomplishments, etc., and Dr. Emil Smith will examine them as to their physical condition. Of all these applicants, Mr. Brentano can appoint but one, or rather recommend him to be appointed. The appointee will be the one who stands highest in the examination. According to the rules of the war Department, the agelfor the admission of cadets to the Academy is between 17 and 22 years. Candidates must be at least five feet in height, and free from any infectious disorder, and, generally, from any deformity, disease, or infirmity which may render them unfit for military service. They must be well versed in reading and writing, including orthography, and in arithmetic, and have a knowledge of the elements of English grammar, of descriptive geography, particularly of our own country, and of the history of the United States.

Patter House—Judge W. A. Gilbreth, Pennsylvania; The Hon. Mr. Brentano is besieged with

ticularly of our own country, and of the history of the United States.

Polymer House—Judge W. A. Gilbreth, Pennsylvania; George G. Briggs, Grand Rapida; H. S. Kleinwart, London; the Hon. Charles B. Lee, Westchester, Ra.; Gen. J. A. Potter, U. S. A.; John B. Raymond, Indian Agent, Dakota Ter., Col. F. J. McGrath, New Oreelas; John Herod, Manchester, Eng.; Jancona Pacifical Mobile; J. A. Westamorth, Omaha; A. Liebenrath, Piuseugo, C. H. William, Los Angeles; the Hon. Dwight, K. Tripp, San Francisco; Prof. George J. Brush, Vale College; D. W. Mabee, Sarataga; C. S. Hurd, West Virgidia; Senator W. B. Allison, Iowa; k. V. Presson, Hartford; C. E. Perkins and A. E. Touzslin, Burlington, Ia; J. H. Holdane, Cold Spring, N. Y. ... Sherman House—Alex Braid, Liverpool; J. M. Davis, Davenport; J. S. McDonald, Fond du Lac; James A. Allen, Boston; W. H. Taggart, Ballas, Tex.; E. M. Griswold, Hartford; W. T. Hartiey, Pittsburg; S. S. Casey, Wheeling ... Tremont House—C. A. Chitworthy and family. Baltimore; the Hon. A. McLaugllin, Springfield, Illi. Augustus Tabo, New York; F. W. Massap, Minneapolis; N. B. Taylor, Indianapolis, A. Grew Smith, St. Louis, Isaac iš, Pithan, Buffalo; the Hon. F. O. Wyatt, Dubuque; Thomas A. Abotts, Dibuque; J. Crubaugh, Rock Island; W. J. Ford, Burton, O.

THE CITY-HALL. The license receipts were \$1,500.

The Disbursing Clerk paid out \$1,000 in The firemen will be paid for June Tuesday

About \$2,000 in revenue warrants of 1877 were redeemed. Ninety-two building permits have been

ssued so far this month. There are now out 35,000 pieces of scrip, ints from \$1 to \$100.

The Treasurer's receipts were: Collector, \$2,002; Water Office, \$1,653; Comptroller, It may not be generally known, but people who throw garbage, etc., into the streets or alleys are liable to arrest and a fine of \$25.

There are 303 prisoners in the Bridewellsmall number, comparatively. The average last month was the lowest for several years.

The June pay-roll of the Department of Public Works, amounting to \$30,000, has been audited, but the scrip will not be ready for a week or ten day. r ten days.

The Gatling and other guns ordered by

the Citizens' Association were tested at Lincoln Park in the afternoon in order to see that they were all right.

A case of small-pox was reported at No. 152 Clybourn avenue. This fearful disease seems to be spreading, as this is the seventh person taken down since the 1st inst.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys heard the pleadings of property-owners on the north and south sides of Eighteenth street regarding the approach to the viaduct, but deferred action for a week.

ing the approach to the viaduct, but deferred action for a week.

Among the building permits issued were the following: C. O. Gleason, two-story brick dwelling, South Park avenue, near Thirtieth street, \$2,000: S. W. Rawson, additions. Van Buren and Sherman streets, \$1,500; also, several for \$100 and \$1,000 brick dwellings.

Commissioner DeWeif visited several of the slaughter and rendering houses yesterday to see what progress was making toward the putting in of stench-deodorizers. If was pleased with what he saw, and believes in a little while a great improvement will be effected.

All the city officers recently confirmed by the City Council, except Armstrong, School Inspector, Murphy, Boiler inspector, and Wahl, Inspector of the House of Correction have qualified. Mr. Wahl is in Europe, and there are doubts whether he can qualify other than by appearing in person. This he will not, of course, do, and there may be another vacancy in the Board.

The Committee on Police met in the after-The Committee on Police met in the afternoon and decided to recommend the passage of a
resolution instructing the Department of Police to
enforce the State law prohibiting the sale of liquor
to minors, and the Mayor to revoke the license of
all who are convicted a second time of the violation of the statute; also a resolution instructing
the same Department to report the number of
places dealing in second-hand goods without a
proper license.

THE COUNTY BUILDING. The county nine will meet the city nine in

a game of ball Monday.

The County Collector yesterday levied on the property of Mr. Schmatz, No. 175 Clark street, for taxes.

The North Side Assessor will turn his real-estate books over to the County Clerk to-day and the personal-property books Tuesday. Ex-Deputy-Sheriff Pusheck feels called upon to serve the people once more, and an-nounces himself as a candidate for Tabor's place in

The rule to abate the Stock-Yard nuisan in the case of Sherwin & O'Niel was postponed for one week, the defendants sniefying Judge Rogers that they were doing all in their power to prevent the creating of stenches in the running of their fertilizing establishment.

Commissioner Lenzen says that he has been libeled upon sundry occasions by the I.-Q., and he now proposes to gobile up the concern in a suit whereby his impaired reputation may be restored. He furthermore threatens that Monday he will cause its reporter to be excluded from the meeting of the Board.

meeting of the Board.

The woman known as "Connelly's girl" turned up at the jail yesterday for the first time since the hanging match. She was very mysterious in her ways, as usual, and for a while it was thought that she desired to see Stevens, who occupies the cell Connelly used to have. She disappointed everybody, however, as it turned out that John Keegan, some weeks ago convicted of rape and given five years in the Penitentiary, was the individual she desired to smile upon.

The late Grand Jury found an indistructory

Individual she desired to smile upon.

The late Grand Jury found an indictment against Charles C. Scoullar for perjury. Scoullar is one of the "straw-bailers." and he committed perjury, it is alieged in swearing to the ownership of certain property. He came into court yesterday and did some more swearing, but this time it was that all the Judges of the county were prejudiced against him, consequently he could not nave a fair trial, and wanted a change of renns. W. Hammond and John II. McLain joined him in his allidavit, as required by law, and Judge Rogers granted the change, remarking that, while he did not know the man, and did not believe what had

CRIMINAL.

E. Bach was charged by Thomas Dangel with obtaining eight boxes of soap under false pre-ense. The trial will come up before Justice Ham-

The complaint of James Vannata against James Baxter came up yesterday before Justice Poote. Baxter was arrested on the charge of per-jury. The result of the examination was that the defendant was honorably discharged. Jacob Howard, colored, last evening went into the Fourth avenue saloon of Albert Asher, and, after severely beating the bartender, drew a knife and threatened to cut out his heart. Just as he was about to carry out his threat, an officer entered and collared him.

tered and collared him.

Before Justice Summerfield yesterday, Richard W. Wagner, charged with beating the Palmer House, and subsequently of obtaining money to pay the bill from William Fisher, upon representation that he owned property in Nebruska, was held in \$500 to the 22d to give him a chance to prove up. His wife, being in delicate health, was held in \$300 bonds, and sent to the County Hospital.

County Hospital.

Yesterday morning the residence of H. B. Marks, near the corner of Western avenue and Twenty-sixth street, was entered oy a buglar, who carried off a quantity of ciothing and a pocket-book containing \$1.50. A little boy saw the burglar in the house, and recognized him as Anton Stickler. Later in the day Officer Harnois succeeded in arresting the fellow, and locked him up at the Himman Street Station.

at the Himan Street Station.

Guetschow & Pirnitz, wholesale liquordealers at 602 Milwaukee avenue, were up before
Commissioner Hoyne yesterday morning charged
with making false entries or no entries in their
Government books. Pirnitz only was present,
and he was held to bail until this morning, the
case being continued till then. John McDonald,
of 102 West Twelfth street, was up before the
Commissioner for selling liquor without a license.
The case was continued until to-day.

Yesterday afternoon Fred Miller and Willrailroad-tracks in Lake Fark, out Omeer Bouhan boarded a train going in the same direction and headed them off. One of them then threw the pocket-book into the lake, but the officer com-pelled him to go in after it. The lady from whom it was taken is wanted at the Armory.

it was taken is wanted at the Armory.

A forcible detainer suit was tried before Justice Pollak Thursday afternoon, in which George H. Norris was plaintiff and Angust Wegwart was defendant. The former claimed that about a year ago he sold some property to Wegwart for \$2,900, receiving two notes, one for \$1,000 and the other for \$1,900. The first was paid all right, in due time. The second became due, and Norris, claiming that he had not received payment, commenced the aforesaid suit, getting judgment. Wegwart produced a receipt for the \$1,900, which Norris averand was a forgery, and procured a warrant for Wegwart's arrest. The document was served upon Wegwart as he was leaving the courtwarrant for Wegwart's arrest. The document was served upon Wegwart as he was leaving the court-room. He was held in ball of \$500 to the [15th. Yesterday afternoon. Norris again went on the war path, and had a warrant issued for the arrest of Franz Rudoiph and Conrad Kase, two witnesses who swore to the validity of the receipt held by Wegwart, for perjury, they having testified that they saw the money paid to Norris. Their case will probably come up on the 15th.

Their case will probably come up on the 15th.

Detective E. J. Steele last evening arrested Julian W. Kelley at a cottage on Wood street, north of North avenue. Kelley was arrested some months also in connection with the Quigg gang of coin counterfeiters, and, by squealing, caused the arrest of two of the Hartman brothers and several other persons. In some way or other he secured his liberty, if not immunity, and has since been pretending to act as a spotter for Government detectives. For some months past the West Division car-conductors have been troubled with counterfeit coins, and some of those employed on the Milwankee avenue route, which was most troubled by the operators, notified Detective Steele, who have in that section of the city. A close watch was kept, and by the detectives' instructions the conductors have succeeded in getting Kelley dean to rights. They tested every piece of money, and soon ascertained that a man living on Dania avenue, and who afterwards moved to Wood street, was the person who passed the "comey." When arrested this person proved to be Kelley. Six conductors on this line alone, and several other persons, have counterfeit coins which they took from him, and noticing at once that they were not genuine, marked them. These persons will swear point blank against him. From the meagre investigation given the clase thus far it appears that Kelley has been engaged in the business ever since he got clear of the Quigc case, wherein the gang were surprised with sparious coin and molds in their possession. He has dabbled in all sorts of coins, from three-cent places up to half dollars, but does not appear to have carried on a very flourishing trade, for no one has complained save the car companies. One day he showed a druggist at the corner of Wood street and Milwaukee avenue, a handful of three cent coins which he said were counterfeit, and which he intended to get rid of. When arrested he was led to believe that he was arrested for horse-stealing, his old profession, and for which he has s Detective E. J. Steele last evening arrested

THE COURTS.

HOT AND HEAVY.
Yesterday morning's Staats-Zeitung contained a heerful article on the character and individua peculiarities and eccentricities of one Charles A. Widekind, and before the edition was hardly sold Widekind commenced a suit against the paper and Lorenz Brentano claiming \$20,000 damages for the libel. It seems that some charges have been made within the last few days that a house belonging to Brentano on LaSalle street had been used for pur-poses of prostitution, and the Zeitung in yesterday's article charged that Widekind was the author of the calumny, and alluded to him as a profligate

poses of prostitution, and the Zeitung in yester-day's article charged that Widekind was the author of the calumby, and alluded to him as a profligate seducer, etc.

DIVORCES.

Mary Dailey yesterday, seized with a desire to have her biography published, filed a bill for divorce. After giving a full account of her first marriage in London in 1863, and the subsequent death of her husband in 1863, she says that in November, 1876, she chose Jonathan Dailey for her second husband. He was a saloon-keeper at 121 West Lake street, and was blessed with this world's goods. But he was in the habit of sampling his own liquors too freely, the consequence of which was to make him til-tempered. She has suffered from his kicking and pounding as long as she dares, and now she wants to be allowed to go back to England, taking with her, however, a suitable share of his loose cash.

Ann Erickson is also the victim of a man's bratality. She was married in 1868 to Peter Erickson, and has tired to be a good wife to him ever since. But he seems to have been singuiarly unappreciative of her kindness, and has been in the habit of kicking and otherwise abusing her, wherein she refused to obey his arbitrary commands. And now she wants to be relieved of his presence, out with the privilege of being allowed to share in the 180 a week which he earm. The case of Esther Hopple vs. Samuel J. Hopple was up before Judge Williams to-day. She filed a bill for divorce on the ground of adultery with a Mrs. Buck. Pending the decree, she had Hopple and Mrs. Buck arrested on a criminal charge-for living in adultery, but dismissed the complaint on his agreeing to deed her certain property in Ford County and to withdraw his answer to the divorce suit. He did as agreed, and she got her divorce. He is a conductor on the Illinois Central Railroad.

Judges Blodgett, Gary, and Williams will be in court to-day for general business.

Judge Junesson will have a peremptory call of motions for new trial to-day.

In the case of Young vs. The Northern Illinois Centra

lic Life-insurance Company. Assets only nominal.

A composition meeting will be held July 29 in the case of Daniel M. Ruth.

George W. Campbell was yesterday appointed Assignee of Fredip. Knowles, Hugh T. Birch for William Rickard. Bradford Hancock for MacLachlan, Campbell & Co., and R. E. Jenkins for John S. Goodman and for Stephen G. Israel.

Assignees will be chosen at 10 s. m. to-day for Philip Koehler, for Louis Bartels, for Samuel A. Squier, and for John Druecker.

The composition meeting of George Kuhnes is set for 10 o'clock this morning.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Lewis Bartels began his suit yesterday to recover \$25,000 damages from the Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung for alleged libel.

COUNTY COURT.

223, 000 damages from the Chicagoer Arbeiter Zeitung for alleged libel.

COUNTY COURT.

The County Court was occupied again yesterday in hearing arguments on the objections to judgment being entered against certain delinquent taxpayers. Quite a number of minor cases were passed on in one way or abother, and it was not until the objection of the Trustees of Union School District No. 2, Towns of Lake and Hyde Park, was reached that any important question was raised. The records showed that certain property belonging to the School Fund in T. 38, R. 18, was in the name of the Trustees. The Court held thate the land was not takable as to such as was in the name of the Trustees prior to May 1, 1877; but as to the land upon which they had a mortgage at that time, and which they have since acquired a title to by foreclosure, it was held that the owner of the fee was liable for the 1877 tax, and that the property had been properly taxed.

The next case which came up was a school-tax case wherein Messrs. R. J. Walshe, Robey, Whitehead, and Wilson represented some 500 objectors.

The objection was that the city, as such, and no power to levy a tax for school purposes. Mr. Walshe was the first to expatiate upon the objection. He showed that the city had levied a tax of \$4.012,000 for all purposes for 1877, and that among items of the appropriation was \$433,605 for the expenses of the Schoil Department, and proceeded to gree that the tax for school purposes was illegal and void, and that the objection was well founded.

proceeded to proceeded to proceeded to proceeded to proceeded to proceeded to another the objection was well founded.

Mr. Roby followed in an exhaustive review of the law on the subject, taking the ground that the School law was general and could not be made to operate differently in different portions of the State. He contended that the city only had the authority to levy a tax for corporate purposes, and that while the old charter made the schools a corporate purpose, the new charter was silent on the subject. The law guaranteed to all the children a common-school education, and provided for elective officers to manage the schools, and the section putting schools in cities of over 100,000 population under the control of Boards was unconstitutional and void, because it amounted to special legislation,—Chicago alone coming under the provision. He elaborated all of these points, reviewing the arguments of a year ago, and citing the decisions of the Supreme Court on the subject, calling special attention to the decision in the case of what is known as "Bill 300," where it was a species of special legislation.

The arguments are to be continued Monday, and masmuch as the decision of the question involves the power of the city over the common schools, the end will be looked for with great interest.

The Court to-day will be given to ordinary business.

Sidney Wheeler pleaded guilty to two charges of driving away a horse, and was given two years in the House of Correction.

C. Francis Koerner pleaded guilty to perjury,

C. Francis Koerner pleaded guilty to perjury, and was given one year in the Penitentiary.
Edward Davidson and Edward Sullivan were tried for larceny. Davidson was acquitted, and Sullivan was found guilty and under age.

SUPERIOR COURT—LUDIN GARY.

SUPERIOR COURT—LUDIN GARY.

George O. Carpenter, Jr. vs. Horace Horace, Jr. vs. Horace Horace, Jr. vs. Horace Horace, Sullivan vs. City of Chicago, 8258.—Bankel Green vs. City of Chicago, 875.

CHEULY COURT—CONFESSIONS—John Lipky vs. O. J. Dickey, 8248. CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribute.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., suly 12.—A cominet of jurisdiction between two-local Courts has broken out here, and is creating considerable discussion.

Judge Julian, of the Circuit Court, committed Thomas J. Glidewell for contempt in failing to make out a report as guardian to the Court, after being ordered to do so. This morning Judge Ilowe, of the Superior Court, discharged him from custody on affidavit of his attorney. Glidewell was rearrested by order of Judge Julian, and given over into the custody of Sheriff Pressley, who was personally nessent. "The Court," he said, "should be held responsible for the cusshid given over into the catedy or sherin freely, who was personal casent. "The Court," he said, "should be held responsible for the custody of the man until discharged by law, and, blaw, I mean by myself." The Judge further said that anybody, he matter what his position or calling, who attempted to interfere with the order of his Court would be forthwith made to answer for contempt of its authority.

CAPITAL SHOCK ASSESSMENT.

ontempt of its authority.

CAPITAL STOCK ASSESSMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Spring Fig. 11, July 12.—In the United States tourt to-day were dissolved two injunctions retraining the collection of the capital stock assessment for 1873 and 1874 against the Quincy. Alton 2 St. douis Railroad. These are the last to be issolved of the series of injunctions issued by the cipral Court against the capital states. Federal Court against the capital stock

THE PROGRAMME.

A RESORT TO DELAY. "Who will be Superintendent of Police?" is the question which is still uppermost in the minds of nany, especially the Aldermen, but as vet no one is able to answer it. The Mayor was as shy as usual yesterday, and declined to be interviewed. As he is the only one who can say definitely whether Hickey's name will be sent in again, —and he is said to be as uncommunicative to Aldermen as to reporters,—the floating cossip has little, if any, foundation to rest upon. The impression, however, is stronger han ever that the present Superintendent will be given an opportunity to show his strength, if he have it. His friends claim that he has now eighteen votes sure, and they give names. The list is as follows: Tully, Culierton, Riordan, McNally, Oliver, Smyth, Mallory, Beidler, Schweisthal, as follows: Tany, Culterion, mordan, according, oliver, Smyth, Mallory, Beidler, Schweisthal, Cook, Niesen, Wetterer, Janssens, Daly, Throop, Ryan, Waldo, and Lawler. Of these, the four latter voted against him before, as did Snyth, the latter for the purpose of moving a reconsideration, while Cook didn't vote at all, going home sick, nor did Janssens, who was paired with Turner. So in reality there have been, according to this list, four changes,—Throop, Waido, Ryan, and Lawler,—for Cook would have voted for linckey cofore; and Janssens is his friend. Only one of the four, hiwever,—Throop,—openly says that he will cast a bailot for Hickey the next time. Ryan is semi-noncommital, but he is counted on for d surety. The claim to Lawler is based on the lack, as far as can be learned, that he said Hickey was one of the best police officers in the county. He himself denies that he is friendly to Hickey, having a personal grievance of long standing. As to Waldo, rumor hath it that he has swapped off his vote in order to get others for Bensinger, the City Weigher, It is understood that the Mayor has assured Bensinger that he will send in his name again if he can count nineteen votes. An agreement is now in circulation, and has been signed by almost the requisite number, but Bensinger's poponents say he will not accompise what he has undertaken. Mr. Waldo was not at the City-Hallyeysterday, so he could not be inptish what he has undertaken. Mr. Waldo was not at the City-Hallyesterday, so he could not be in-terviewed as to this matter. The story is not cred-ited.

by Hickey's friends, whether with the concurrence of the Mayor or not is unknown, that the Superintendent must be Hickey or Washoarn. This touches Ryan and Lawler, who both adkinowledge that they prefet the former to the latter; and would vote for Hickey, if his name was sent id, if Washourn's was to follow in case of his defeat. It is asserted also that money is being offered, but that report is inseparable from a contest of this character, and is generally untruthful,—certainly in this case.

Having but eighteen votes (Jonas is out, as he says he will not vote for Hickey again), and needing one he will not vote for Hickey again, and needing one more, and there being only three days in which to secure it, a movement is said to be on foot to ob-

mere, and there being only three days in which to secure it, a movement is said to be on foot to obtain

A DELAY OF THREE WEEKS.

This can easily be accomplished, if the Mayor assents. And eyen a longer delay is possible with his concurrence. It seems that Hickey cannot show more than sixteen votes Monday night, since Bedder has gone away, and Schweisthal is going before the Council meets. Hence, it is said, his Honor will be induced not to send in the name, if he has so deternamed. Monday night, but to defer it for a week. Then, when the communication is read, it will be referred to the Committee on Police, who will keep it another week. When their report is presented, it will be laid over under the charter for one more week—making three in all, in which to get the needed vote, as it is sipposed Beidler and Schweisthal will have returned by that time. Whether this scheme will be carried out remains to be seen.

THE FRIENDS OF MR. WASHBURN are very quiet. No one called on the Mayor yesterday in his interest. A. C. Hesing was the only man of note who talked with his Honor all day, but he declined to state the object of his visit. It is known, however, that the netitions asking for his nomination are being signed by large numbers of people, and he is even more obpular among all classes than his inost ardent supporters imagined. When the Mayor gets these documents he will, perhaps, be astonished at the sentiment of the community on the question. A tremendous effort is being made by Hickey's friends to create the impression that Mr. Washburn would not be confirmed. This cannot fail to do Hickey more harm than good. The rollowing twenty would vote for him! the phad the opportunity: Pearsons, Tully, Ballard, Sanders, Cary, Phelps, Gibert, Turner, Beidler, Elszuer, Cook, Throop, Seaton, Rawleigh, Thompson, Knopf, Waldo, Schweisthal, Wetterer, and Jonas, while the chances are that Smyth, Niesen, McCafrey, and Daiy would join them.

TEMPERANCE.

TEMPERANCE. FRIDAY AT LAKE BLUFF. It cannot be denied that thus far the Lake Bluf temperance camp-meeting has not been the unal-loyed success that was expected. The principal cause of this state of affairs has undoubledly been the execrable weather with which the camp-grounds have been visited during the present week. The rain has fallen almost incessantly, and, in spite of the efforts of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst and Mr. O. H. Horton, who have the meeting in charge, the attendance has been slim, but with the advent of sunshine it is hoped and believed that large dele-gations from all parts of this State and Wisconsin

will arrive, and give to the meeting the energy and life it so much needs. Thursday night was even more watery than the preceding ones, and by midnight those who were nhabiting the tents found the water level of the surrounding country about even with the floor of their domiciles, and a night of general discomfort was the result. In the morning, however, the sun ventured to make its appearance, and at 9:30 o'clock, the meeting which was to have been held the evening before under the auspices.

been held the evening before under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance assembled in the Clark Street Chapel, the usual morning prayer-meeting having been held at 8:30 o'clock in the same place.

The Rev. J. C. Stoughton, of Aurora, delivered an address on "The Political Aspect of the Temperance Movement." All nations, the speaker said, had a central idea, from which their inspiration was drawn. With the Greeks it was esthetics; with the Romans, oratory; with the French, polish; with the Germans, philosophy; with the English, military prowess; and with the Americans, liberty. This nation, in defense of this principle, had abolished slavery, but the liberties of this people were menaced by a danger quite as great as slavery, viz.: the liquor tradic. This and the money power had debauched the country. As far as the suppression of the sale of liquor was con-

10:30 o'clock in the circus tent, otherwise known as the Tahernacle, being under the auspices of the Good Templars, to whose use the day was devoted the Rev. Uriah Copp, Jr., G. W. C. T. of Linois, conducted the meeting, the Rev. John Russell, o Detroit, invoking the Divine blessing. The speaker of the morning was "Grand Worthy Councillor of Illinois, who was introduced to the somewhat meagre audience by the

a general tay upon the subject of the sespecially prohibition. He held that so long as men were empowered to sell liquor, theyices and crime which resulted from its use would exist and doursh. The arguments presented did not differ materially from those advanced by the other speakers. The remarks were literally interspersed with aneedotes, which were well told, and neld the attention of the audience until after 12 o'clock, when the meeting was dismissed.

Directly-after dinner

tention of the audience until after 12 o'clock, when the meeting was dismissed.

Directly after dinner

TWO EXPERIENCE MERTINGS

were held, —one in the Clark Street Chapel, led by

"Jack" Warburton, and the other in the building of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, led by Dr. Reynolds. At Warburton's meeting that person, who is a reformed man, and who works under the suspices of the State Reform Club, made some earnest and eloquent remarks, in the course of which he gave the ministry a severe scoring, saying that in many instances temperance workers encountered opposition of a more formidable character from the preachers than they did from the saloon-keepers. Remarks were also made by A. B. Campbell and others. At the Reynolds meeting the subject of temperance was treated by the Doctor in his usual entertaining style.

The principal meeting of the day was held in the Tabernacie at 2:30 o'clock, the orator of the occasion being the Rev. John Russell, P. R. W. G. T. of Detroit, who read a paper on "What Good-Templarism Teaches on the Subject of Prohibition." The Speaker gave a sketch of the history of Good-Templarism in this country, since the organization of the first lodge, in 1851, and then pitched into the two parties—Republican and Democratic—in lively style, and said that because the kepublican party was in power and did not crush out the dram-shops, it was their guardian angel. "Jack" Warburton interrupted the speaker once or twice, and intimated that he was attacking the Republican party instead of making a temperance speech, but Mr. Russell set matters right by affirming that he did not think that either the Democrats or Republicans dared wage war one the liquor traffic; but that the fight must be made by the Prohibitionists.

The audience then aljourned to the building erected by the Woman's Christian Temperance

licans dared wage war on the liquor traffic; but that the fight must be made by the Problistionists. The audience then adjourned to the building erected by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, to witness its

DEDICATION.

After the singing of a hymn, Mrs. Foster, of Clinton, Ia., said that the building had been erected by the Christian Temperance Union of Chicago. She further said that the exercises would be led by Mrs. A. B. Kelly, the Vice-President of the National Christian Temperance Union. Mrs. Jutkins made a few remarks on the work that had been done by the Temperance Unions in Chicago and vicinity, and the obstacles that had been concuntered by the Indies. But their efforts had been blessed by God, and with such aid failure was impossible.

Mrs. Kelly detailed the steps which led to the exection of the building, all the materials, etc., having been secured by subscription. There was still \$100 due, and. If that could be raised, the structure would be free from celt. It is understood that a collection to cancel the obligation will be taken up to morrow.

Mrs. S. M. I. Henry read a poem prepared for the occasion, and Mrs. Willing prayed. The andience was then dismissed with the benediction.

Last evening's programme, as announced in yesterday's Trinunk. was carried on.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY is as follows, the exercises being held, in the Tab-

terday's Tribune, was carried out.

THE PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY
is as follows, the exercises being held in the Tabernacle under the auspices of the State Reform Club: Morning—Address by A. B. Campbell, President of the Club; by R. W. Crampton, Secretary of the Club; and by "Jack" Warburton. Afternoon—Addresses by Drs. Reynolds and Whitney. Evening—Addresses by Mesdames Huat and Foster, after which there will be an experience resetting unity indigish. Foster, after which there will be an experience meeting until midnight.

The exercises to morrow will be conducted by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the programme is as follows: At 10:30 a gostel temperance meeting, led by Miss F. E. Willard; at 1 o'clock juvefule temperance meeting, led by Miss Lucia E. F. Kimball; at 3 o'clock Mrs. A. P. Kelly will preaside over a meeting to be addressed by Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, of Rockford; at 7:45, al meeting to be addressed by Miss Kimball and others.

Mrs. Rilzabeth Asire, who has charge of the Vocal Music Department of Adrian College, Michigan, is to sing at Lake Bluff. Mrs. Asire has had the best advantages for the culture of a charming voice, and her singing will be a great attraction at the Lake Bluff meeting. She has accompanied Miss Willard on several temperance engagements, and it is by invitation of the latter that Mrs. Asire

LOCAL POLITICS THE DEMOCRACY ORGANIZING. Yesterday afternoon the Cook County Central ommittee of the Democratic party met in the ub-room of the Tremont House, and decided that the county should be disturbed between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock in the afternoon of to-day. This -previous internal dissensions to the contrary not-—previous internal dissensions to the contrary not-withstanding—it was decided should be the occa-sion of colling the first log for a triumph is the fail campaign. Mr. Porsythe occupied the chair, and the Committee was well represented.

The infention of the party is that this afternoon nive voters shall be elected from each precinct of each ward in the city and each Commissioner's district, as committeemen on organization through-out the county. Thereafter these committeemen will select, in a body, or outside of themselves, gentlemen who will form the Central Committee

gentlemen who will form the Central Committee to supersede the present one, which will, however, call the Convention for the nomination of county officers, at which time its members will gracefully, if possible, throw up the spongo.

The progress of affairs this afternoon will be keenly watched by the Democratic candidates. The first in the field seem to be aspirants for the Shrievalty. The most active workers in the fight, so far, seem to be Charles Kern, the oresent incumbent, and Waiter McDonald, ex-Deputy Sheriff. The former, while relying on what his sanguine friends term the influence of the Bench and Bar, nevertheless thought it worth while, yesterday afternoon, to be conspicuously present at the club-room in the Tremont House. Several of his deputies were also present, and, it must be said, the said deputies have always been very good wire-pullers. The fact was closely noted by certain Democrats in the vicinity, who are not bedfellows of Kern this time. These observant gentlemen insisted that Kern thought he had everything 'dead to rights.'" They had no douot, from the way things were working, that he would capture the nomination. He had resorted to everything. Among other things, they represented that, assured of Keating's election in the Eighth Ward last spring against Lawler, he appointed as bailiffs two of Keating's election in the Eighth Ward last spring against Lawler, he appointed as bailiffs two of Keating's election in the suffrages of the Eighth Ward of Keating's election to the suffrages of the Eighth Ward which Frank represents. About the same time Walter McDonald was removed.

McDonald's friends. Then finding that Keating was left, and Lawler elected by a very large majority, he turned around and presented Lawler's brother Joseph with a position. This was claimed to be a bid for the suffrages of the Eighth Ward which Frank represents. About the same time Walter McDonald was removed.

A Democrate paominent in North Side politics for a long time has returned from Tensa for the form the suffra

After these comes Fitzgeraid, who is spoken of in many places, but whose tactics are very silent indeed.

A Demoderat prominent in North Side politics for a long time has returned from Texas for the express purpose, he say, of achieving the nomination for the Shrievally of County-Attorney Wallace. He was very fervid for Wallace when he was mentioned for County Treasurer, and was much disgusted when the Democrats threw him overboard for Lyuch.

There will be, in the Sixth Ward, this afternoon, according to rumor, a very inferesting fight. A prominent person connected with political interests out there seems morally certain that all of the committeemen elected in the ward will oc unanimous in favor of Walter McDonaid, that Kern will have no show, and that Fitzgeraid will get "a couple of votes." maybe. Another thinks that Fitzgeraid will be very strong. In the Seventh Ward there seems to be discordant elements, by reason of the several ward complications up there. The Hildreth-Riordan contest cuts no small figure in the case, it would appear. The Fitth Ward is represented as leaning towards McDonald.

WALTER S. ELFELT. HE ONCE MORE CLAIMS PUBLIC NOTORIETY.
At Justice Haines' Court, at 2 o'clock yesterday fternoon, the "celebrated case" of Effelt Squibbs came up. It will be remembered that W. S. Elfelt, who figured conspicuously in the Mamie Stevens sensation, caused the arrest of Fred J. Squibbs, a short-hand writer of the firm of Latham & Squibbs, on charge of larceny a few days ago, and the case was continued antil yesterday. Lawyer Bowen prosecuted, and Mr. Trude appeared for the defendant. There was a large audience in the warm little court-room, and considerable fun was had over the case. According to the statement of Elfelt, Squibbs brought in a bill of \$2.50 for work done for Shoyer & Co., Elfelt's employers, and the young man paid the amount. Afterward he claimed to have made a mistake, and to have paid Squibbs \$25, instead of \$2.50. He went over to Squibbs office and told him that he had overpaid him, but the latter denied that this was true, when Elfelt had him arrested for larceny. quibbs came up. It will be remembered that W

him that he had overpaid him, but the latter denied that this was true, when Eifelt had him arrested for larceny.

A number of witnesses were examined on both
sides, including one of the geatler sex. named
Lilile White, whom Mr. Trude introduced to the
Court, much to the disgnst of Eifelt
and his counsel. She was a
beautiful girl, with rosy cheeks,
lips that were full of sweetness, and eyes that
were full of passion. She was a 'roomer,' and
she lived alone. The defendants claimed that she
was the mistress of Eifelt, so Mr. Trude dismissed
the fair one with the remark that he had heard she
belonged to a church, and complimented the compialmant upon his manifest good taste. The introduction of this witness was for the purpose of
trying to establish the theory that there was a
woman in the case, who took all of Eifelt's
surplus wealth and prompted him to
deeds of irregularity in the handling of his
employer's money. Mr. Squibbs was discharged,
and it was reported that he, with his plattner, will
prosecute both Shoyer and Eifelt on the ground of
malicious prosecution, but they have done notaing
as yet, and probably never will.

THE MILITIA. A LITTLE TARGET PRACTICE. A detachment of Company A. Sixth Battalion, I. N. G., left their armory yesterday noon under the command of Capt. B. R. DeYoung, and visited

the encampment of Company I. First Regiment, I. N. G., at Stony Island, where they had been for the last few days. On their arrival at the camp, Capt. E. R. Koch and his men gave the visitors a hearty welcome, and, after lunching and a little informal drilling, invited the visitors to participate in a rifle match. It was decided to

ut. J. F. Alexander

The first eight men and Capt. B. R. De Your COMPANY A. SIXTH BATTALION Total....

Total ... .148

The riffe used was the weapon with which both companies had only drilled to the present date, and that fact, with lack of practice considered, makes the display a good one. Company A fired a couple of company volleys, and on one occasion plerced the target with eighteen builets, all twenty having aimed thereat.

THE RAILROADS. VANDERBILT'S TACTICS.

Vanderbilt has issued orders to consolidate the offices of the Lake Shore & Michigan outhern and Michigan Central Railroads at all ompeting points. This order necessitates the ischarge of a large number of men who have en with one or the other company for a numbeen with one or the other company for a number of years. The fact that in most instances the agents and employes of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern have been retained, while those of the Michigan Central have been decapitated, does not look as if Vanderbilt means to go back on the former line and fayor the latter. Everything indicates that the bulk of the business will be forced on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, so if even a good percentage is accorded to the Great Western, this line will nevertheless be badly discriminated against, and if it does make an arrangement with Vanderbilt it will only be too glad to withdraw from it and join the Grand Trunk, in its effort to secure an independent Western outlet. As regards the Grand Trunk, Vanderbilt will try to crush it out at once, if possible, notwithstanding all denials. This is best shown by the fact that it had already been decided to turn the Grand Trunk out of the Central Depot at Detroit and fill its place with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, which now occupies the Detroit and fill its place with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, which now occupies the Detroit at Milwankee Depot at Detroit. And while it has been decided at Saratoga to make Col. Scott the arbitrator as to the percentage to be given by the Michigan Central to the Great Western nothing has been done as regards the percentage to be awarded to the Grand Trunk. It is evident that this line will get little or nothing, and its only escape lies in the immediate conber of years. The fact that in most instance evident that this line will get little or nothin

evident that this line will get little or nothing, and its only escape lies in the immediate construction of an independent line. Mr. Hickson, the General Manager of this road, is now on his way home from Europe, where he has been to negotiate a ioan with which to extend this road. At first the Directors and stockholders are said to have been reluctant to accede to Mr. Hickson's demands. But the late exposure of Vanderbilt's "true inwardness" towards the line is said to have eaused them to change their minds, and it is now claimed that Mr. Hickson has obtained all the money he needs to secure an independent outlet to Chicago. The statement made yesterday, that it now looks as if an offensive and defensive treaty had been made between the Erie, Grand Trunk, and Baltimore & Onio Rairoais, is borne out by still more evidence. It trans-Huron Railroad was in negotiations with the Baitimore & Ohio Railroad to come into this city over the latter route. Vice-President King, of the Baltimore & Ohio, was at first favorably disposed towards the scheme, but, just before completing the contract, it is said he received a dispatch from Mr. Hickson, informing him of what had been done in Eugland. The negotiations with the Lake Huron Road were at once broken off. The likelihood is that the Grand Trunk will buy the Chicago & Canada Southern Road from Detroit to Fayette, which has not been purchased by Vauderbilt, but still remains in the hands of Gould. From Fayette to Auburn a new line is to be constructed jointly by the Baltimore & Ohio and the Grand Trunk. It is claimed that this line can be completed and placed in operation in less

jointly by the Baltimere & Ohio and the Grand Trunk. It is claimed that this line can be completed and placed in operation in less than six months. The liberality of Vanderbilt towards the Great Western is undoubtedly instigated by his desire to get control of this road and the Detroit & Milwaukee before long.

The partisans of Vanderbilt are trying to create the impression that he means to reform the live-stock traffic, and that he will bring the eveners to grief. While Vanderbilt controls the railroad traffic from the West, the eveners need lose no sleep for fear that their great profits will hereafter be curtailed. The Eveners' Ring is of Vanderbilt's own creation, and has been upned all along by his men. It is an arrangement that favors the New York Central altogether, and Vanderbilt is not likely to throw away any chances to put money in his pocket, although it has to be accomplished through a Ring of a few favored stock-shippers. The Alton Road has been dissatisfied with the workings of the eveners' pool for some time past, and there will undoubtedly be some concessions made to this line, but the talk that concessions made to this line, but the talk that the Eveners' Ring stands in danger of being broken up by Vanderbit is considered all bosh.

VANDERBILT. Special Disputch to The Tribune.

SARATOGA, July 12.—William H. Vanderbilt

some time since, made a proposition to Mr. Broughton in respect to sharing the through business over the Great Western and Canada Southern Roads. As Mr. Vanderbilt had it in his power, through his new connections, to affect all the business over the Great Western, except that little taken by the Erie, Mr. Broughton was suspicious of the sincerity of the proposition, and said as much to Mr. Van derbilt in a private conference. Mr. Van-derbilt said he did not wonder at the suspicion, judging the proposition from the standpoint of the past efforts from the standpoint of the past efforts of railroads to injure each other, but he did not propose to rain the Great Western's through business, now that he had the power, but to deal fairly. To prove this, he offered, to leave the question of the proper division of through business to Col. Scott. Mr. Broughton telegraphed to the Directors in London, and an answer is expected to-morrow. This answer will determine the future standing of the Great Western in relation to the Vanderbiit lines. If the proposition is accepted, the heavy commissions will be cut off, and all the lines will be benefited by this conference. Yesterday an effort was made to increase the through rates, but this Mr. Vanderbiit refused to assent to, saying this was no time to increase rates; the business of the country would not bear it. The 18-cent rate for wheat and corn from the West to the seaboard, which was in operation a short time, was agreed upon as the basis for the present. There was no change attempted in the two and three cent difference in the general rate to the seaboard from the far West between New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Freights from the West to Europe are to be the saine by New York as the other routes.

from the West to Europe are to be the same by New York as the other routes.

To the Western Associated Press.

SARATOGA, July 12.—The railroad men closed up their business here to-day, and left with generally satisfactory feelings. It was settled that the Chicago & Alton might come in as a through live stock line from St. Louis to New York, Mr. Vanderbilt saying that he could see no reason why its claims for that end should not be allowed. It is thought that the final result will be the pooling of all east-bound freight, receipts to be arranged shortly.

Regarding the cutting of passenger rates from St. Louis east, nothing was done. They do not talk of raising freight-rates at this time, only of keeping them strictly to the present agreed basis of 20 cents.

SUIT TO RECOVER. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 12.—Alexander \$6,195.49 on railroad bonds and c o the Minnesota Construction ( sell Sage sues for \$40,871 on th

ITEMS. The Executive Committee of the Western Railroad Association meets Monday at the odes of the Secretary, Mr. Raymond, No. 101 Wash

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company has just completed at its shope amanificent new mail-car, similar to the one meanificent new mail-car, similar to the one meanily put on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The new car was brought here has evening, and will be at the Madison street departor inspection to-day.

Mr. B. M. Arms, General Western Passenge Agent of the Eric Railroad, has just published the finest folder that has ever been brought on by a railroad company for free distribution. It contains pockets for railway tickets, money, etc. and calendar, memoranda, and condensed guide. An excellent map of the Paris Exposition for with this ornamental as well as useful folder. with this ornamental as well as useful folder.

The heavy rain-storms of the last few days have caused a break in the track of the Illino Central Railroad between Council fill as Scales Mound, Ia., which has placed a temporarembargo on the business at that point. A large force of men has been put to work to repair the damage, and it is expected that trains will rau through again Monday. As far as can be learned, no damage has been done to the crops by the late rains and storms. the late rains and storms.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Mit.WAUKEE, May 12.—Dr. Brown, editor of the Jewish South, while attending the Council in this city, received the appoi in this city, received the appointment as Com-missioner of Georgia to the World's Congress of Social Science, which meets in Stockholm of Sodal Science, which meets in Si sweden, Aug. 2, 1878.

DOUBLE OUICK.

Those who are using the "Double-Quick" stove can testify as to its utility and the comfort derived therefrom. It is the best substove extant. Prices reduced recently.

GOOD FOR TWO GENERATIONS. petitors, with its equalizing scale and linear bridge (peculiar to it only), the Mathushek plans stands without a rival for durability and economy in tuning. Pelton & Pomeroy, 152 State street

Oh! "shoot" the Croton bugs with Buck a Rayner's Moth Powder and powder-gun.

DEATES. McGRATH—At 2:30 a. m. Friday, July 12, of the rhea, Ellenor F., daughter of James and Annie f. ab-Grath, aged 7 months and 15 days.

Funeral from 589 Sedgwick st. to-day at 2 o'cleck p. m. sharp to Roschill Cemetery. m. snarp to hosenin connecty.

McGINN-Of cholera infantum, infant son of January McGinn, aged 6 months and 12 days.

Funeral from residence, 58 White-st., at 1 p.s.

Funeral from residence, so white the first papers please copy.

NAVIN—On Friday, July 12, William Henry Sen, youngest son of John and Hannah Navin, aged 2 na 2 months and 12 days.

Funeral from residence, 351 Hubbard-st., Sunday s 1 o'clock, by cars to Calvary.

MALATESTA—Mary E. A. Malatesta, aged 22 nat the residence of her fasher, 882 State-st.

Funeral Sunday, July 14, at 10 a. m., by carriages Calvary Cemetery.

FIRM—July 11, of consumption, Edmond Firm.

35 years.

Funeral from his residence, 75 South Jefferson,
Saturday, 10 o'clock a. m., by carriages to Carap.

Fiends of the family are Invited.

For Albany (N. Y.), Troy, and Buffalo papers piece covy.

popy.

BENSON—In this city, July 12, Gustavie F., beised wife of Andrew L. Benson, aged 30 years and 9 meets. Funeral from No. 2 Cottage-place, West side, sinder at 1:30 o'clock p. m., to Graceland Cemetery by as MABRY—In this city, July 12. Amelia, daughterst Joseph and Marv Malry, aged 1 year and 4 days. oseph and Mary Mann; but Jefferson et., Sunday a Ob'clock a. m., to Caivary Cemetery. SMITH-By drowning. July 12. Robert M., see a owen and Agnes D. Smith, aged 8 years 1 month and

Funeral Sunday, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., from No. 20 berdeen-st., to Graceland Cemetery by carriages.

STRASBURG CLOCK—THOSE WHO HAVE not already seen this famous model of the workers on which was a surface of the workers of the present opportunity, as to-day (Saturday) will positively be the last day of its exhibition.

THE REV. W. A. SPENCER WILL PREACH MORE Ing and evening at Glarkest. Church, corner was ington, Sunday, July 14. Subjects: "Law of Lora and "Out of Work." A FINE PLACE.

planos and organs of every description for the jobbse as well as rotall trader on this door is a department for specialties, now occupied with a stock of Bozza Bros, silverware at hair regular prices. In the whirthis floor will accommodate the fur department in which line Martin's have a widely-extablished relation. On the upper floors is a splendid furniture experiment—a department for mattresses and being uphoistery department, order department, increase with special rooms, on the fourth floor, devoted a manufacturing. Conveniently located, are rooms for tuning pianos and organs, shipping and packing size. In the plano and organs shipping and packing size. In the plano and organs as though the terms are usually cash, those desirous doing so can buy on easy monthly or weekly payment. INMENSE STOCK OF GOODS.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEE.

R. T. MARTIN.

R. T. MARTIN. NOS. 285 AND 287 STATEST AUCTION SALES. By D. D. STARKE & CO.

RECULAR WEEKLY SALE Saturday, July 13, at 91 o'clock. FURNITURE

AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS. Chamber Sets, Parior Suits, M. T. Tables, Scha, Lounges, Rockers, Ex. Tables, Wardrobes, Book Cass, Office Desks, &c. Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Queseware, Ginssware, and Plated Ware.

At 12 o'clock, two very time Buggles, in good order.
D. D. STARKE & CO., Auctioneers.

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers, 173 and 175 Randolph-st. REGULAR SATURDAY SALE. Household and Office Furniture, Buggies, White Lead, &c., &c.

SATURDAY, July 13, at 9:30 o'clock, at our result 173 & 175 Randolph-st.
W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers. By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

88 and 70 Wabash av.

AUCTION SALE OF

FURNITURE,

SATURDAY, July 13, at 9:30 a. m.

Alarge stock will be offered, which must be said as close consignments.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioners

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers, 85 & 87 Randolph-st.

Plush, Velvet, Brocatelle, and Rep Parlor Saits, Elegant Marble-top Chamber Sets, Easy Chairs. Lounges, Sofas, Pier and Mantel Glasses. New and Second-hand Brussels, 3-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, a good Piano, A number of first-class Cook Stoves, Two Empire Bedsteals.

WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioners.

BAIR GOODS. PALMER HOUSE HAIR STORE.
The best place in Chicago for liar
Goods, wholesale or retail. Imported
Goossamer Wayes a specialty. 40 Marroe. or 270 W. Madison-st. Calaiogus
free. MIS. HATTLE M. HULL. Wholesaic and Retail, Send far price list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywein list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywein list. Goods agent for the "MULTIPOUS. Wigs made to order and warms. Wigs made to order and warms. See W. Matlison St., CHICADA

My Pat. SARATOGA WATE natural curly hair improves woman looks wonderfully. You will have and other after seeing ft. ThOMPSON, Other waves, 83. 210 Wabash-av. FLOWERS Cut Flowers made we find all designs we we do not so that the constraint of the constraint of

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RELIGION O

The translation of scriptures of the Par twenty-five years ago tinct. No grammar o isted. Important been unintelligible to selves for 2,000 yes could not be lear Turkish, and Chine not always at the same be discovered. The m in this field, of the prodigious li throughout the Ze language of the Arvan dialects to the of the Brahmans, es hita, being a collect thousand very and alphabetical index extensive collection extensive collection, aids, he commenced and also that of Bi in which a large pritten. "After philological operating the other passages word or form occurrent approximate meaniferred to being often upon which they had quently necessary fir quently necessary firsting also by a reference ing also by a reference approximate meaning arrived at, in most case was confirmed by mean first applying to those v Avesta language itself to suppose to be cognation, and then consulting the hymns of the neither index nor gluent the zend-avesta from parallels the mean from parallels the mean approximation. referred to. When made in modern Person and then in Latin Person, especially in called Parsi, was of the several years in wearen Sanskrit and - Pahlavi, ance of many learned who assisted him in his labors was a number lished at various time intended, after his retur-them into a comprehen

them into a compr trian religion; but ed from time to frustrated by his until

have since been collected and, after a careful reform. They are publish in this country by House Boston, under the title the Parsis."

The two languages of styled by Haug the Ave Sanskrit, and the Pahla sian, or Parthian. The the Avesta language, tary translation and glowoven with it in almos is written in Pahlavi. 'without doubt an inver of words. The Avesta the sacred books, and the word of the accommentary or glos lavi. It is a true commentary or glos lavi. It is a true of words. The commentary or glos lavi. It is a true of words. The commentary or glos lavi. It is a true of words. The commentary or glos lavi. It is a true of words. The commentary or glos lavi. It is a true of words. The commentary or glos lavi. It is a true of words. The commentary or glos lavi. It is a true of words. The commentary or glos lavi. It is a true of words. The commentary or glos lavi. It is a true of words. The commentary or glos lavi. It is a tru teresting to the general zoroastrhm Religion, a opment." Dr. Haug shreligion is an off-sho The most striking nally-close connection religions is the use of evil spirits. The significancial is in all the Vedas, and ical literature the nather gods who are the opart of the Hindus to Zend-Avesta, from its and even in modern (Pers. die) is the general (Pers. die) is the general flexibility of the Hindus to Zend-Avesta, from its and even in modern (Pers. die) is the general flexibility of the Hindus to Zend-Avesta, from its and even in modern (Pers. die) is the general flexibility of the Hindus to Zend-Avesta, from its and to be "against the said to be "against the said to be "against the hand, the word Area mong the Parsis one among the Hindus gods, a upon the sacrifical books, by Vedas, we find the Dews were required; flug them was generally cial rite. Thus the Agiven rise to a good it flexibility the Brahmanic and full of particular There is not only a gand are the first particular the said in this way they la making the Brahmanic and full of particular There is not only a gand are the first particular the said in this way they la making the Brahmanic and full of particular There is not only a gand are the first particular the said in th

There is not only a g and even identify of, n both the Veda and secondly, a close reset the legends of he legends of he both Scriptures. But ence between the la motions regarding the mans attribute them Iranians partly to grangels. Intrily, there the rites of the two relations in the Vedas, as well of the Zend-Avesta the state of the two relations.

e sues for \$40,871 on the time

ITEMS. Executive Committee of the Western id Association meets Monday at the office Secretary, Mr. Raymond, No. 101 Wash.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Rai my has just completed at its shops a mar-it new mail-car, similar to the one recent

SOCIAL SCIENCE. Special Dispoich to The Tribune. can South, while attending the Council city, received the appointment as Com-ner of Georgia to the World's Congress al Science, which meets in Merchant mer of Georgia to the World's Congress al Science, which meets in Stockholm, m, Aug. 2, 1878.

DOUBLE QUICK. se who are using the "Double-Quick" can testify as to its utility and the con-erived therefrom. It is the best summer extant. Prices reduced recently.

s, with its equalizing scale and linear (peculiar to it only), the Mathusbek plano without a rival for durability and economy ag. Pelton & Pomeroy, 152 State street,

"shoot" the Croton bugs with Buck &

DEATHS.

ATH—At 2:20 a. m. Friday, July 12, of displication F., daughter of James and Andle F. Moaged T months and 15 days, all rom ises Seed wick st, to-day at 2 o'clock p. to Koschill Connetery.

NN—Of cholera infantum, infant son of James 17 McGinn. aged 6 months and 12 days.

all from residence, 53 White-st., at 1 p. m. from residence, 351 Hubbard-st., Sunday at

from his residence, 75 South Jefferson-a.
10 o'clock a. m., by carriages to Calvay.

cer W. A. SPENCER WILL PREACH MORN-and evening at Clark-st. Church, corner Wash-Sunday, July 14. Subjects: "Law of Love."

FINE PLACE.

and noor contains an finiteness sock of this of the contains an immeries sock of the contains an immeries and particular prices. In the winter accommodate the far department, in the winter accommodate the far department, in the particular prices, in the winter accommodate the far department, in the particular department for mattresses and bedding epartment, order department, together rooms, on the fourth floor, devoded to under the containently located, are rooms for an organisation of the partments, and organisation of the partments are the contained to the co

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. IN. NOS. 283 AND 287 STATE-ST. AUCTION SALES. D. STARKE & CO.,

AR WEEKLY SALE lay, July 13, at 91 o'clock. RNITURE

AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS. es. Parior Suits, M. T. Tables, Sofasers, Ex. Tables, Wardrobes, Book Cases.
Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Queensure, and Plated Ware. D. D. STARKE & CO., Auctioneers.

PTTERS, LONG & CO., REGULAR SATURDAY SALE. ehold and Office Furniture, gies. White Lead, &c., &c., AY. July 13, at 9:30 o'clock, at our rooms, Randolph-st.
A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

MOOREHOUSE & CO., oneers, 85 & 87 Randolph-st. will sell to-day at 10 o'clock,

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Brocatelle, and Rep Parlor Suits, e-top Chamber Sets, Easy Chairs. Sofas, Pier and Bantel (ilasses. Second-hand Brussels, 3-Ply and Ingrain s, a good Piano, "frei-class Cook Stoves, edsteads. "
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TRUNKS.

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LITERATURE.

The Languages and Teachings of the Zend-Avesta.

Parsis."

Origin and Development of the Zoroastrian Doctrines.

A New School History of the United States---Recent Novels.

Classics and Colleges--Civilization and Science--Notes of Various Kinds.

Prof. Barff's Process of Preventing the Corrosion of Iron.

LITERATURE.

RELIGION OF THE PARSIS. The translation of the Zend-Avesta, or sacre scriptures of the Parsis, is a remarkable product of modern scholarship. One hundred and twenty-five years ago it was a sealed book. The two languages in which it was written were ex-tinct. No grammar or vocabulary of them existed. Important lyrical parts, corresponding in some respects with the Greek choruses, had elligible to the Parsi priests them selves for 2,000 years. The Avesta language could not be learned like Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Hebrew, Chaldes, Syriac, Æthiopic, Turkish, and Chinese (all which languages are not always at the same place); the Avesta lan-guage, before it could be learned, had first to be discovered. The methods adopted by Haug, the latest and most successful investigator in this field, will give some idea of the prodigious labor performed by the translator. He collected all the parallel passages throughout the Zend-Avesta, and arranged them alphabetically. Being convinced that the language of the Vedas stands nearest of all Avent to the Avesta innurary. Aryan dialects to the Avesta language, he betook himself to the study of the sacred writings of the Brahmans, especially the Rigweda Sambita, being a collection of rather more than a thousand very ancient hymns. He made an alphabetical index to some portions of this extensive collection. Not content with these sids, he commenced the study of Armenian, and also that of Bahlavi, the ancient Persian, in which a large part of the Zend-Avesta is written. "After these preparations, the philological operations were commenced in the following manner: First, all the other passages were examined where the word or form occurred, in order to ascertain its approximate meaning. But the parallels referred to being often as obscure as the passage upon which they had to throw light, it was frequently necessary first to make out their meaning also by a reference to other parallels. The approximate meaning of the word being thus strived at, in most cases after much trouble, it was confirmed by means of a sound etymology; first applying to those words and forms of the Avesta language itself which there was reason to suppose to be cognate to the word in question, and then consulting the Vedas, especially the hymns of the Rigweda. There being neither index nor glossary to these hymns, the same trouble had to be taken with them as with the Zend-Avesta, in order to ascertain from parallels the meaning of the Vedic word referred to. When no satisfactory result was obtained by these means, further search was made in modern Persian and Armenian, and now and then in Latin and Greek also. Modern Persian, especially in its older form, commonly called Parsi, was of the highest value for 'such etymological researches." Dr. Haug: resided several years in Western India, where he studied Sanskrii and Pahlavi, and made the acquaintance of many learned Parsis and Brahmans, who assisted him in the work. The securit of took himself to the study of the sacred writings Sanskrit and Pahlavi, and made the acquaintance of many learned Parsis and Brahmans, who assisted him in his work. The result of his labors was a number of learned essays, published at various times from 1838 to 1874. He intended, after his return from India, to expand them into a comprehensive work on the Zoroastrian religion; but this design, bostponed from time to time, was finally frustrated by his untimely death. The essays have since been collected by an English friend, and, after a careful revision, reissued in book form. They are published and offered for sale in this country by Houghton, Osgood & Co., of Boston, under the title of "Haug's Religion of the Parsis."

have since been collected by an English friend, and differ a creful revision, relaused it hook for the content of the parts of the parts of the parts of the parts.

Reaton, under the thile of "Hau's Religion of the Parts."

Reaton of the Standard of the Parts Scriptures are styled by singu the Avesta which is aim to the Sandard, and the Pahlavi, which is an entered to the Sandard, and the Pahlavi, which is an entered and the Parts Scriptures are when the parts of words. The Avesta is the original text of words, the Avesta is the there's an accommendary or gloss written in Pahlavi. Is a true that there was a commendary or gloss written in Pahlavi. Is a true that there was a commendary or gloss written in Pahlavi. Is a true that there was a commendary or gloss written in Pahlavi. Is a true that there was a commendary or gloss written in Pahlavi. Is a true that there was a commendary or gloss written in Pahlavi. Is a true that there was a commendary or gloss written in Pahlavi. Is a true that there was a commendary or gloss written in Pahlavi. Is a true that there was a commendary or gloss written in Pahlavi. Is a true that there was a commendary or gloss written in Pahlavi. Is a true that there would be the parts of the two. The parts Scriptures are composed of (i) the West was the parts of the two. The parts Scriptures of the parts of t

to be discovered that the Zoroastrian religion arose out of a vital struggle against the form which the Brahmanical religion had assumed at a certain early period. The causes which led to the achiem were of a social and political as well as a religious nature. The Ary an tribes, after they had left their original home, which was in all likelihood a cold country, led mainly a pastoral life, and cultivated only occasionally some patches of land for their own support. Some of these tribes, whom we may style the Iranians proper, became soon weary of their constant wanderings, and, after having reached such places between the Oxus and Yaxartes Rivers and the highlands of Bactria as were deemed fit for permanent settlements, they forsook the pastoral life of their ancestors and their brother-tribes and became agriculturists. In consequence of this change, the Iranians estranged themselves from the other Aryan tribes which still clung to the ancestral occupation, and, aliured by the hope of obtaining booty, regarded those settlements as the most suitable objects for their incursions and skirmishes. The success of the attacking Deva-worshipers was mainly ascribed to spells and sacrifical skill. Their religion, therefore, became an object of hatred to the Iranians. The Iranian religion had consequently to be changed, to break off every kind of communication with invaders. The Deva religion was branded as the source of all mischief and wickedness, and, instead of it, the Ahuna religion of agriculture was instituted. The Ahuna religion was probably not the work of one man, but the peculiar form which it assumed was mainly due to one great personage, Spitarna Zarathushtra (Zoroaster). The meaning of the supposed Zoroastrian authorship of the whole Zend-Avesta is that the Scripture is the work of the high-priests in the ancient Persian Empire, and other priests nearest them in rank, compiled in the course of centuries. But it is not disputed that there was a founder of the line, the first high oriest and author of the relig high priest and author of the religion. This was that Spitarna Zarathushtra, whose name the Greeks corrupted to Zorastrades or Zorosstres, by which name alone he is known to Europeans, while the Persians and Parsis changed it to Zandosht. Spitarna was probably his family name, and Zarathushtra the name of his priestly office. Pliny says that Zoroaster flourished several thousand years before Moses, but the best authorities make him a contemporary of Moses. Others say that he lived as tate as 1,000 years before Christ. The theology of Zarathushtra was mainly based on Monotheism. He preached also a Dualism, that is to say, the idea of two original, independent aprits, one good and before Christ. The theology of Zarajhushtra was mainly based on Monotheism. He preached also a Dualism, that is to say, the idea of two original, independent apirits, one good and the other bad, utterly distinct from each other, and one counteracting the creation of the other. This idea in no respect interfered with his Monotheism. He merely solved the question of original sin by the supposition of two primeval causes, which, though different, were united, and produced the world of material things as well as that of spirit. The original Zoroastrian notion made the two creative spirits form only two parts of the divine spirit. But in the course of time this doctrine of the great founder was corrupted. The name of the good spirit was taken for that of the Deity himself, and the evil spirit was exalted into a separate and almost equal sovereignty. The Parsi Angro-Wainyush corresponded with the Hebrew God, and the Parsi's Spento-Wainyush with the Hebrew Devil. The idea of Monotheism was thus superseded by that of Dualism. But this deviation from the ancient doctrine did not satisfy all the divines and philosophers in ancient Persia. It was very likely only the innovation of an influential party or sect, called the Zendik. The Magi seem still to have clung to the prophet's doctrine of the unity of the Supreme Being, and the Parsis of the present day believe it almost without exception. Spitarna Zarathushtra also taught the existence of 1 two intellects."—the original intellect," or intuition, and "the wisdom heard by the ear," or experimental knowledge. He believed in two lives,—the bodily and mental.—and in two other states of being,—the first and the last, or the present and future. "Heaven" and "Hell" and the "Resurrection" are distinct parts of Zarathushtra's theology. In many respects it resembles the Christian scheme.

We have not space to dwell on the effects of the Mohammedan religion on Zoroastrianism, or the migration of the Parsis to Western India: but enough will have been done if we have given an idea,

RECENT NOVELS. "His Inheritance," by Miss Traiton, is a story of garrison life at Fort Atchison. The heroine child, she attracts the notice of some of the educated at the East. At the age of 17 she re turns with her father across the plains. When within twenty miles of the fort, an attack upon the party by the Indians is feared. Stubbs, the sutler, sends his daughter, disguised in boy's clothing, with an officer and scout, who ride at night to give warning at the post of the danger which threatens the advancing wagon-train The father's life is lost; but the daughter is re The father's life is lost; but the daughter is restored to her mother, who henceforth cherishes an ambition to advance her daughter's social position, and to see her upon an equality with the ladies of the "garrison. But this is not to be. The girl's delicate beauty excites much admiration among the officers, but the ladies will not receive her. When they learn that Capt. Elyot, the companion of her midnight ride, is a constant visitor at the sutler's parior, and the only one of all that desire to gain admittance who is not refused, their disapproval is turned into virtuous indignation, and Blosting the state of the second s

rendered to the latter event has robbed the former of due attention. The latter part of the book, which is possibly drawn from original sources to a great degree, is worse written than the first half. There is too mu.h spread-eagleism in the statement that "The authorities of Paraguay finally ouslied before the American flag," and the description of Hood's army at Franklin as "legions" is misleading and bombastic. It is not in good taste to say that the Union iron-clads battered the Tennessee with "fifteen-inch bolts of iron" until she surrendered. The book has several excellent colored plates, which serve their purpose well. (Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and Chicago: Jones Brothers. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.) A good book is a public blessing. It is a con-tribution to the moral wealth of the world. It is a gift to civilization. It is imperishable. It is the "only thing that lasts forever." This is an age of many books, but not of many good books, in the field of educational literature at

moralizing that American wives and daughters seem to stand most in need of. Another and far better novel, by the same author, is "Dosis." published by Estes & Lauriat, of Boston. Something of its charm may be owing to the skill of the translator, Mary Neal Sherwood, who has done admirable work before in "Sidoule" and "Jack"; but the purity, simplicity, and straightforwardness, if we may call it so, of the original, go far to recommend it to favor. It is a study of character and life in Russia. For the Russian atmosphere we cannot say much, because it seems in no respect different from that which surrounds life in lower latitudes; but the study of character is admirable. Dosia is a spoiled child, with a capacity for intense feeling, but, in the opening of the story, has no object upon which ber affections can be properly expended. She has had a small adventure with her cousin, in officer in the army, whom, once upon a time, she importuned to elope with her, just as small children in our day and country ask intimate friends or companions to run away with them. The cousin, who has a character much like Dosia's, and is on that account utterly unfitted to awaken her love, agrees to the elopement. They start out. After traveling a few miles they quarrel. Dorsia bezes to be brought back, and the cousin, who by this time has repented bitterly of his bargain, gladiv returns her. The meditated elopement is not known even to her own parents; but the cousin tells it on the anniversary of his birthday, when he is slightly excited by wine, to one of his brother officers, a bosom-friend. That friend afterwards meets Dosia. He is self-possessed, calm, sensible, and precisely adapted to control her impulsive nature. He falls in love with her, but, remembering her slight indiscretion, and pained because she has not confidence in him, he will not for some time offer to marry her. At last, overcome by her unselfishness and courage, exhibited in her rescue of adrowning man, he asks her to marry him, and is then rewarded by an insta least. A good book requires ability, time, painstaking, and a worthy purpose.

"The Synopsis of History," by Prof. Samuel
Willard, is such a book. It is the product of years of reading, thinking, planning, and practical experience in the class-room. Modest in title, small in size (116 pp.), it is packed with valuable matter from cover to cover. One hav-

title, small in size (116 pp.), it is packed with valuable matter from cover to cover. One having any acquaintance with the subject of which it treats is smazed at thought of the labor that must have preceded the rich condensations of this little work.

The plan is simple, the arrangement admirable, the development sequential and progressive, the symbols fit and readily understood. It may not seem entirely plan at first, for it is a book to be studied, not merely skimmed. But let any one of ordinary intelligence carefully read the futhor's explanations of the diagrams, and then study any one of them attentively for an hour, and he will not only have a clear understanding of the whole plan of the book, but be captivated by its beautiful simplicity.

Nearly twenty-seven centuries are represented—800 B. C. to 1876 A. D. Each century is set off, by heavy vertical lines, into double-decades, and each of these is subdivided, by fainter lines, into five minor periods of four years each. The advantages of this arrangement are obvious: A glance down the space between any two of these vertical lines shows at once the contemporary vertical lines shows at once the contemporary vertical lines shows at site warp of that particular historic web. The eye is made to fix and deepen the finpression, and sid the memory. The facts of history are seen in their relations and groupings, and not in mere isolation. And, again, the century-diagrams are so entirely simple that they may be readily transferred in blank to the blackboard, and filled in at will by the pupil. The two sets of vertical lines, heavy and faint, exactly correspond to contour-maps in geography, rendering it an easy and delightful exercise for the study of history prolitable and attractive to his pupils, may well question whether he should try to teach at all.

The genealogical tables are of rare value. There are large libraries which the student of dynastic history may search in vain for the information which these tables contain, and that, too, in a form so simple

prolixity of plot, and the tiresome effect induced thereby, the more celebrated "Comedy of Errors" which Plautus conceived and Shakspeare amplified. "Somebody Else" is the not unfortunate title of the present novel, and the meaning of it is that everybody in the comedy, with the exception of the joker who sets the wheels in motion and an elderly gentleman, believes each of the other persons in the drama to be different from his or her true character. Two young men are made to change names, and two

oung men are made to change names, and two oung ladies do likewise. Neither of the young nen is aware that he is personated by another: men is aware that he is personated by another; each pars his addresses to the wrong lady, and there is a jumble of uncertainty and cross-purposes. The misuoderstanding is amusing at first, but it is carried too far; and one can-not help inquiring at last whether this is pre-cisely the type of humor most relished in Bos-ton.

for that war, had never been,—a love born of the sympathy which common peril and common suffering create. The hero is an American foreman in some extensive iron-works in that debatable land—the Alsatian frontier; the heroine (in the good orthodox style) is the daughter of his employer. The war makes possible an intimacy which otherwise could never have existed, and overthrows many of those "convenances" with which a French girl's life is so hedged about. It gives to the man an opportunity to display a truly American fertility of invention, great administrative faculties com-Synopsis of History" will prove just the auxiliary that was needed—just the incentive that was lacking—to encourage and stimulate the teachers of the country to renewed efforts in

one of the many episodes of the Franco-Prussian war. It is the story of a happy love, which, but for that war, had never been,—a love born of

ant features of history, and the literary skill

to describe them fully in few words. Impartiality is even more difficult to manage. Per-

partial. They may not be accustomed to weighing evidence, or they may never have di-

vested themselves of unconscious prejudices.

t will not be denied that there is an ample

LIGHT AND COLOR. evention, great administrative faculties com-ined with rare tact and tenderness, and to her "The Principles of Light and Color: Including, Among Other Things, the Harmonic bined with rare tact and tenderness, and to her it gives the freedom to know and love him,—he having taken the freedom to love her even before the war. It is difficult to believe the author of "A Struggle" is not a native of Alsace, so thoroughly does he seem imbued with the spirit of the province, bitter resentment of the wrong Germany has done to this conquered country, warm devotion to France, and the confidence that some happy future will require it to the land it loves. (New York: D. Appieton & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg. Co.) Laws of the Universe, the Philosophy of Force, Chromo-Chemistry, Chro mo-Therapeutics, and the General Philosophy o the Fine Forces, Together with Numerous Dis coveries and Practical Applications," is the full title of a book written by Mr. Edwin D. Babbitt, and published by Babbitt & Co., No. 141 Eighth street, New York. It claims to have reached the laws of atomic and ebemical action, and "The Joint Venture: A Tale in Two Lands," through them to have established the basic is a Catholic story, "dedicated to the sons and eat, cold daughters of Ireland and their American cousins," and published by James Sheehy, of 33 Barelay street, New York. It is hardly necessary to say that the Blessed Virgin figures pretty extensively in the story. The herolone is an Irish girl, learned, as most Irish virls are, and crammed with powerful arguments in favor of the faith. She has no difficulty in vanouishing all the opponents stemests and light, color, and other forces. While Gen. Pleasonton makes blue his leading color, and Dr. Panconst blue and red, Dr. Bubbitt gives an immense array of facts from scientific authorities, and from his own experiments, as well as from cases of actual cure, to show that all colors have their exact chemical and therapeutical power. The demonstration of chemical affinity and chemical repulsion, and the great number of cures wrought by light and color where other methods have failed, are certainly remarkable features of the work. These items are gleaned from all sources, including several quotations from The Chicago Tribune, from Eastern and European, and even Asiatic, authorities, as well as from numerous scientific works, while the whole is crystallized into a definite system so that each fact shall teach its own proper lesson. New and more beautiful octaves of color above the visible spectrum are demonstrated by spectrum analysis and otherwise. This higher world of hues and tints is shown to have been hinted at and more or less believed in by Sir John Herschel, Stokes, Huut, Tyndall, Reichenbach, etc., while the author claims that he and many others are able at times to see them, and deduces marvelous laws of terrestrial, mental, and physiological action from them. The work is furnished postpaid by the publishers at \$4. The book is bandsomely bound, and illustrated by 204 plate engravings, besides four colored plates. Pleasonton makes blue his leading color, and anquishing all the opponents she meets, and ouverts right and left with a readiness that suggests her true vocation to be that of a mis-sionary, which, unfortunately, owing to the iron rule of the Church, she is not permitted to take up.
"Charms: A Satirical Sketch," by Howard
Macsherry, is published by Charles S. Clarke,
Jr., Jersey City. It is a not remarkable love The qualities that should distinguish a schoolistory of the United States are Brevity, Impartiality, and Proportion. The first of these is not uncommonly found. When the writer's knowledge is small and his command of language limited, it is easier to be brief than not. There is no more merit in brevity of this de-scription than in the shortness of a child's comsition, which is due to want of ideas. But the right kind of brevity—the comprehensive brevity—is not so often found. It demands both the ability to decide which are the impor-

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN. A new publication of interest to lawyers and law-students is "A Treatise on the Separate Property of Married Women under the Recent Enabling Statutes." The author is J. C. Wells well known in connection with other legal textbooks. The recent and rapid innovations made It will not be denied that there is an ample field for the exercise of partisan prejudices in writing the history of the United prejudices in the differences which gave rise to the two parties before they were embroiled in the slavery question, and which control them now, since the slavery question has been decided, date from the quarrels in the Administration of President Washington. On the one side is the party which trusts the intuitions of the Demos, or mot; on the other side, is the secretly aristocratic party, which believes that good government can be accomplished only by thwarting the will of the people by superior "management." We do not mean to say that these parties are divided substantially on the line between Democrats and Republicans, but that they include the community by a radical and permanent division of thought and feeling. It is difficult to write even a school-history without being swayed by them. The last quality—of Proportion—is the most important of all. The decision as between the periods of Colonization, Confederation, and Nationality; the arrangement of parts; the allowances for persective in recent send remote the contraction contraction of parts; the allowances for persective in recent send remote the contraction contraction of the contraction of the persective in recent send remote the contraction confederation and remote accomplished to the contraction of parts; the allowances for persective in recent send remote the contraction contraction of the persective in recent senderation. in relation to the rights and powers of married women in nearly all the States have made it necessary to have added another text-book to necessary to have added another text-book to the large number that already fill a lawyer's shelves. Twenty-five years ago a lawyer would have been shocked at the thought that all the common law which for centuries has been accumulating on the subject of married women's rights—or wrongs as some will sav—was to be so suddenly and completely swept away by statutory enactments. There is probably no branch of the law in which the recent changes have been so radical. In such a case, the present work will be very welcome. It does not profess to be philosophical nor speculative, but rather closely practical and expenses. It does not profess to be philosophical nor speculative, but rather closely practical and exhaustive of the subject. In the first part of the work the author gives abstracts of the statutes of all the States of the Union on the subject, and in the second he treats of the differences between the statutes of the various States, analyzes the numerous decisions, and shows the drift of both the Legislatures and Courts on the subject. The author is evidently well acquainted with all the rulings of the Courts, and his arrangement of the chapters is clear and logical. As a pioneer writer on this branch of the law, he must expect to see himself superseded, but his work is of value, and deserves an honorable place in legal literature. (Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co.)

The decision as between the periods of Colonization, Confederation, and Nationality; the arrangement of parts; the allowances for perspective in recent and remote events, require ability of a high order. Generally speaking, we should say that the proportion fitted for a philosophical history of a nation or country is directly opposite to that which should prevail in a school-history. In the former, early events are more important, assituated nearer the origin of a nation, and more likely to affect its future development; in the latter, recent events, as possessing the most direct bearing on current affairs, and most likely to influence the conduct of future citizens, should be given the first place. METALS AND THEIR APPLICA-TIONS.
This recent English work by Charles Alder aniars, and most likely to influence the conduct of future citizens, should be given the first place.

Redpath's School-History of the United States, a new edition of which has just appeared, fulfills well enough the two conditions first mentioned. It is intelligently brief and impartial. It does not, however, distribute its space properly. Exactly one-half of the book, which comprises 336 pages, is devoted to the anterevolutionary periods,—a division which is almost fatal to the purposes for which it is intended. For, if it be once admitted that the chief purpose of studying history in the common schools is to fit the scholars for the duties of citizenship, there ought to be no difficulty in saying that the part of history bearing on the origin and growth of the present Government should receive the most attention. The History is, after all, a History of the United States, not of the Thirteen Colonies. The injury done by the surrender of so much space to Colonial History is seen in the latter part of the volume, where the narrative is excessively crowded and hurried. It is far more important that American children should know about the Slavery struggle, for instance, than that they should have full information of Ponce de Leon's voyage after the fountain of perpetual youth; yet the space sur-Wright, a scientist of no little note, is a com-pilation of a course of lectures delivered by him during the past year. The author's treatment of the subject is essentially popular, without sacrificing clearness and exactness of detail to the demands of a popular style. We are treated to a broad view of the various metals and advance from a discussion of crude ores to the physical and chemical properties of the metals themselves. The various processes of refining are treated. The chief industrial applications of the metals are noted, and, to add to the effectiveness of the text, the book is abundantly illustrated. The reader can hardly fail to derive some useful knowledge from its pages. (London: Macmillan & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.) the demands of a popular style. We are treated

A SPORTSMAN'S BOOK.

"How to Hunt and Trap," is the title of a secent book by J. H. Batty, the hunter and taxidermist. The subject is an attractive one to many, and suggests delightful ideas about out-door life and all that that name implies. Should the enthusiastic sportsman, however, turn to this book for instruction or even amusement, he part, a mere compilation of well-known facts of natural history, interspersed with wood-cuts and puffs of various makes of guns, boats, pat-ent traps, and cookstoves. The author is a man of some experience, and should have written something of more value than this volume proves to be. (New York: Albert Cogswell Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.)

A new volume of poems may be expect rom John G. Whittier in the fail. Southey's "Life of Nelson" is soon to b published as an "English School Classic." Thirty thousand dollars' worth of books were added to Princeton College Library during the

The arcicle on Mr. Darwin, in the series of portraits and sketches appearing in the Dublin University Magazine, will be written, it is said, by Lady Lubbock, and will appear in the Au-Mr. Joaquin Miller is going to publish in

last year.

London, next September, a new volume of poems, to be called "Songs of Far-Away Lands." The volume will be one of some magnitude, and is dedicated to lord Houghton. The very clever "Advertisement for a New Religion" in the last number of the North American Review was written by Dr. McCosh, President of Frinceton College. The Satire may have been too deep for some of his readers. The onerous exaction of five copies of every book published in Great Britain to be presented to certain libraries, three of which are mere university libraries, is proposed to be repealed, reserving only the deposit of one copy at the British Museum.

British Museum.

Out of ten articles in the *Princeton Review* for July, seven are from the pens of foreign writers. Among them is Prof. Lionel S. Beale, of King's College, London, whose paper on "The Materialist Revival" is his first contribution to American periodical literature.

A correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette writes from Paris: "I was talking to M. Alexandre Dumas the other day on this question of literary copyright, and he told me rather dolefully that he computed his losses in the United States at 900,000f. (£38,000) upon "La Dame and the computed his losses in the United States at 900,000f. (£38,000) upon "La Dame

States at 900,000f. (£36,000) upon "La Dame sux Camelias" alone.

There are, perhaps, some persons on this side of the water who will sympathize with the Saturday Review's denunciation of "the insatiate American love of morals." Certain it is that poetry might frequently get along with a smaller infusion of the didactic element than American poets seem to think is natural and right. The sale of the Didot Library in Paris, in June, proved to what length bibliomaniacs will go for the possession of rare volumes. The Ms. Chronomiques de Normandie, with fifteen colored plates, brought 51,000 francs. Among printed books, the Baron James de Rothschild bought "Lestelf de la Fortune" for 21,500 francs, and "Olivier de Castille" for 20,000 francs, both printed prior to 1500.

The author of "Eros," just issued by G. W. Carleton & Co., makes a droll proposition. He offers \$30 in gold to the first person who will point out in existing literature a device substantially similar to that on which the denouement of "Eros" depends. He declares that the nearest approach to it yet detected is the method of the Duchess' vengeance on Adrienne Lecouvreur in Scribe's famous play of that name.

The Nation says: "Charles Scribnes's Sone

rienne Lecouvreur in Scribe's famous play of that name.

The Nation says: "Charles Scribner's Sons will issue, by the middle of this month, a novel, 'The Cossacks,' by Count Leo Tolstoy. This work, which Turgeneff has pronounced on the whole the best Russian work ever written, has been translated at Turgeneff's instance by Mr. Eugene Schuyler. For some particulars about Count Tolstoy one may consult the article 'Russian Contemporary Thought' in the Contemporary Review for June. Another translation which deserves to be welcomed is that of Paul Lacombe's 'Short History of the French People,' in the press of H. A. Young & Co., Boston."

Mrs. Annie Besant, the Englishwoman whose daugiter has been taken from her on the ground that she was unfit to have the training of a child, has written a bitter letter on the subject to the Evolution. It will not be denied by those who read this letter that Mrs. Besant has some company of large terms. who read this letter that Mrs. Besant has some command of language. In concluding she says: "Of one thing Sir George Jessel and his Christian friends may be sure, that neither prosecution nor penalty will prevent me from teaching both Atheism and Maithusianism to all who will listen to me, and, since Christianity is still so bigoted as to take the child from the mother because of a difference of creed, I will strain every nerve to convert the men and women around me, and more especially the young, to a creed more worthy of humanity."

The distributions of the men and the content of the men and women around the content of the men and women around me, and more especially the young, to a creed more worthy of humanity."

The eighth volume of the "Encyclopedia Britannica" is now nearly ready. Containing the bulk of the letter E, and making a coment of F, it gives the greatest sp series of articles on subjects connected with England. The history of the country is written by Mr. Freeman, the later portion by Mr. S. R. Garliner; a descriptive and statistical notice is furuished by Mr. Frederick Martin; Mr. Thomas Arnoid writes on English literature; and Dr. J. A. H. Murray on the language; Mr. Perry on the Church of England, and Mr. Blunt on the English Bible. The important subject of ethics is discussed at considerable length by a singularly competent writer, Mr. H. Sidgwick, while evolution is treated in its biological aspects by Prof. Huxley, and in its philosophical by Mr. Sully.

Prof. Huxley, and in its philosophical by Mr. Sully.

The first "Midsummer Holiday Number" of Scribner's (for August, 1876) contained Bryant's poem, "The Flood of Years." Many months ago the conductors of the magazine began to prepare an illustrated article on the homes and haunts of the poet, to appear, not as an obituary, but during his life; namely, in the midsummer number for 1878. After the letterpress (by the Rev. Horstio N. Powers) had been put into type for that number, Mr. Bryant's unexpected death eccurred. A crayon portrait had been obtained from life during the preceding winter, to serve as a frontispiece of the August number, and to accompany Mr. Powers' article. This portrait, for which Mr. Bryant gave the artist, Mr. Wvatt. repeated sittings, has been engraved by Mr. T. Cole, and will, it is thought, be pronounced also one of the most characteristic and in every way satisfactory.

A "New Plutarch" is projected in London.

characteristic and in every way satisfactory.

A "New Plutarch" is projected in London. The leading feature of the series is that each blography will be that of a man of action, in himself remarkable and interesting, whose career covers and illustrates some important point or episode in history. The volumes as at present arranged are: "Victor Emmanuel," by Edward Dicey; "Judas Maccabeus," by Lieut. C. R. Conden; "The Last Emperor of Constantinople," by the Rev. W. J. Brodribb; "Coligny," by Walter Besant; "Richelieu," by W. H. Pollock; "Abraham Lincoln," by Charles Leiand; "Richard Whittington," by James Rice; "Hannibal," by Samuel Lee; "Harolf Fairhair," by Erik Magnusson; "Charlemagne," by Prof. Beesley; and "Haroun al Raschid," by Prof. E. H. Palmer. The editors of the series are the Rev. W. J. Brodribb and Walter Hesant. The publication will begin in October, and be continued at regular intervals.

ART NOTES. Baudry, the decorator of the Grand Opera-House, has designed the Exhibition diploma. Mr. Frederick Wedmore, the art-critic of the Academy, contributes a paper to the June Temple Bar on "Some Tendencies in Recent Painting." Fortuny is represented in the art display at the Paris Exhibition by twenty-nine works, some of great importance. Among these are his "Academy of St. Luke," "Court of Justice in the Albambra," "Poet's Garden," "Serpent-Charmers," "Amateurs," "The Sword-Sharp-ener," and "The Dance of Arabs,"

Charmers," "Amateurs," "The Sword-Sharpener," and "The Dance of Arabs."

J. G. Brown, of New York, is finishing up "The Dress Parade," one of the most important cauvases which he has yet painted, and which he intends for the next exhibition of the English Royal Academy. Though Mr. Brown, who was a pupil of the Northumberland Academy of Design and a student of the Royal Scottish Academy, received his art-education almost entirely in Great Britain, this will be his first contribution to a British exhibition.

Mr. Lockyer, in one of his admirable papers on "Physical Science for Artists," now publishing in Nature, humorously says: "By the kindness of an American astronomer I can give some statistics of considerable interest on the heights of hills in the United States as determined by nictures in which, by means of the moon or otherwise, the necessary data are provided. The pictures on which they are based were exhibited in 1876 and 1877. One mountain (I think it was in Missouri, but its exact name has escaped me) reached the respectable elevation of 105 miles. The average height in the United States generally, taking the pictures all around, was forty-three and two-thirds miles. There was only one artist who had got a hill into his picture less than thirteen miles high, but he only succeeded in doing this once."

CIVILIZATION AND SCIENCE. The July number of the Popular Science Monthly contains a translation of Prof. Emil DuBois-Reymond's address before the Scientific

tion and Science." Prof. Reymond is a gradution and Science." Prof. Reymond is a gradu-ste of the University of Berlin, in which he is now a teacher. He is perhaps the highest au-thority on animal electricity, and in other de-partments of science has a great reputation. His views of the relations between science and civilization are, therefore, entitled to attention as those of one who is in a position to speak with knowledge of at least one side of the ques-tion.

with knowledge of at least one side of the question.

In the Primerdial Period, or Age of Unconscious Inferences, Prof. Revmond holds, science did not exist. The instinct of causality, the questioning about the "Why?" of things was then satisfied with reasons that hardly deserved the name. In the second period, the Anthropomorphic Age.—man recognized the act of beings like himself, though usually hidden to his senses, whom he fancied to be free from the limitations to which he himself was subject, but who, for the rest, had the same emotions of love and hate, gratitude and revenge, with himself. The sum of such imaginings of a given nation at a given time we call its religion; but it might also be regarded as the personicative or anthropomorphic stage of our system of nature. Thirdly, there was the Period of Speculative and Esthetic Contemplation of Nature, which had its origin in the teaching of the Ionian physical philosophers, and, in the course of 250 years, attained such a hight under Epicurus, that, in his doctrines, we already find foreshadowed the law of the conservation of energy, on which the proud edifice of mathematical physics to-day rests. But, in solte of the advances of the ancients in mathemathics, astronomy, and acoustics, Natural Science, as comprehending the mastery and exploitation of nature, was all unknown to them.

Their minds lacked the painstaking assiduity required to ascend the difficult path of induction—

mathics, astronomy, and acoustics. Natural Science, as comprebending the mastery and exploitation of nature, was all unknown to them. Their minds lacked the painstaking assiduity required to ascend the difficult path of induction—the only safe path—from particular and sharoly-circumseribed facts up to general propositions, thus rising gradually and methodically from the apparent accidental to the conception of law. The picture drawn by Prometheus Bound of his services to humanity is a true representation of ancient science, when with astronomy, arithmetic, the alphabet, breeding of animals, navigation, mining, and medicine, he directly couples as equally important gifts the interpretation of dreams, of the flight of birds, and of the signs found in the entrails of immolated animals.

Without scientific observation, experiment, and sound theory, no enduring progress can be made in the useful arts. The second of these stages of technical evolution the ancients never attained. Hence comes the disproportion between technical and sethetic performance, so often noticed in the products of ancient industry. Ancient civilization went to ruin because that civilization was built on the quick-sand of asthetics and speulativism, which was quickly swept away by the tide of barbarian invasion. Suppose the legionaries had been armed with fiint-lock muskets, instead of the oilum, and that, instead of the catapult and the ballista, the Romans possessed even such artillery as was employed during the sixteent century. Would not all the migrant hordes, from the Cimbri and the Teutones down to the Vandals, have been sent back home with broken heads? But the ancient culture succumbed, and Christianity came into possession of its remains. The Scholatico-ascetic Period succeeded During this period Christianity discouraged the study of nature by depreciating in the estimation of mankind the world of phenomena, and also by preparing new and peculiar aims. before unheard of. Like a plant in the dark, the ancient provides in barren scholas

of the ancients revived by retrarch and Boccaccio, the fifth stage of development is called The
Stage of Humanism:

This resurrection of the human mind, with its
natural consequences,—the reformation of the
Church, and the new birth of philosophy and the
other sciences of mind,—has oftentimes been described at length.

For the momentary ascendency of natural science
under the influence of Islam, as also for its development in the Christian West so soon as the ban of
the scholastic philosophy had been broken, a profound reason can with some probability be assigned. This reason is ultimately based on an ethnopsychological peculiarity of the Semitte race.
That race, not only directly, through the labors
of its Arabic branch, had a part in
the creation of modern science, but
indirectly, too, the Semites were
founders of modern science, owing to the fact that
with them originated the monotheistic religions. Modern natural science, paradoxical as
the statement us, owes its origin to Christianlity.

The trace's Gold who suffers no other goods beside

ject of "Classics and Colleges." It is, as might be expected, a plea for the retention of the miliar arguments. The disciplinary value of the studies in question, and their humanizing influence, if we may call it so, are dwelt upon and expanded. But we are unable to see, after a expanded. But we are unable to see, after a close and conscientious reading of the article, that the Professor has at all done justice to the discussion of the relative importance of these studies. He has shown that the knowledge derived from the ancients is frequently useful; that the Greeks had a high type of civilization; that Quintilian "never fails to surprise the few who read more than the famous first chapter of the tenth book"; and that "mature men have been astonished and fascinated by the political insight of Thucydides." But he has not proven, or attempted to prove, that all the benefits conferred by an acquaintance with classical literature may not be obtained through translations; or that no other studies are fit to give the description which they bestow upon the student. He says, it is true, that the object of his paper is not "to show the importance of the classics in any system" of higher education, but "to ask at once what can be done for the advanced study of the classics in our higher institutions of learning." At the same time, he devotes so large a part of his space to a discussion of the question which he assumes at the start to be settled, that his failure to advance better arguments in support of it may justly be attributed to his want of command of them. For, if he had no better reasons to advance, he would, it seems probable, advance them in place of those he has used.

He says truly that we cannot get rid of Greece and Rome if we would. "We build on Greek lines of architecture; we march on Roman highways of law; we follow Greek and Roman patterns of political and social life." "Nor can we get rid of the ancients by the cheap assumption that we have nothing to learn from them." In physical science, as in music, as in painting, the moderns may be supposed to have everything their own way. And yet the ancients propounded all the ultimate questions in language,—questions which we are grappling with to-day. In ethics and political observations of those who stood, as it were, nearer the nak lose and conscientious reading of the article, that he Professor has at all done justice to the dis-

YALE IN CHICAGO. From a letter printed in the New York Post on the Yale examination in Chicago, evidently from the pen of Prof. Franklin Carter, the fol-

lowing extract is made:
This is the third year that the Yale entrance ex-CLASSICS AND COLLEGES.

B. L. Gildersleeve, Professor of Greek in the ohns Hopkins University, has an article in the sat number of the Princeton Review on the control of the Princeton Review of the Control of the Princeton Review on the Control of the

SPARKS OF SCIENCE. THE CORROSION OF IRON. At the conference of architects in London, June 5, Prof. Barff read a most interesting and valuable paper on the corrosion of iron, and suggested a method of preventing it. Corrosion, or rust, is the great enemy of Oxygen devours the metal as its natural food; quantities that philosophers have even ques-tioned whether rust was not an animal. If any means could be found to stop this process of decay or consumption, the value of fron in the useful arts would be very greatly increased. It might be used in dwellings, and particularly in

read more than the famous first chapter of the tenth book," and that "matter men have been atomished and fascinated by the routited instert tempted to prove, that all the benefits conferred by an acquaintance with classical literature may not be obtained through translations, or that the most of the benefits conferred by an acquaintance with classical literature may not be obtained through translations, or that the state of the provided and which they bestow upon the student. He says, it is true, that the object of his paper is not "on show the importance of the classics in all one what can be done for the advanced study of the classics in our higher institutions of learning." At the same the distinction of the control of learning and the state of the settled, that his failure to advance, the would, it is even in the failure to advance there are all the settled, that his failure to advance there are all the settled that his failure to advance there are all the settled that his failure to advance there are all the settled that his failure to advance there are all the settled that his failure to advance there are all the settled that his failure to advance there are all the settled that his failure to advance there are all the settled that his failure to advance there are all the settled that the entire original that the entire original that the entire original than the settled that the settled to miderate that the settled that the settled to the soul, as their art was more familiar with the substance of the settled that the entire original that the settled that

"I have now described the apparatus I use, but other and more simple appliances would be sufficient. The reason I use this more complicated apparatus is because I have other matters in hand connected with superheated steam. My present superheater is large enough to supply a chamber ten times the size of the existing one. A very good and simple form of superheater is made by bending a seven-eighths pipe backwards and forwards, four times to the length of two feet or two feet six inches, and then embedding the coil so formed in cast-iron. Several of these can be joined together; they can be easily arranged in any existing furnace, and can be supplied with steam from an ordinary boiler. In this way an apparatus can be put up at a small cost.

"And row a few words as to the material for

In this way an apparatus can be put up at a small cost.

"And now a few words as to the material to be treated. Cast-iron requires a higher temperature and longer exposure, as a rule, than wrought-iron; but here a certain amount of experience has to be acquired by practice, and this is very easily done by a careful workman. This articles want but a short exposure, for by too long action they can be oxidized aimost throughout their mass."

In subsequent experiments, Prof. Barff discovered that an initial temperature of 500 degrees and 600 degrees Fahrenheit was quite sufficient. Gentlemen of experience have told him that chambers of any size can be heated, and sufficient steam generated to keep them filled during the oxidizing process. If this is so, iron of any size can be oxidized. Eminent fron firms have also assured him that they would not object to using the process from any fear that it would weaken the iron. Tests applied to from thus treated show that the oxidized parts do rust. The appearance of iron when thus treated seems to be much like that of japaned metal. The oxidized parts have a coating of black, which is the oxide.

THE SAGACITY OF ANTS. Prof. Leidy, in a recent article, states that, order to ascertain whether a house he had entered was (as he suspected) seriously in I with red ants, he placed a piece of sweet just entered was (as he suspected) scriously infested with red ants, he placed a piece of sweet cake in every room. At noon every piece was found covered with ants. A cup of turpentine oil being provided, each piece was picked up with forceps, and the ants tapped into the oil. The cake was replaced, and in the evening was again found covered with ants. The same process was gone through the following two days, morning, noon, and night. The third day the number of ants had greatly diminished, and on the fourth there were none. He at first supposed the ants had all been destroyed, but in the attich he observed a few feasting on some dead houselies, which led him to suspect that the remaining ants had become suspicious of the sweet cake. He accordingly distributed through the house pieces of bacon, which were afterwards found swarming with ants. This was repeated with the same result for several days, when, in like manner with the cake, the ants cased to visit the bacon. Pieces of cheese were next tried with the same result, but with an uniousted thinning in the number of ants. When the choese proved no longer attractive, deal trasshoppers were supplied from the garden. Phese again proved too much for che ants, but after a few days' trial neither grasshoppers nor anything else attracted them; nor has the house oven infested with them since.

THE GREAT GEOLOGICAL QUES-

TION.

The question as to how far the variation of tricity of the earth's orbit may have about the great changes of climate in dicated by geological phenomena-more espe-cially as regards the cause and date of glacial ochs—is still an absorbing theme of discussion ong scientists. The position of some, in a discussion, is, that during the past three lilions of years there have been three peris when the eccentricity attained a high imprance,—that is, the first of these began about \$0.000 km/s and a furnificated some \$2.620. portance,—that is, the first of these began about 2,430,000 years ago; the second began about 980,000 years ago; the second began about 980,000 years ago, and terminated some 720,000 years ago; and the third began some 240,000 years ago; and terminated about 80,000 years ago. It is considered that the first period was the giacial epoch, the second was that of the upper miocene period, while the third corresponded to the glacial epoch of the middle cocene period.

IN THE DESERT.

Through the desert, slow and weary, Plod the camels one by one.
Allah! out the accue is dreary—
Scorching is the molten sun,
Planning like a ball of fire

Onward, onward, slow and weary
Moves the slient caravan
Through the desert, hot and dreary—
Shelk Abdullah in the van.

Needless is the bottle's stopper,
For each skin is dry as dust,
And you sky of glowing copper
Has no rain, and die we must:

Yester-morn, on the horizon, Lo! a leafy oasis shone;

Lot's leafy ossis shone;

Fairer scene we no'er laid eves on,
But like mist it soon was gone.
And our thirst grow tenfold greater,
And our hopes grow tenfold less,
And each throat, a burning crater,
Knew an anguish none may guess;
And we cursed Thee, O Creator,
In our frenzy of distress.

In our dreams we heard the plashing
Of cool waters in the shade,
And we saw the crystal flashing
That the gurgling waters made;
And, in frenzy of desire,
We pitched forward on the brink,
But a fiend, with hands of fire,
Would not, would not let us drink,
But, with seowls of heliish ire,
Dragged us, dragged us from the brink.

O our land of fruits and flowers,
Where cool waters sing and pour—
O our breezy garden-bowers—
Will we never reach ye more?
Have these withered plains no limit?
See, our trusty camels reel,
And an hour seems each minute,
Allah! for Thy grace we kneel—
All together, man and camel,
Craving mercy, here we kneel.

Slook Brudaker.

The Sutro Tunnel.

The Sutro Tunnel.

Firpinia (Net.) Chronicia.

Ground was broken for the Sutro Tunnel on the 19th of October, 1869. The work has, therefore, required eight years eight months and ten days to complete. The progress was very slow at first, all drilling having been by hand; but in the spring of 1874, experiments with a Burleigh drill having demonstrated the advantages to be derived from the use of that machine, a carriage capable of supporting six of those drills while at work was made, and on June 22, 1874, four were started. The progress was now much more rapid than ever before in the history of tunneling in the world, and on Aug. 7, in the same year, two more drills were put to work. This made six altogether. From that date the average progress was over 300 feet per month up to April, 1977, when, the hagder having entered the broad Comstock mineral belt, the heat became so intense that two drills had to be taken off the carriage. From that day the average monthly progress did not exceed 250 feet. Work has been continued uninterruptedly from the time that ground was broken until to-day, but at times only two men were at work in the tunnel. The greatest progress was in December, 1875, when the heading was advanced 417 feet, and the least in October, 1870, when it was only advanced nineteen feet. The total length of the tunnel, as stated in the official chart published last September, is 20,170 feet. The tunnel being connected with the Comstock workings, the next move of Mr. Sutro will doubtless be to start north and south drills to connect with all the mines on the lode. The more than a female on the female. Then magerie at New York, gave birth to two cube—a male and a female—on the 4th inst. Four days later the lioness belonging to the menagerie produced twins, also maie and female. Then some other cause, dropped dead in her care, and it became as anxious question what was to be done for her little orphans. If given to the other lioness throw her wish and placed in the cage of the lioness. She

UNMASKED. One sweet day I dreamed, my dark That you bent above my face, While apon the couch I rested, And your form I well could trace. Oh! I saw how changed your features From the look they always wore;

I saw, too, your dear lips parted
In a smile so strangely sweet,
As I heard you whisper, "Darling!"
And my heart so wildly beat.
Then your smiling lips came nearer, And your breath my cheek caremed,

On my own in rapture pressed. And I started in my dreaming, But I clasped the empty air. I nwoke, and, strange! I found you

Sitting in my easy-chair, So intent upon a story That you heard me not, you say; But I saw the book, my darling, Upside down, as plain as day. And you never dare deny it,

Though so scornfully you smile When you tell me I was dreaming Just the maddest dream the while I was dreaming, but I knew you, And the dream I did not make. For my soul was wide awake. COLUMBUS, WIS. LYDIA F. HINNAY.

NOTES TO CONTRIBUTORS. One communication wants the editor to "give some account of this if not printed." Certainly with pleasure; it was written in a cramped and care less hand, in pencil, on a postal-card, and when the postal-service had finished stamping on it, and sorting it, and shaffling it, it was nearly illerible and very dirty. All this in the face of the fact that the conductor has again and over again asked the ladies not to write to The Home on postalards. But this lady, who wanted "some acount" given of her card, would, if asked, by eady to testify that she never saw any such notice Vell, the result was, that the con week. But he don't propose to keep that up; communication that isn't worth a three-cent stam

By way of explaining why packages sent from one member of The Home to another sometimes do not reach them, the following extract from the Postal law may suffice: 'All third-class matter must be prepaid in full at the rate prescribed by law, or the same shall not be forwarded. But, eaching an office of delivery only partially pre-paid, the unpaid portion must be rated up at double

the prepaid rates." It is not allowable to print the name and address of contributors in The Home. This will answer good enough to satisfy the conductor, though the may not appear to outsiders.

to be able to tell you where the instrument can be procured. If not, write to Gertrude, care Home, ... J. S. B. -It is to be regretted that your letter

the shape of an advertisement is imperative. Will Gudrun please send her address to The

THE LETTER-BOX.

There are letters in this office for the following named contributors. Those intended for person send to Room 35 TRIBUNE Building, and get the

Loe No. 1. Aidyl, Mrs. M. Thorpe, June, M. M. D., Wallflower, Bluebell,

FLOWERS.
FROM AUNT FANNY, MORNING RIDE. -How deground, and be tree for a time of master up to watchfulness they require, and give oneself up to the enjoyment of annuals and perennials, clean enjoyment of annuals and perennials, clean ithy plants that are warmed, watered, and

watchfulness they require, and give oneself up to the enjoyment of annuals and perennials, clean, healthy plants that ars warmed, watered, and cared for by Dame Nature! After this rest, as antumn comes on, one feets as enthusiastic as ever for window-gardening.

Surely there can be nothing in the way of floriculture that affords more pleasure than a bed of carnation and picotee pinks. To many persons the fragrance of certain roses, lilies, heliotrope, tuberoses, etc., is unpleasant, but the sweet, spacy delicate odor of the pink is universally loved.

I have a bed of about lifty carnations and pleotees, whose beauty and fragrance are indescribable. They are mostly double, and of every concivable shade of red, some all one shade, and others most exquisitely marked and penciled on a white or delicately-tinted ground. Like people, there are no two alike. This dissimilarity adds greatly to the interest of a flower, as you never know what is coming. Where every flower is storicularly to the interest of a flower, as you never know what is coming. Where every flower is storicularly to the interest of a flower, as you never know what is coming. Where every flower is storicularly to the interest of a flower, as you never know what is coming. Where every flower is storicularly and the same and the summary of the same and the summary of the same and process. I know by personal all those happy surprises and conjectures.

Ladies, if you would make yourselves, your friends, and your enemies happy, cultivate a bed of carnations and picotees. I know by personal experience that you will be able to distribute hundreds of bouquest that can but tend to brighten friendships and lessen animostica. Do not waste your time trying to raise the plants from cuttings or layers, or vex your spirits over those miserable specimens obtained at the florists, that will yield an occasional flower and an army of insects. Get seed of a reliable dealer, sow them in the spring, and the next year you will have strong plants that will richly repay you

FROM V. G. C., SIOUX CITY, IA. -Twilight, ceived the Kenilworth ivy, and am sorry to say i died; send me your right address, and you ca have the rose. Hope, if you send me your ad dress, I will send you the rose for lily-of-the-valley. Mattle No. 1, can send you rooted geranium now, but you will have to wait for the rose to root; will be very glad to get the tube-rose to bloom this year. Burr Burrlac, will send you the slips you wish if you send me flowering maple and bay-tree slip. Mercy Merrick, what can I send you for one of your winter daisjes?

FROM B. R. D., DAVENPORT, IA.—Will the lady who has the rubber-plants please send me a rooted one, and I will send the amount payable for it in stamps. Would like, also, some trailing arbutus, and will return stamps for the same.

FROM KEY, DAVENPORT, IA.—I should like to correspond with some of the ladies of The Home about exchanging slips and bulbs, as I have a great many of both.

FROM BROWNIE, LYONS, IA.—Mrs. Alley, I think this the recipe you wish: Sweeten a half plai of cream with some loaf sugar which has been well rubbed on the outside of a lemon, and then pound;

rubbed on the outside of a lemon, and then pound; put in a clean, cold bowl, and add to it the beaten white of an egg; take a perfectly clean, cold whisk, whip the cream to a stiff froth, in a cool place or over tee; as the froth rises, lay it on a nair sleve in a cool place to drain. It will be found very nice served in jelly or castard glasses, to be eaten with fruit tarts.

W. P. S., send me your address and stamps, and I will send you two or three handkerchief patierns. I do not care for the jabot pattern.
I am going to ask Buss once more if she will send me a copy of the "Orphan Boys of Switzerland." I think she must have overlooked my former request. Of course I will return her postage, although I did not say so before.

PRON JUNPING JOAN, INDIANAPOLIS. -I am FROM JUMPING JOAN, INDIANAPOLIS.—I am so glad to see some letters from our old friends. They are quite refreshing to road after so much Shattuck. Dear Grandma Oldways, I would like advice, too, in regard to the training of children, Frue, your letter is good. I have no doubt many a girl has wrecked her life's happiness on the influence of infatuation, turning a deaf ear to friends' advice. realizing the fact only when it's too late. Let us hear from you soon again. Novice, here is my recipe for putting up curn, I think, better than canning: Take nice sugar corn, I

THE HOME.

boil on the col. when cool cut down then to every quart of cors add one pint of sait, mix well, then pack in stone jars, pressing down firmly to raise a brine, cover with grape leaf; tie up, and it is excellent for winter. When using it, wash well and boil in soft water, changing it three times, then finish as you stew corn in summer, adding a little sugar. Blue Bell, did you ever receive a postal-card from me? Answer. I am going to solicit a donation. I am anxious to have some hollyhocks next summer; how many ladies can save me seed? Please let me know through The Home. I send a very nite cake recipe, which I would like some one to try and report: Stir one pound of sugar and three-quarters pound butter to acream; have some one beat the whites of sixteen egys to a froth; add to the cream, and, before mixing, add one pound of flour in which you have added one and half teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar; do not beat, but stir one way gently; then add peach flavor, and nalf a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a table-spoonful of vinegar. I set it in the oven, and at the same time a pan containing three pints of water; when it has evaporated the cake is done.

From R. A. P., Cuicavo.—Who has a wrapper

Phon R. A. P., CHICAUO,—Who has a wrapper or loose sack patiern to exchange for other patterns? I have a great many patterns, both fancy and useful. I would like also to exchange patterns and useful. I would like also to exchange patterns for slips or bulbs. Mrs. Egg, the following are recipes you asked for in last Home. Delicate cake—Half cup butter, whites of four eggs, one and a half cups of sugar, one-half cup of mik, two cups of dour, one-half teaspoon of soda; flavor. Filling for orange-cake—Whites of three eggs, one pound pulverized sugar, grated rind of two oranges. Same for lemon, using, instead of oranges, lemons.

the readers of The Home a few choice recipes: Lemon pie—One grated lemon, the yolks of three eggs, one cup of sugar, one tablespoon corn-starch, eggs, one cup of sagar, one tablespoon corn-starch, and a small piece of butter; bake with one crust and frost the top with the whites of three eggs and three tablespoons sugar. Poor man's pudfing—The cap sour milk, two-thirds cap of cream, one egg, one teaspoon sods, half-cup sagar, and pinch of salt; boil in a bag about an hour; after thickening with corn-meal, stir quite stiff and and one and a half cup raisms. Will some one tell me through The Home whether begonias will do well outdoors?

FROM E. D., FREEDON. -Will some one please send me a recipe for steamed batter-pudding with or without fruit? Here is recipe for cookies: One or without fruit? Here is recipe for cookies: One cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one egg (beat the white of the egg separate), one-half cup of sour milk, one-half teaspoon of saleratus; flour to taste; sitr the butter, sugar, and yolk of the egg together; add the waite of the egg beaten to a light froth, then add the milk and saleratus. Knead soft and bake in a quick oven. Sprinkle white sugar over them before baking.

FROM MRS. HENRY, CRICAGO. -I want to suggest, as a particularly bright idea for this hot sea-son, that the housewives send to The Home next week such recipes as are appropriate to hot-weath-er meals. I mean specially such things as can be used for supper without building a fire at that time,—or, at least, no more fire than is necessary to make ten.

FROM GRAHAM, CHICAGO. -Will some one pleas tell me how to make Graham mush and Graham gems without yeast? If any one has a nice receipt would be very much obliged.

WANTS. FROM BROWNIE No. 2, ST. JOSEPH, MICH. -I dincerely hope that by the time this reaches The ent the case of Poor Shattuck will he is one of the kind that is stubborn, and if all the sisters and brothers of The Home should co spire to set him right, he would turn his back and say, "Let me alone"; so let's let him alone; but if he ever comes across the right one he will hardly he be one of the kind who care only for the dollars and leave the happiness out. If he is such, he had better go to some distant clime where movern homes are unknown, and wigwams need no pattering around. I thruk he has only produced those sentiments to try the tempers of the fairer sex, and if more of the unmarried sisters had expressed themselves, it would have given him more satisfaction; but keep still, girls. ion; out keep still, girls.

Mattie No. 1, I made the mistake; I sent you

Mattie No. 1, I made the mistake; I sent you Amarvilla, and to some one else the arbutus; but will be glad to send to you this fall as to as many as to as many as want; it is too late now. The Madeira badies are doing nicely, also the California morning giories. I think you are a housekeeper and a mother. I have liked you from the first; wish I might tresspass on your good nature and ask you to exchange a tuberose for patterns or anything I may nave that you have not. Panthe H. I have pattern for canvas-tidy lace edge, but you will find that black silk thread and split zephyr are much more durable than cotton thread; will send if you wish.

Georgina, I like your letter; I think that you, lake myself, are far away from the dear mother. I will send you saitn seeds this week, and will try to answer all that have written me.

will send you satin seeds this week, and will try to answer all that have written me.
Alleed Alemna, I will send you the arbutus later.
Ealer, I have a nice alphabet in capitals for canras; is that what you wish; I fso, will loan it.
Mab, have you received the poem of the "Dying Girl"? If not, drop me a postal and I will send it.
Where is the Sketching Club? Let us hear from them and their success; hope they are alive, and will give The Homeites the beneft of their career in words, if they cannot in pictares.
Has any one a copy of the song "Death of Bird"? It is an old one. I can remember hearing my father sing it when I was a child; would like to get it very much. Will send stamps to any one for it. Has any one a sweet jasmine to spare? Will send stamps in return, or patterns, or slips.

FROM LORLE, DEXTER, MICH. -1 am coming to The Home this time with something entirely new, I believe, and I hope to receive as many letters as the celebrated Shattuck has, though I don't know but that is setting my hopes rather high. What I want to know is tals: Have not some of The want to know is this: Have not some of The Homers music that they wish to exchange? Pieces that they are tired of, are too difficult or too easy, or blees that they do not like. I have lots of such music, and shall be delighted to find any one wishing it exchange. I will name a few of the pieces I wish to get rid of, and to any one wishing it will send a complete list: Songs—"Ring the Bell Softly," by Gatlin; "Appeal to Evangeline," by Ogdea, "Mind Your Own Bread and Butter," by Howard; "Dreams of Youth" (for the guitar), Converse. Instrumental pieces—"Little Pootstepe," by Ryder; "La Campanella," by Guill Ponp; "La, Serenade," by Schubert; "Airs Favoris," by Fred Beyer; "Le Reve, "by Binmesthal; "Mockingbird Minuet," by Mack; "Kathleen Mavourneen," by Coharles Voss; "Steeplechase Galop" (duet), by Corbach; "The Storm," by Henry Weber. Some of the pieces are new, and others are slightly worn, but all are in excellent condition.

I will also name a few of the many that I wish to obtain to oblige those who may wish to exchange: "Tam O'Shanter," by Warren; "Ever of Thee," (complete), by Bellak; "The Witches' Dance," by W. V. Wallace; "Alpine Bells," by Oesten; "Tam O'Shanter," by Warren; "Ever of Thee," (complete), by Bellak; "The Witches' Dance," by W. V. Wallace; and a pretty variation of "Blue Bells of Scotland." I do not wish any songs at all, but would like almost anything for the piano or violin, and music for both together. Homers music that they wish to exchange? Piece

FROM SLEEPER, CHICAGO.—Having long been instructed, amused, and edified by the columns of The Home, though carefully keeping my distance and never once entering its portal. I have con-cluded to venture an intrusion of myself, promis-ing to be harmless and homelike to its many occucluded to venture an intrusion of myself, promising to be harmless and homelike to its many occupants. I would like, mildly, to suggest a cessation of the Shattuck nonsense, which has been strangely permitted to fill the space to the exclusion of more valuable material, though if it serve as an exhaust or safety-valve to many of the voluninous and gaseous correspondents, it will not be in vain that Mr. Shattuck blew his horn. I would like to say to Esculaplus his advice in regard to drinking konmiss is good, but why don't he become a philanthropist and publish such careful directions us its manufacture as will enable those same ladies, of whom he speaks, to dispense it to the sick and famishing poor, who are now compelled to go without it except at the expense of 10 cents a glass of 30 and 40 cents a bottle. Esculaplus very well knows that its first cost is that of pure milk only (and I am informed that one of our large dealers is using largely skim milk in its manufacture), say five cents per bottle. Cortainly, Esculaplus is not manufacturing it for sale: If he is, of course he has an object in suggesting obstacles in the way of those who would have good, cheap koumus. But if it requires such a high order of chemical skill to mix the milk, water, and yeast how strange that the ignorant Tartars make the best koumiss in the world. Can any one give me a formula for making a fragrant tooth wash that will lather when applied, similar to sozodout.

FROM RENO, OTALWA.—Can some one tell me what is good for a disordered liver! I have taken everything I can think of, and had some of the

for it.

I have never had a desire to vote for anything but the temperance question, and I would like to cast a vote for the prohibition of liquors. I don't believe in moderate drinking nor half-way temperance, but in total abstinence.

I hope that some one will bring up the question of temperance, and see if The Homeites cannot be aroused about something besides Mr. \$30 Shattack and the future Mrs. S.

Little Sister, your remarkeble good sense in regard to dress is commendable. Continue to be as sensible, and when you are grown you will be that rare and valuable creature—a healthy woman.

An Old Boy, of San Francisco, I wasn't in quite as deep water as you thought I was when I wrote about keeping house on \$30 per week. I am keeping house for my father and brother with that amount for expenses, and we have enough for books, pictures, music, and other pleasures.

Can any one give me the name of the writer of

pleasures.

Can any one give me the name of the writer of "The Drunkard's Daughter"? I have heard that it was written by a young lady who had been called a monomaniac on the subject of temperance. Also will some one who knows tell me if there is an officer in the United States army who bears the title of Ensign? FROM DOLLY, DES MOINES, IA .- Will son lease tell me what I can use to keep my hair from

please tell me what I can use to keep my hair from coming out? It is quite long and naturally thick, but for the last six months it has come out so that fully one-half is missing. Please do not tell me anything unless you know it to be good. Will some one tell me the best way of rooting sips?

Mrs. Alley, here is a recipe for whipped cream: Mix one plant of cream with nine tablespoons of ane sugar and one gill of wine in a large bowl; whip these with the cream-dasher, and, as the froth rises, skim into the dish in which it is to be served. Fill the dish full to top, and ornament with kinese or magaroons.

Hennie, are the plants you offer for three stamps rooted, and what are they? FROM LUCINDA, WISCONSIN. - Who has hav-

fever? Will some afflicted mortal write and teil us all about it, and if there is any relief? all about it, and if there is any relief?
What has become of Jubilant, who advocated a cream cure for catarrh? Is it not almost time for the promised report? Write, Jubilant, I am interested to hear from you, being a sufferer from that disease. disease.

If any one has slips of house-plants to give away, I wish they would send me some, as I am trying to start some for winter. I will return stamps, and could send patterns of children's clothing in exchange if any one would like.

FROM ESSICA DARKE, HENDERSON. -Mercy Merrick, glad to see your name on file in our "office." Perhaps I will write to you, not for the adjeratum, however, for I have one already.

Mrs. M., I sent the pattern to you.

Minnie, can you send me another slip of the
double fuchsia? The other died. Did you receive

the ferns:
I have written to Shoestring, Mrs. Rood, and one or two others, and received no answers.
Strange, but nevertheless true. FROM BDE, BARABOO, WIS .- I am another of those unfortunates who wants a copy of "Way Down on the Swanee River" and the air. I will

send in return the words and music of Lake,"
Will any one send me the pattern of a kilt snit for a girl of 16? In return I will send a Princesse dress-pattern or a very pretty basque and overskirt pattern. FROM JOAN OF ARC, CHICAGO. - Polly Pringle, f you will send me your wart-cure I will feel

deeply obliged. My hands are covered with those unsightly things, and I have tried almost everything under the sun, but all have failed. Address care of The Home. To take machine grease or oil out of clothing wish the grease spots in cold water, soaping 'hem well, after which wash in warm water. FROM FET, JOLIET, ILL. -Will Trio please ex change shadow-pictures with me? I have three— John the Baptist, head of Christ, and shadow of

John the Baptist, head of Christ, and snanow of Lincoln. Any others wishing the shadow-pictures may have them by sending me their address. I would like it some kind Homer would send me pattern of anchor and chain, and cross and anchor. I will send to any one that sends me those two pat-terns cross and crown and cross and Cupid.

FRON CUPID, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—Who will send me through The Home a recipe for making black ink? H. M., city, dubebs pounded up in a mortar and smoked, sending the smoke through the nose, is good for catarrh. Janthe, Springfield, Ill., please send me your recipe for cleaning marble, and I will send you a recipe for a nee vanilla cake in refurn. Mrs. M., Chicago, I agree with you entirely in regard to Mr. Shattuck. FROM MASIE MONTAGUE, CHICAGO -I noticed ecipe in The Home columns some two or three weeks ago for camphor-ice. The contributor stated that, if used as directed, it would make the

FROM K. E. C., NILES, MICH. -Will Esculaptus every way that I have seen published, and have failed to make it properly. I wish very much to know how to make it good. Will no other yeast but the bitter yeast of the brewers do?

FROM BRAUSIE, BOURBON, IND. -Maggie May, nswered your letter, but I guess it never reached you; so if you will send your address, I will send you the pattern of pop-corn house. Fly, I re-ceived postal, and agree with you. A lady offered recipe for doing over cold ham; will she give it?

FROM CHAPEL, MONNOUTH. -Cretta L., Maywood, whise to know if Chapel has received any copies of Bennie's Reprieve yet? I have not, and would be very much obliged, and repay with stamps if she will send me one. Please direct to Miss Chapel, care Home.

FROM BIG EYES, CHICAGO. - Will some lady ple tell me how to put up spiced currants? Also how to preserve the common red plum? Also redipe for making current joily? I have nothing at present to send in return, but will at some future time.

informed, through the columns of The Home, of the author and publisher of some work on the lan-guage of flowers, trees, plants, insects, etc.? This information will greatly oblige. FROM CALIGULA, CHICAGO. -Will some one in The Home be kind enough to tell me how bottled soda-water is prepared? Also a recipe for making ice-cream without a freezer.

FROM FRANK G., WHITEWATER, WIS. -Will som

of my bachelor brothers or old maid sisters please send me a recipe for cream cakes such as bakers make? FROM E. B., MUSCATINE, IA. -I should like

to inquire who Dr. Mary Walker is, and why she is an object of ridicule. TENTH TALK ABOUT SINGING. FROM ANNIE M. R. BARNETTE, 382 WARRING AVENUE, CHICAGO:—This article, addressed particularly to teachers and those preparing to teach, is in fulfillment of the promise made in my list, to answer many carriest inquiries as to the cause of

so much poor instruction in this very branch of music.

The reason why, among the myriads of teacher of singing, there are so few good ones is simply better that the space to the exclusion of the Shattack did the space to the exclusion and exhaust or another than the space of the voluninous and gaseous correspondents, it will not be in vain that Mr. Shattack blew his born. I would like to say to Esculapha his advice in regard to drinking kommanufacture as will enable these same ladies of whom he speaks, to dispense it to the sick and famishing poor, who are now compelled to go without it except at the expense of 10 cents a great wall knows the steam better as well and the same ladies of the single poor, who are now compelled to go without it except at the expense of 10 cents a great wall knows the steam and the same ladies of the single poor, who are now compelled to go without it except at the expense of 10 cents a great wall knows the steam and the same ladies of the single state of the single state of pure milk only (and I am informed that one of pure milk only (and I a of singing, there are so few good ones is simply because men and women (the latter especially, I am sorry to say) know little or nothing about the cul-

suave, so graceful, so correct and in accordance with the true sentiment of the music and the rules of pure art, that his pupils almost hold their breath, fearful of losing a single tone, when he sings a cavatins or even a few measures of song in illustration of a certain style which he is endeavoring to impart. Delle-Sedic, of Paris, a disciple of the pare old school, has been, and is even now, a fine singer. Duprez was a king of tenore; then there is Mme. de la Grange, whom many of you must remarked.

ner day a magnitudent singer, and is a ciever musician.

Now, as to masters "who have been successful, yet could not utter a note to save their lives," I can only say that I doubt whether this success be snything more than a matter of ephemeral notoricity. The test of success is not the showy singing of a few girls in fashionable society, but the forming of artists and teachers, who, with voices thoroughly and intelligently (not merely mechanically) placed and developed, are able to sing with refined taste, true expression, and proper style; and whose faults, if not eradicable, are still so skillfully concealed by art as not to be evident. There are certain voices so free in their emission, so lovely in quality, so extensive in compass and grand in power, that even an ignorant teacher (earpecially if he lets them pretty well alone) can hardly fall to make something of them; but a good teacher will make a poor or an ordinary voice sing well, provided always that its possessor has sufficient intelligence (nusical or other) to grasp the intellectual part of the training.

If theory alone would suffice (and how many beautifully-sounding theories there are if they could only support the test of being reduced to every-day practice), you could cultivate the voice by essays, and need never see your pupils or be acquainted with them, except by name; you could write all their isseens in letters, as I am frequently desired to do. If a teacher cannot give a papil an audible example of producing tones, his instruction is virtually reduced to spoken theories; and when you consider how much and how quickly a pupil learns by imitation, you will see the importance of being able to sing the tones correctly yourself. One sound directed to the right place is worth a volume of spoken lore. I repeat, it is not enough to tell how a tone should be formed; you must let your pupils bear and see you take it with your own calitytated organs. Some teachers object with, "I have too poor a voice to teach singing, and had beter choose another

wastever of those. True, on notice, brainer, and what terombonist, and what do you know of the technics on were is not so serious in its results; a person clearning to play on an instrument where so much is mechanical, may get rid of bad habits and gain correct ones later under a good master, but the voice suffers irreparably. If you would try your ignorant experiments on dogs and cats, as is done in uncilicine, no great harm would ensue, but, uncilicined to the control of the cont

udy in the right direction, you are accountable or every voice you cripple, mismanage, and ruin, ad they will literally how! your crime in public

and they will literally now! your crime in public places.

The reason why women are worse singing-teachers than men is because, joined to the ignorance possessed in common by both, they are not generally as good musicians as the latter. When women, instead of continually complaining of the injustice they meet with at the hands of the world (I do not say it is ill-founded), will educate themselves thoroughly in even one branch of music, they will make far better teachers than men, for they are first more magnetic, then they are born mother teachers, more patient, thorough, and, finally, more conscientious than the coposits sex. I shall be extremely happy to see you from 1 to 6 at my home on Thursday afternoons.

CHILDREN'S TRAINING From Expunience, Cutcaso. -To the lady who wrote on training children: I am happy to exwrote on training children: I am happy to exchange opinions with you on training
children. It is a subject I consider of more
importance than almost any other. What
does it involve? The welfare of nations, everything connected with this life and the
life hereafter. Let every reflecting mind dwell
upon what would now be the condition of the Old
World and the New if, a hundred years ago, a
unanimous effort had been made to train every
child that should be born in the way it should go. would the great political troubles that now agitate the country be known? Would murders or suicides be common, or even known at all? A Communist would not exist; law and order would pre-There are circuit volces so free in their emission, we lot you quality, so stressive in compact and the postal postal to the postal pos

and happy. come cantered are kilved outgan, by going to extremes. In low a case, by the cause the parent did not rightly understand the direction of the physician. In order to cause free perspiration he ordered hot bricks to be placed around the cuild and kept there till the object was accomplished, supposing the mother had sense enough to embow tenm at the proper time, yet she does hot for the little sufferer. Another coarse the does hot for the little sufferer. Another coarse the does hot for the little sufferer. Another coarse the does hot be little sufferer. Another coarse the does hot be little sufferer. Another coarse the does hot be little sufferer. Another coarse the does hot little sufferer. Another coarse the does hot little sufferer. Another coarse the does hot little sufferer. Another coarse the coarse is a summer of earing chiffred, earfully avoid placing temptations of immense of securing health. English mothers, who are models in this manner of rearing chiffred, earfully avoid placing temptations of immense waits on them; a piece of pin or cake is an especial favor, as muca as candy swith our children. When they are 12 or 14 years of ago they come to the family dinner. Mrs. 3. wonders why Mrs. C. whildren are always well, when hers the coarse well and the cream and sugar, instead of mits all the time, but in many American families you will see a child 3 years old given slices of cake large enough for the healthwest coarse while the same manser, after having existent of the second sufferer who are the sufferer who were the with the first pronder if their the sufferer who were the with the first pronder if their the sufferer who were the with the first pronder if their cation of these sensors habits, increasing with the sufferer who were the sufferer who wonder that Lord Byron was disguated with some of training children who was disguated with some of training children who have been sent carried to the children who wome calling whose tastes had probably the first product the cation of these suffere

CONCERNING KNOWNOTHINGISM. FROM FOREIGNER, BELOIT. Wis. - The readers of The Home may remember Olaveus' "plea to admit young men of foreign birth or parentage into politic American society," in which he gave some good reasons for the faith that is in him. Tais communication called out some more feminal logic, this time from the pen of Mayourneen of Fairfield, Ia., which the editor very wisely head.

"Knownothingism." Sne gives these reasons for her opposition, viz.: the American girl is different from any foreign lady, and naturally some marriages would be the result, then closes with the advice to all American girls never to marry a foreigner.

advice to all American girls never to marry foreigner.

The lady seems to forget the original question. That the American girl (of her stamp) is different from any foreign lady, no one doubts. But whose comes this prejudice to foreigners; is the question that Olayous asks; to which I answer, ignorans coupled with conceit.

My observation and experience has taken that the educated, intelligent American is not guilty of this prejudice, but is willing to take his circle any who prove themselves worthy and conzenial. It is only that class of Americans who are not fortants enough to trace their origin back to a good a enough to trace their origin back to a good.

who prove themselves worthy and concensia. It is only that class of Americans who are not fortunate enough to trace their origin back to a good a source as the Maylower, out who are more closely allied to those who were released from the prison and workhouses of Europe, and shipped to this country at public expense, and who are still unbelte to make a distinction between German and Dutch, and who have little in themselves to recommend them, that lay the most stress upon their Americanism. If Mayourneen will study the cleracter of any civilized nation she will find some whom sne will feel bound to respect.

The more ignorant Germans look upon all Americans with suspicion, particularly in matters sericans with suspicion, while the action of the countries we represent, in that proportion will we be more charitable toward each other.

If Mayourneen will bermit, I will suggest an amendment to her advice, "Never marry a foreigner," by adding, unless you got a good opposituative. For intelligent American anthority, I will refer her to the example of Eayard Taylor.

To my foreign brethren I wish to say that sedety, like any commercial institution, will give ser commodities for an equivalent. If you posses rare qualities of heart and mind, culture and refinement, brilliant conversational powers, talest in music or other arts, a faculty to make yourself agreeable,—for any or all of these you will be appreciated and repaid. These qualifications counter with American sympathies, will soon make for your poreign ecceptricities, you will be happier at these American sympathies, will soon make for your pour foreign ecceptricities, you will be preciated and repaid. These qualifications, consider with American sympathies, will soom make for you a place in American society. If you have not these American sympathies, and only wish to my your foreign eccentricities, you will be happier, without in, for you would be like an unrecentual man in fleaven,—to minit would be a neil. If my adopt America as our home, it is our duty to make ourselves the highest type of American citizens of which we are capable, which is not at all inconsistent with a love and true respect for the fatheriand. Following the example of Mavourneen, I will also close by giving advice: If, in view of the facts that the world is round, and that it does not and that it is disselved in the electric move. facts that the world is round, and that it does move, and that it is closely united by the electric current and the extraordinary means of communication of the nineteenth contury, when intelligent men are no longer willing to be limited by boansiers of country, but are citizens of the world,—I, in view of all this progress, you still find a Mavanneen, comfort yourseives by the reflection that you know the cause of her prejudice.

FROM DON CARLOS, CHICAGO. - Although I be phants, and such-like monstrosities. I peruse The Home letters from first to last with impartial at-tention, and am amply repaid for the trouble of sifting the chaff from the wheat. So far, I

see its. For, horrione citcu. he might was a marry you."

Fear not, Mavourneen; but if you despise foreigners, why choose a foreign nom de plume! I am married, and that to an American lady; her father and mother born in this country, so were her grandfather and grandmother, and I am ealy one of the many who, like myself. I've happiy in the land of their adoption; are ready to risk ther life and blood for it, as they did little more that fifteen years ago, and whose families are as wall provided for in all respects as those of any American born. I need not tell you what my business is, or what my qualifications are,—auffice it to say that, by industry and application, I am able to solamy own against any native. In my daily transactions with my follow-men I make no difference between any nationality, looking only to the quality of the man or woman whom I come across. I have first in several foreign countries, and have found everwhere true men and true women, and, als, a good deal of base metal among the gold.

But, permit me to ask; you a question. Are was sure that no foreign blood runs through your relast I almost doubt whether you your signars or "par same" as your words would seem to imply. I have come across a good many people in time scorne of my travels, and nave invariably found that he loudest defendants of "Knownothingism" seem more or less tainted (?) with foreign blood. Study the psychological laws of this lind. and you will find that, were it not for immingration and international marriages, the near of American would die out after the fourth generation. Besides, were not the first settlers of American oreginers? What, then, in your eye obstitutes an American would the hanner of liberty, all those who obey the laws of their adopted first can life the process. But where true hearts meet, oh, let mot the place of birth be a barrier between their union. Let America be what in the days of my youth I dream it to be: A country of freedom in all respects, where, under the banner of liberty, all those who ob

GENERAL INFORMATION.

ing our first quarrel.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

FROM GUNAIKA, CHICAGO.—I see that a number of questions, ranning back several weeks, have not been answered, but, if it is not too late, I will reply to some of them. Utility, I beg pardin; yes, the salt water should be used in the form of spray. As to the kind of instrument, each has its advantages; the steam atomizer is most convint for an adult, while the bulb instrument is the most easily managed in the case of a child, and it is also much cheaper.

Etta, if you have true granular conjonctivities, it is worse than uscless to be pouring any of the arrious collyria into the eyes. The lids should skillfully cauterized by an experienced hand, and you cannot be too careful to whom you intrust your eyes in that case. You should either have them treated radically or let them rest altorether, and take cod-liver oit, phosphorus, and from That the condition is analogous to tubercle has been shown by Virchow and Weker.

Oneida asks whether there is any good reason for the statement that koumies can be properly made only by a chemist. I reply, No, certainly not. It requires no more skill than to make good reason for the statement that koumies can be properly made only by a chemist. I reply, No, certainly not. It requires no more skill than to make good reason for the statement that koumies can be properly made only by a chemist. I reply, No, certainly not. It requires no more skill than to make good reason for the statement that water to the milk. to fit it better for formaniation, thus making it appear some great chemical secret. Follow the plain directions of Dr. Hale, Esculayius, and the lay writers of The Home, and may so attention to any one's claims of secret processes. It is always proper to question claims of this indirections for properly the public, it is always well to remember, too, in this connection, that the letters M. D. stand for many other thing best the preparation you want is the peroperly of made and the thread of hydrogen; you have considered in the co

Aioisa. The eye-ma hease has destroyed can do nothing. I be ensee of the lids with together to keep the limits was removed, the maly ionizer and thick I see that one lady I see that one lady deger's Depilatory cannot try. This was several strained to ask. Where it he necessary labels have Boetiger's Depilatory part and always awkward plain that I mean there it he labels. But serious depilators the skin, but a co. would like to over the next best thing is to can—til after boying quickime, but this is rethe addition of a small one of the alkaline suffagin scales upon the using it; the skin is already the same of the alkaline suffagin scales upon the using it; the skin is already and the same of the alkaline suffagin scales upon the using it; the skin is already and the platachio, or any other made up that will keep.

> A SUMMER PL FROM AMBER, HIGHWO said Isaac, meditatively; ' Jordan and fish." "And the children?" qu

"And dinner?" suggested "We will take that also, And so it came to pass th ertion" of which I write tre science has found no more "heaves." As we tortu country, this ancicht so much encouragem day ride after a 15:40 m earthly ending, we adve dash of a becalined can tion. Dinner-time cam of lamentation arose for refused to be comforted by the arcset abductors of Charlie Ros ly, and how can we prome we account for the can we can we account for the can we account for the can we can we can

trees, when as yet bees it fignant uses of their stin the learned in their pow-heart, when snakes had earthiv scene, may hav lunch; but in an age whe has attained such world-dinner out of doors is pro-onisite torment. To bel-

CONTENT FROM MRS. TULLIVER, C word still seen occasio tioned in Webster's Una obsolete as to all habits living. Thus I think as I living. Thus I think as I reawhich their fathers would be
talking of the misery of their
Is it not true as our mer
raise do offr wants? Does gesession give ease of mind?
Vanderbilt. like David. know
the last one ewe lamb of a reremains from under his concry, 'Give, give.'

To live within one's incomjadictous investment of meato make the best of circumspens of old men eloquent
the antiject is far from exhauCertain assertions as to the
age of Sio per week under of
is questioned. 'Whopper'
pecupitate an embryo Watte

is questioned. "Whopper precipitate an embryo Wattroversy, Ibeg. I am not my statements duestioned, that coat.

My skeptical friend, if y journalist, take the advice apply for the first vacancy, soon gain you more than 33 your own Lydgate's favorits.

What good a like to what good is like to it.

What good is like to it.

To write worthy the re.

Still you would not be hap would yet prove as great an is days of squalor on \$30 per board is variable. To some in "evidence of things not seen ilke a grain of mustard see neighbors proving a matne cividence of things not seem cilke a grant of mustack see neighbors proving a mutual but lack of faith does not nee en a myth, neither in this me to demonstrate burden of Some time, perhaps, whe advice, are a great newsont cards, I may write a book, or limite sense of capabilities of out kwarts-ing Evaria, "The Whit I know of \$30 Per W your pleasant task to consign White my own experience be said to have known either your pleasant task to consign with the contract of the co four Puritan grandmothers will be reng us.

er thought in regard to the training of
men I wish to express, as having an imaring upon their future lives, and that is
should seek the society of virtuous young
though a sociation of the many other sociato many are so attractive. Those
leavalue women are undoubtedly
have been betrayed into associating with
debased and degraded character, and
ation with young men of their stamp,
single day, will often do more towards
moral character than can well be Conliaily, let home be made the most atace. Let parquis mingle with their chilnocent anuscinents as well as guide
oral and intellectual attainment and
has sow the seeds of virtue and true rehe hearts of their children.

RNING KNOWNOTHINGISM. one may of foreign birth or parentage into a grade society," in which he gave some one for the faith that is in him. Tais one for the fatth that is in him. Tais ation called out some more feminine time from the pen of Mavourneen, of la., which the editor very wisely heads utningism." She gives these reasons for the control of the contro

seems to forget the original question, theorean girl (of her stamp) is different foreign and, no one doubts. But whence the prejudice to foreigners? Is the question and experience has taught me deducted, intelligent American is not also prejudice, but is willing to take the tau view, and take into his circle any themselves worthy and congenial. It is class of Americans who are not fortunate trace their origin back to as good a the Maydower, but who are more closely loss who were released from the prisons comes of Europe, and shipped to this public expense, and who are still unate a distinction between German and dwho have little in themselves to recomm, that lay the most stress upon their is. If Mayourneen will study the charge will feel bound to respect, but it is to the complement of the complement of the complement. A true American is niteman. This again proves that ignorant Germans look upon all Americans perhonesty in finance, yet Carl Scaure pays this complement: "A true American is niteman." This again proves that ignorant discussed the cause of prejudice, and that in protative known more of each other and the we represent, in that proportion will we haritable toward each other.

unneen will bermit, I will suggest an int to her advice. "Never marry a forly of the example of Bayard Taylor. oreign brethren I wish to say that society commercial institution. will give be less for an equivalent. If you possessities of hoart and mind, culture and rabrilliant conversational powers, talent or other arts, a faculty to make yourself receives of hoart and mind, culture and rabrilliant conversational powers, talent or other arts, a faculty to make yourself receives of any or all of these you will be annot repaid. These qualifications, coupled rican sympathies, and only wish traiting eccentraties, you will be happite on or you would be like an unregenerate aven,—to nimit would be a hell. If we crite any sympathies, and only wish traiting the example of Mayourneen, I will only give any crite and the example of Mayourn

ox Carlos, Chicago.—Although I bee genus homo, that has no personal need
tion in the art of making floaters, eleud such-like monstrosities. I peruse The
ters from first to last with impartial attind am amply repaid for the trouble of
the chaff from the wheat. So far, I
thought it necessary to become a
or or to answer any letters, as the
the brigade" seemed to be abundantly able
every topic that has hitherto been sugBut in last Saturday's Thibuna appears a
om Mavourneen, which roused me from
r, and compels me to take up arms. Alo state that I am—A Foreiner!!! I fany favourneen shriek, nay, whisper, "Bolt
girls. Keep the horrid man out. Don't
k to him. Shut the blinds, so he can't
For, horribile dictu. he might want to
"." ON CARLOS, CHICAGO.-Although I be-

For, horribile dictu, he might want to m."

ot, Mavoursten; but if you despise formany choose a foreign nom de plume? I fied, and that to an American lady; her demotre born in this country, so were fisher and grandunother, and I am only e many who, like myself, live happily in of their adoption; are ready to risk their allocod for it, as they did little more than are ago, and whose families are as well for in all respects as those of any American. I need not tell you will be seen a seen and their adoption are a well for in all respects as those of any American. I need not tell you will be seen and their and their your work are,—suffice it to say that, you had not be seen and they are a seen and true women, and, alas, a good seen the seen and true women, and, alas, a good seen the seen and true women, and, alas, a good seen the seen and true women, and, alas, a good seen the seen and true women, and, alas, a good seen the seen and true women, and, alas, a good seen the seen and true women, and, alas, a good seen the seen and true women, and, alas, a good seen the seen and true women, and, alas, a good seen the seen and true women, and, alas, a good seen the seen and true women, and, alas, a good seen the seen and true women, and, alas, a good seen to see the seen and foreign blood we are to seen the seen to see the seen and foreigners, just as Americans and see the seen and foreigners, just as Americans and see and seen seen the seed and see the seed and seen the seed and the seed and the seed and seed ot, Mavourmen; but if you despise for-

ENERAL INFORMATION.

BUNAIKA, CHICAGO.—I see that a number one, ranning back several weeks, have answered, but, if it is not too late, I will some of them. Utility, I beg pardon; alt water should be used in the form of its to the kind of instrument, each has its its to the kind of instrument, each has its it, while the bulb instrument is the most anged in the case of a child, and it is also sper. ENERAL INFORMATION.

sit, while the bulb instrument is the most maged in the case of a child, and it is also sper.

you have true granular conjunctivities, a than uncless to be pouring any of the valifies and into the eyes. The lids should be canterfaced by an experienced hand, and sot be too careful to whom you intrust in that case. You should either have tied radically or let them rest altogether, cod-liver oil, phosphorus, and from condition is analogous to tubercle has we by Virchow and Weker.

asks whether there is any good reason for ment that koumiss can be properly made chemist. I reply, No, certainly not. It is more skill than to make good breadly a certain proportion of augar and the milk, to sli it better for fermentation, ing it appear some great chemical secret. Falmin directions of Dr. Hale, Esculapine lay writers of The Home, and may ho to any one's claims of secret processes, ys proper to question claims of this kind to the merits of any article, but this is y true in medical matters, as there are, both in and out of the profession, who his a specially rich field in which to apon the credulity of the public. It is not the signature of a writer you are at the interpret them in harmony with the signature of a writer you are at the interpret them in harmony with the signature of a writer you are at the interpret them in harmony with the signature of a writer you are at the interpret them in harmony with the signature of a writer you are at the interpret them in harmony with the signature of a writer you are at the interpret them in harmony with the signature of a writer you are at the interpret them in harmony with the signature of a writer you are at the interpret them in barmony with the signature of a writer pour are at the interpret them in barmony with the solution ormalization in the case of the regulation formalization is not occurred, in the the very submound get it freshly made,—has a stood long in stock is not as good. My snowledge of this article is limited to medicine, but I am certain it is the very known

net too, lies its danger, for the head is freely writed with it, and the absorbents of the scalp tate it up and into the circulation. The following are the best dyes that are entirely safe, but they rath the skin also, and must be carefully applied; and the skin also, and must be carefully applied; and the skin also, and must be carefully applied; and see a nice chestnut-brown, as does also the expansed juice of fresh wainut buils. The "Franch grown Dye" is prepared in this manner: Make a sturated solution of prussing of potash, and, in sturated solution of prussing the property of solution ammonia until the resulting precipitate redissolves; wet the hair with the frat-mamed solution, and, after drying, apply the blac-copper solution,—the result will be a brown. The nitrate of silver is a standard article redweing the hair, either brown or black, according to the strength of the solution. As to the strength, I find that there is a great difference in formal. Please gives an onnee to the pint. There is also several ways of preparing it, but I will only give the latest and best. Dissolve the silver in the water, and then additude of silver in the water, and then additude to silver in the silver solution. Hefore using any dye be sure to cleans the hair prefer to keep the lashes grow again unless the discast has destroyed the built. In that case you and on othering. I have often seen persons with course to keep the lashes grow again, seeming may ioner and thickner than ever.

I see that one lady deplores the fact that Be

A SUMMER PLEASURING. A SUMMER PLEASURING.

Frank America, Historica, "We will go,"
said Isaac, meditatively; "we will go to the River
Jordan and ash."

"And the children?" queried one whose forethought transcends any mere momentary enthusi-

We will take them with us," said Isaac.

"And dinner?" suggested the wise one. And so it came to pass that the "pleasure ex-ertion" of which I write transpired. The day was breathless. The horse we drove was 29 years old, and afflicted with that mysterious disease for which science has found no more fitting name as yet than "heaves." As we tortuously advanced across country, this ancient quadraped required so much encouragement, and seemed so liable at any moment to die upon our liands, that the outlook for sport early became dubious. But serene in the faith that all merely human suffering has its limitations, and that even a summer moonday ride after a 15:40 ndg must find somewhere its earthly ending, we advanced with the impetious dasn of a becaimed canal-boat upon our destination. Dinner-time came and went, and the voice of lamentation arose from our midst. The children refused to be comforted, because the hours fulled to bring forth the lunch-basket.

"We shall be arrested us the long-looked-for adductors of Charlet Ross," said "She," pleasantly, "and how can we prove that we are not! How can we account for the disreptable appearance of our horse, for the elamorous crying of our calldren, or the general demoralization of our sunbarat moses?" Engaged in abortive attempts to quicken "heaves." As we tortnously advanced across

or the general demoralization of our sunournt poses? Engaged in acortive attempts to quicken the pace of the charger, "He" made no snewer. "If you call this pleasure," "She "again broke forth, "what do you call funcrais? I told you how it would be, but men's hearts are made of notar, their understandings of cast-iron and inst!" "Could there be any circumstances," mused "He," "wherein a woman would not be ready with her eternal 'I told you so? Weak extentity of a weaker mind that shirks responsibility of any sort, we can but pity and keep stience," Was there truth, O my sisters, in Isaac's remark? Are we women addicted more than our noble lords to the 'I told you so" vice? I leave it an open anestion.

noble lords to the "I told you so" vice? I leave it in open question. It was mid-afternoon when we at last drew rela beside the pleasant waters of the River Jordan. Our first care, as usand, was for the invalid, who evinced a determination to lie down in the inces, regardless of damages. After he had been tellered, fanned, watered, and fed, we turned to the bables. A moment ago here, where were they sow? We found one sitting in a tributary of the Jordan, the other liceling before the fury of a rampant lamb. Serenity restored, we proceeded to much. Adam and Eve, feasting under Parallise trees, when as yet bees were ignorant of the malignant uses of their sting, when caterolilars were inca. Adam and Nov. teasting under faranse trees, when as yet bees were ignorant of the manignant uses of their sling, when caterolilars were mistarned in their power to appail the female heart, when snakes had not appeared upon the sarthy scene, may have enjoyed an outdoor lance, but in an age when the tree of knowledge has attained such world-wide growth, to eat one's dimer out of doors is productive of the most exquisite torment. To behold the cherished darking of your heart calmly lunching upon the fragments of a yellow worm: to listen to the subdued promity of your bester-half when evil-intentioned insects explore his trouser-leg; to be eaten bodily by ravenous files, while your frail tenement becomes the bloody camping-ground for hosts of mequitoes, is not exactly my idea of blies. After lines we spent a few hours in finding the happy fasing-grounds, and, immediately after, in out-insking n "Bull of Barhan" who insisted upon hising off the entire family gratuitously, and was easy dissunded from doing so by their precipitate adjournment to a contiguous potato-patch.

"Shall we fish now?" said "She," sweetly, while the "B. of B." pranced airlly up and down the water-courses, a half-mile distant. No word scaped the lips of the long-suffering Isaac. He miled, but it was the smile that martyrs cart upon a receding world. He made ready the chariot and timed the nose of the sithmatic steed towards hume, and neyer again shall any fish that sports in the waters of the River Jordan entice him, nor yet any member of his household, with false promises of pieseure.

While much that was amusing and profitable has

any member of his household, with false promises of piessure.

While much that was amusing and prositable has been drawn from the Shattuck controversy, I feel impolled to enter a vigorous protest against a term that has several times been used here in reference to the foolish vituperation of a few women who have written intemperately about this matter. They is no more reason why the vituperations of a four he woman should be called "feminine logic" han that the gentle diocy of certain men who write for The Home columns should pass under the general head of masculine wit. If all men wore judged by the Harry B. Free type, for instance, chivalry and courtesy would be unknown quantities in the masculine make-up; and if all women must be classed with certain silly ones, where is the use of God's providence in the matter of brains?

CONTENTMENT.

PROX MRS. TULLIVER, CHICAGO.—Contentment, word still seen occasionally in type and mentioned in Webster's Unabridged, but apparently choolete as to all habits of thought or personal lying. Thus I think as I read of men of incomes ling. Thus I think as I read of men of incomes which their fathers would have deemed princely laking of the misery of their lots.

Is it not true as our means increase so in like mise do offr wants? Does getting satisfy or possession give ease of mind? Head Solomon. As Vancerbit, like David, knows no rest so long as the last one ewe lamb of a route to the scabbard remains from under his control. So all men still try, "Give, cive."

To live within one's income, to make the most addictous investment of means at our command, to make the best of circumstances, has employed pens of old men eloquent and filled books, and the subject is far from exhausted. Certain assertions as to the elasticity of an average of \$30 per week under ordinary circumstances a questioned. "Whopper" is insinuated. Do not precipitate an embryo Watterson and Hewitt contourny, I beg. I am not in the habit of having my statements questioned, and shall not put on list coat.

My skeptical friend, if you are not already a

ay statements duestioned, and are not already a factorial with the control of the first vacancy. Your facile pen would soon gain you more than \$30 per week. Adopt a your own Lvdgate's favortie bit of poetry:

What good is like to this:

To write worthy the reading, etc., etc.

san and soon hanny, your wife's societ

What good is like to this:

To write worthy the reading, etc., etc.

Still you would not be happy, your wife's society would yet prove agreat an ignis fatura as in the old days of squalor on \$30 per week, and the price of band is writable. To some minds the absence of the "mike agran of mustard seed," in the fact of our stichbors proving a mutual admiration society, will ack of faith does not necessarily make Heavens a myth, neither in this matter does it rest with ma lo demonstrate burden of proof.

Some time, perhaps, when you, adopting my slivic, are a great newsoaper critic, it is on the card, I may write a book, owing to a lifelong and inste sense a great newsoaper critic, it is on the card, I may write a book, owing to a lifelong and inste sense of capabilities of expression, sentences of height into prairies of expression, sentences of height into prairies of expression, sentences as breather into prairies of expression, sentences as hearts into prairies of expression, sentences as hearts into prairies of expression, sentences as hearts into prairies of expression, which we have been pressed in the property of the large of the property of th

mental and physical superiority to any nine of the ton idle gazers.

Do not forget, in the intervals of gazing enviously from the front windows on the pienty of your wealthler neighbors, to occasionally give a glance towards the alley, and pharisaically thank God you are not as the raspickers.

Lastiy, should you ring at our number,—on a respectable avenue, not Dearborn,—there might possibly answer you a lady who has dinanciored a family of eight (often ten) souls through the past year, more than comfortaoly, on the insignificant pittance of \$125 per month. Treasures have not accammisted to acquire rust or tempt greed, as we are among those unfortunates who have "great expectations." DIVIDE FAIRLY.

PROM SMARTWEED, DEETEN, MICH. - I am quite amazed by one remark from The Home: that "a proud woman dislikes to ask her busband

argazed by one remark from The Home: that

"a proud woman dislikes to ask her husband
for money—that he has earned it, and of course
feels that he has the best right to it." I say, let
every true wife ask for all the money she wants.
A true wife will he reasonable. She need not fear
to ask,—the money is hers as much as his. She
has earned it, and I pity the husband who feels that
it is his money,—aye, and the wife too. Would you
be a mere slave, a too!? Ask for what is yours,
and do not feel you have begged it.

Why is it so many call housework drudgery?
Take one's own family the year through, is there
not moce bleasure than drudgery? Is it right to
look upon duty as degrading?

One sayse: "We must not forget that much hard,
muscular labor is anything but elevating to the
mind." Is it degrading? Are the various business
positions, clerkships, etc., anny more clevating?
Do you not find drones among althorofessions! And
do you not find thinkers and readers among laboring men and women? "A woman doing herown
work is often too tired to use her mind in any way
unless maybe to read a novel or the local items in
a daily paper." May we not find this true of even
Professors, who, when the teachings of the day
are over, are glad to turn to a "novel or local
item"? I know many houseacepers, mechanics,
and laborers, tired as they are, turn to their books
for study and improvement, and I believe "manual labor does develop common sense." It is man,
it is woman, that makes work of any kind degrading or elevating. The occupation does not degrade. Let us all do our duty in whatever station
we occupy. If we can choose, choose some occupation we can honor, as well as ourselves and our
God.

I want a Mrs. Pollock geranium and some hand.

God.

I want a Mrs. Pollock geranium and some handsome vines for basket. I will exchange by sending
any of the following: Bouble pink geranium, white
pink with shaded edge, rose, happy thought, verbenas, feverfew, two kinds of foliage plants, yrica, heliotrope, white spotted begonis, striped wandering Jaw, cactus vines, and fuchsias. Some are
rooted.

dering Jew, eactus spotted begonis, striped wandering Jew, eactus vines, and fuchsias. Some are rooted.

Mrs. Ally, take any thick cream, sweeten and flavor to taste, let it become very cold, and then whip with egg batter till stiff.

Novice, to can corn, fill glass jars as tight as possible with uncooked corn, pack it by bounding down, put on the cover tight enough to keep water out, fill your wasn-bonier with these jars, cover with water, and boil two hoars and a faif; then screw the cover tight. Don't forget to put cloths or wood on the bottom of your boiler perfore putting in the jars.

Crayon, I have just fillshed some pottery which is much admired. I painted the jars biack, put on pottery pictures as thick as possible, with gold bands on the edge and handles, then variash. I made the paste with gum-arable dissolved in strong vinegar. If you want to put water in, you must paint the inside of the jars.

I have "Are We Almost There !" and "Soance River." Will send to any adversas.

PROM DYS, CHICAGO. —I think that Æsculapins, in his article on kommiss some three weeks ago, was mistaken in saying that one could not make the genuine article from written instructions for I flatter myself that I have succeeded in making "excellent koumiss" from a recipe which, I believe, appeared in The Home several months ago. It has all the flavor and appearance of that which is made and sold by the "originator of koumiss in this country". if atter myself that I have succeeded in making "excellent koumiss" from a recipe which, I believe, appeared in The Home several months ago. I thas all the flavor and appearance of that which is made and sold by the "originator of koumiss in this country"; and in regard to its curalive properties. I knew that in my own case of enronted dyspepsia I have received such great benefit from it tis use as to be able to indulge in a hearty meal for the first time in three years without experiments of the first time in three years without experiments of the first time in the years without experiments of the first time in the years without experiments of the first time in the years without experiments of the first time in the years without experiments of the first time in the years without experiments of the first time in the years without experiments of the first time in the years without experiments of the first time in the years without experiments of the first time in the years without experiments of the first time in the years without experiments of the first time in the years without experiments of the first time in the years without the same than the one is an using, I should hike to be informed of it, as, no doubt, would hundreds of persons who are suffering from complaints from it is as a remedial agent, shrely the knowledge of making it should be as widespread as possible, so that the poor as well as the rich may have the benefit of it at the triffing cost of not over five ye cents a quart. I will here give my method of making koumiss, holms that the culapins will be so will the time time they will have sufficient intelligence to understand and appreciate any instructions he may give them for that purpose.

My method of making koumiss is as follows:
Take three quarts of mik, two quarts of hot was an intended of the control of the time time the whole thoroughly, and set it in a warm place near the slove until it ferments, which will be in four or five hours; then sitr the whole thoroughly and set it in a warm pl

with twine. Lay the bottles flat on the or in a coil cellar, and the kouniss will be ready for use in about ten days. After the first batch, instead of the compressed yeast, use one quart bottle of lonkoumiss to the complement of milk and water here given. A chainpagne tap should be used in drawing the kouniss from the bottles; otherwise much of it will be lost in the drawing.

FROM PYTHAGORAS, CHICAGO, -In answer to Doctor, of Melvin, Ill., I will state that, after adding my hot water and sugar to the milk, I add yeast, stir often, and bottle the entire mess. I have met with the same trouble you speak of, i. e., bursting of bottles, and have adopted a far better bursting of bottles, and have adopted a far octter method, that of putting the koumiss in two-quart tin cans. Put a wire around the neck of the can to secure the cork in place. This saves string and cork, as the same cork will answer any number of times by keeping the tap in it. I will add that I use compressed yeast in place of brewer's, and lind that it answers equally as well! Half a cake to four quarts of the mixture will be quite sufficient. I am using the sump of the hypophosobites of lime, sods, potassa, and fron, in connection with koumiss, in cases of lung diseases, and where the system lacks vitality and is impoverished.

PATTERNS.

FROM MES. A., CARE CARRIER 7, SOUTH DI-VISION, CHICAGO.—Have for sale the following patterns: Elephant, dog, horse, cat, rabbit, squirrel, giraffe, duck, deer, mouse, pig, cross and crown, anchor with chain, floater, cupid, boot needle-book, boot pincushion, brusk and comb case, hair and hairpin holder, comb-case, slipper-case, thimble-case, scissors-case, shuving-case, spectacle-case, photo-holder, shadow-pictures, dove, watch-case, card-basket, jewelry-boat, thread-box (form of a chair), secret of modern love, pen-wiper, toothbrush-rack, brush and jewel rack, burnt-match and match receiver, handkerchief case, wall-pocket, sweeping-cap, bracket-lambrequins, baby's bio, window-lambrequins, baby's bio, window-lambrequins, dragon, butterdy, and flowers in applique, quilt designs, designs for fruit-napkins, scrap-jar, solled cuil and collar holder, Swiss aprons, clothespin appon, afternoon aprons, ladies' and children's sunbonnets, doil clothes, cotton-batting doil, each 10 cents and postage, or three for 25 cents and postage. needle-book, boot pincushion, brusk and comb

cents and postage, or three for 25 cents and postage.

Sand-castle, Chinese air-castle, chemilette, Princesse undergarments (combination of corsot-cover and skirt), shoe-bug, dressing-case, ladies' kitchen aprons, each 15 cents and postage.

For childen, I have Princesse dresses. Victoria dresses, Albert dress, diagonal front kilt-pleated back dress, three suits for boys, coats, 15 cents each and postage, except boys' suits, which are 25 cents. Aprons, 10 cents and postage. Ladies' basques, 15 cents and postage. Ladies' wrappers, coats, and polonaless, 20 cents.

The fret-saw ased as an attachment to the sewing-machine can be outsined of me. Price, \$3. Circulars will be sent on application.

Am prepared to send lace designs to any desiring them. The pretty little scotch toy I have for sale will be sent to any address on receipt of 18 cents. Thank Siroc and the lady who sent Princesse dresspattern with capes. Yes, "Tweaty-Six Summers," got your patterns and postal, and would like other patterns. Please don't forget the postage. Donations of patterns requested.

THE CLUB SECRETARY'S REPORT. FROM ORLENA, CHICAGO.—The regular monthly meeting of The Tribune Home Club was held at the Trement House Thursday afternoon pursuant to adjournment, the Vice-President, Nannie C.,

Notwithstanding the dull appearance of the sky, which seemed anything but inviting for outdoor exercise, the rooms were filled with members of the Cinb, showing that the interest in The Home exercise, the rooms were filled with members of the Cinb, showing that the interest in The Home had only been suspended on account of the listless feeling pervading the senses during the suminer months. A new impettus was given to the work by the hearty co-operation of some of Chicago's practical workers, and the outlook seems bright and hopeful for an early opening of The Home. Grandma Oldways gave a synopsis of the intended workings of our Home, when it is once inaugerated, in her genial style, a repetition of which would only seem superfluous in this place. We have every reason to hope for the encouragement and assistance of The Home writers and readers all through the Union when once we have our work under way, for we know that to the homes and hearths where The Saturdar Training is a visitor has it brought a new and abding interest in the welfare and destiny of woman, that will not die out as soon as the novelty of the occasion has worn away. We have received letters from different points, asking us to send out lecturers who may give the people a true idea of our prospects and intentions, that they may start auxiliary cluss, and thus aid us in sustaining the work when once inaugurated. We feel confident of the cooperation of our country friends, and shall be only too glad to accept of their friendly advice as soon as the results will warrant. We have met with unavoidable delays thus far: delays that we shall not be autiject to in the future. Some of the leading minds in the city have espoused our cause, and will give us their farm and unyielding support.

and sid as in overcoming the difficulties consequent on the inauguration of a new enterprise like the one we are about to attempt, and we feel grateful for his words of encouragement. Give us a few more workers like those who have carried the burden thus far, and with the assistance of the noble men who have promised to sustain us we will carve the way to hope and health for our sisters.

There was a large amount of business transacted, and the meeting adjourned until Wednesday, July 24, the members parting in the best of spirits. Hercafter the meetings will be held the second Wednesday of each mouth, Taursday being a day that seems suited to the needs of nearly every society.

that seems suited to the needs of nearly every society.
Will those parties who received membershiptickets, but failed to report their address, please send the same to my address, No. 60 West Lake street. Those wishing to become members before the annual meeting, which takes place in September, will please send name and address, with three good references, to Miss Jennie Strickler, No. 16 Centre avenue, Chicago. Do not forget the meeting July 24.

"CORRESPONDENCE." PROM ZAIRE, COUNCIL BLUFFS. - I believe it is my turn now to say something in The Home. Prion Zaing, Council Bluffs.—I believe it is my turn now to say something in The Home. What I wish to say has been prompted by a desire to hear what The Home contributors think of the practice of forming and keeping up a miscellaneous correspondence. What I shall attempt is based partially on a ititle personal experience and partly on a text taken from our deily newspapers.

Not a day passes but one sees in the advertising columns what are called "personals," addressed to ladies, either inviting correspondence or seeking acquamtance through that medium. What particularly suggested this question to my mind was reading an exceedingly provoking one in one Sunday's Times. The writer, in advertising his connubial ioneliness, tells the female sex generally that he wants a wife as he would notify the world that he would purchase a borse, and, as an extra inducement, says he has plenty of money, and would spend the honeymoon in a trip to the Paris Exposition. I have known of cases where this "walk-into-my-parior" style has been the ruin of young women, and even of those whose riper years should have warned them of such follies.

I am not an old maid with prudish notions, but I cannot think because we are hidden safely behind a noin de plume that we can bid defance to all the proprieties of infe and place ourselves at the mercy of any one who enallenges our admiration, but who might prove our bitterest enemy.

I cannot help thinking that cities as large as Chicago and Springeld, Ill., ought to have a large galaxy of bright, handsome, intelligent ladies from which any gentleman could make a choice, without making use of such questionable means.

BIRDS.
FROM D. F. P., DETROIT -J. H. Mc., you can ria your birds of mites in this way: Take your birds out of the cage; make a weak solution of tobacco-water, by pouring boiling hot water on chewing tobacco. Now wash birds, cages, everything belonging to the cages, both the in and outside, with this water. Don't make it too strong: let the water ne the caller of ten. Then have a hear side, with this water. Don't make it too strong: let the water be the color of tea. Then hang a bag of mushin filled with subbar in the cage where the birds can pick at it. I have tried this remedy on my friends birds, always successfully. If your birds die it will be because their "disease is past remedy." It's a difficult matter to keep cages clean while you are raising birds. I feed my birds only mixed seeds, with a few green vegetables, and also chopped erg. My bird is 8 years old, and is healthy, and I know happy.

A. Z., rub clear aumionis on the silk that is discolored from perspiration. It will also restore the color of goods, particularly black, when the color has been destroyed by lemon-juice.

FROM VIRGINIA, GRAND RAPIDS. -In reading the letters of the 6th I came across Little Sister's letter, which certainly was odd. Now, I am not much older than she is, but I wear those much-abused

of time. Is there nothing I can send youen return? If the lady who asked for engravings to paint will send her pattern of Princesed undergarment (waist and drawers) to me, I will send in return a dozon good engravings that I think she will like.

THE POLITICAL STIFF.

As they met and embraced in the Potter's field, Remarked Thiden to Hayes. "It is clearly revealed You're a dead politician, but keep it concealed For the sake of political chums. Twe a crypt yonder handy, Take a snifter of brandy, And come in and oe rid of the oums.

"Now, my dear Christian friend," remarked Rutherford B..
"There's no sepulchre needed at present for me; I'm too lively by far for a corpse, as you see—You are fooled by Republican tramps.
Conking feels diasolic
From a flatulent colic,
And Jim Blatne is just gone with the cramps.

"Then some small politicians, with cheek and who have ages to grind at the public expense,
Regard Government pan as of last consequence
But would barter their country for pelf.
Since the world is so tainted,
bo, dear Tilden, be sainted,
And enjoy that fine crypt by yourself.

So he sighed, and got in, and smelt bad like the rest, When some red-headed flend, by the Devil pos-

When some red-headed nears, seased,
Seased,
Dug his corpse up again at Ben Butler's request,
Who was heard with a chuckle to say:
'We'll put Hayes' cadaver
Without further palayer
In the place of this stiff of S. J." But a cancus declared body-snatching is wrong Dut a cancin declared ood-shatching is wrong When a subject has lain with the fathers so long Then this stiff had a scent so unpleasantly strong It might give the "Committee" away; So the heirs and expectants Ordered strong disinfectants, And the cadaverburied—to stay.

—Cincinnati Commercial.

MADRIGAL.

I have no room in my heart
For any face but thine;
I have no room in my life
For aught but this love of mine

All through the day's long hours, I think of thy words and sinites Till the gloom becomes delight

'Tis a poor, little, pitiful heart.
That only holds one face;
'Tis a poor, little, pitiful life.
That's measured by one grace. But naught in the wide, wide world Do I care for, but your love. Ah! sweet do the mornings break— Sweet is the moan of the dove.

And the hours are long and sweet When I look into thine eyes; And the hours are long and sad When a cloud between us lies.

Ah! the Summer-night is dusk, And the Summer-buds are faint; And out of the perfumed hedge A lone bird sings her plaint. O come to me where I wait,

I have no room in my heart
For any face but thine;
have no room in my life
have no room in the love divine,
For aught but this love divine,
FARNY DRINGOLL.

The Next State.

San Francisco Bulletin.

Washington Territory is desirous of being admitted to the sisterhood of States. So far as area and resources are concerned, it possesses the requisites for the recognition of its request. The only thing lacking is population. There has been a large immigration into the Territory during the last two or three years. It still talls short of the 124,000, the number upon which representation in the Lower House of Congress is based. The people are, however, preparing for the future so as to be ready with a Constitution when the formal application for admission is made. The Territory aiready far outstrips Nevada in population, and two or three years at the most will find it with a population considerably more than 100,000. It possesses all the elements for a great commonwealth, and in the course of a few years it will become one of the most prosperous divisions of the Pacific The Next State.

tirely upon the kind of soil. Our imaginary field contains eighty acres, is level, gumbo soil. such as we find in Central Illinois. We propose such as we find in Central limits. We propose to drain it thoroughly. Have an outlet, either natural or artificial, which, for convenience, we suppose is near the middle of one end of our tract. Any other point will not affect materially

the figures.

Messrs. Dawson & Reader, of Auburn, Sanga-Messrs. Dawson & Reader, of Auburn, Sangamon County, manufacturers of various kinds of
tile, ranging in size from two and one-half to
eight inches, very kindly furnish me the following price list, goods loaded into wagons for
farmers, or on board cars for shipment. This
list is relable, as are the gentlemen of the firm;
hence we can safely base our calculation thereon. The important matter of freight or hauling,
also breakage, must be left to each individual,
as, of course, the party nearest to the factory,
or having advantage of cheap rates of transportation, is that much ahead. Dawson & Reader's price list;

portation, is that much shead. Dawson & Reader's price list:

Size. Per m. Size. Per m. Size. Per m.

2\( \) nearly all overrun a foot in length; sixteen lay a rod. The diagram will explain itself: 80 rods.

	320 3-1n.	4-in. 320 4-in. 20 R. 320 4-in.	32 ro	4-in	320 4-in.	320 3-in.	
	320 3-in.		12 89	ch tile.	820 4-in.	320 3-in.	
	20 R.				20 R. 820 4-in.	20 R.	
	320 3-in.					320 3-in.	
	20 R.	20 R.	rod		20 R.	20 R.	
	320 3-in.	320 4-in.	s, or 5	h tile.	320 4-in.	320 3-in.	
	20 R.	20 R.	20		20 R.	20 R.	
	320 3-in.	320 4-in.	32	9	320 4-in.	320 3-in.	
	20 R.	20 R.	rod	inc	20 R.	20 R.	
60 rods.	320 8-in.	320 4-in.	s, or 512	h tile.	320 4-in.	320 3-in.	160 rod
16	20 R.	20 R.	20		20 R.	20 R.	
	320 3-in.	320 4-in.	32 1	-3	320 4-in.	320 3-in.	
	20 R.	20 R.		-inc	20 R.	20 R.	
	320 3-in.	320 4-in.	S, or 5	h tile.	320 4-in.	320 8-in.	
	20 R.	20 R.	512		20 R.	20 R.	
	320 3-in.	320 4-in.	82	~	320 4-in.	320 3-in.	
	20 R.	20 R.	rod	8-in	20 R.	20 R.	
	320 3-in.	320 4-in.	s, or	c h	320 4-in.	320 3-in.	
1	20 R.	20 R.	51	11	20 R.	20 R.	
	20 R.	20 R.	20	e.	20 R.	20 R.	
1		1200	Out	let	8 6 0 0	08 3 3	

Total number of rods, 960. Have not used any fractional size in diagram; it can be done without additional cost. without additional cost.

\$2 rods, or 512 ft., 8-inch tile, 8½ cents...\$ 43.52
\$2 rods, or 512 ft., 7-inch tile, 6½ cents... 33.28
\$2 rods, or 512 ft., 6-inch tile, 5 cents... 25.60
\$2 rods, or 512 ft., 5-inch tile, 3½ cents... 17.92
432 rods, or 6, 912 ft., 4-inch tile, 2½ cents 172.80
400 rods, or 6, 900 ft., 3-inch tile, 1½ cents 112.00

Total cost of tile at factory.....\$405.12 blind drains must have an outlet, and the same ditch or canal that would carry off the water from open ditches would take away the same from tile drains. It would perhaps be necessary to go a little deeper. Thus we may truthfully say that tiling can be done where open drainage may be successfully accomplished. The feasibility of profitably tile-draining undulating or rolling lands has been demonstrated in our county very fully, the expense being comparatively light. There are several machines in use for saving labor in laying tile drains. One operates on the principle of the old blind or mole ditcher, dropping in the tile as it proceeds. Another, which I have not seen, throws out the dirt ready for the grading of bottom and recepdirt ready for the grading of bottom and recep-tion of the tile. For perfection, nothing is equal

Thousands of dollars have been spent within the past few years in tile-draining. Hundreds are waiting to get the benefit of the experience of the more enterprising, and a very large majority are waiting for hard times to "let up a draining to the total of the control of the more enterprising, and a very large majority are waiting for hard times to "let up a draining to the control of the cont little" before doing the work they have already laid out in this and adjoining counties. Very respectfully, etc.,

GEORGE P. WEBER.

ALL THE FACTS STATED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ARGENTA, Macon Co., Ill., July 9.—I have delayed answering your questions on drainage until I consulted with Mr. William Taylor and Mr. R. H. Park, two gentlemen of large experience in constructing tile drains, and whose opinions on the subject are worth more practhe subject. The following are their answers questions referred to by number in the order presented in the circular:
Answer to Question No. 1.—The number of

ect of tile needed to drain a field needing drainage depends on the nature of the soil and Answer to Question No. 2.—In our open, por-

ous subsoil here in Macon County, consisting of a mixture of clay and sand, a tile-ditch will draw the water five rods on both sides.

draw the water five rods on both sides.

Answer to Question No. 3.—The should be laid at least three feet below the surface in the lowest part of the land. The only successful way of digging a tile-ditch is by using the long tile-spade, and digging the ditch just wide enough to lay the different sizes.

Answer to Question No. 4.—After the tile is carefully laid, the dirt taken from the bottom of the ditch should be carefully packed in around the tile for the depth of a foot, so as to hold the tile firmly in its place; after that the ditch may be speedily filled up by plowing in the dirt.

Answer to Question No. 5.—The different sizes of tile used by us here cost at the factory or at the depot as follows per foot:

Six-inch tile costs 4% cents per foot.

or at the depot as follows per foot:
Six-inch tile costs 44, cents per foot.
Five-inch tile costs 34, cents per foot.
Four-inch tile costs 34, cents per foot.
Three-inch tile costs 18-10 cents per foot.
Two-inch tile costs 18-10 cents per foot.
And it costs us per rod for digging, laying, and filling a ditch three feet in depth, 25 cents per rod for all sizes of tile used.
Answer to Question No. 6.—In our county—and it is our opinion generally in Central Illineis—there are no lands but that sufficient fall for drainage can be easily obtained where neighbors act in concert.
Answer to Question No. 7.—The outlet for tile-ditches must first be had in a good open ditch, and when that is secured a fall of 6-100 of a foot to the 100 feet will be found sufficient.

of a foot to the 100 feet win be found sum-cient.

Answer to Question No. 8.—We have con-structed an open outlet ditch through our neighborhood, following the natural channel as near as practicable, fourteen feet wide at the top and eighteen inches wide at the bottom, with an average depth of about four feet; it has a fall of eleven one-hundredths of a foot to the 100 feet, at a cost of about \$1 per rod. This ditch is found to be excellent, sufficient for all purposes, carrying the water off rapidly.

Coast. It abounds in timber, coal, fron, and other like sources of wealth. It has a large area of tilisble land. Its rolling prairies at present afford pasturage for large herds of stock. There is more Government land open to pre-emption in Washington Territory than elsewhere on the Pacific coast. It is, therefore, one of the most inviting fields for immigration in the Union.

TILE-DRAINING.

EVERYBODY CAN UNDERSTAND.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

PAWNEE, Sangamon Co., Ill., July 10.—The number of feet of tile necessary depends enumber of feet of tile necessary depend

ENTHUSIASTIC ON THE SUBJECT. To the Editor of The Tribune.

ARTESIA TOWNSHIP, Iroquois Co., Ili., July 10.—I have a very flat farm. I commonced tiling three years ago. I laid tile where corn was drowned out the worst. I have kept on until I have some six miles laid, which pretty tolerably drains the wettest part of 820 acres of my land; at least so much so that I have fine corn this very wet season. On my land not tiled I was not able to plow, so I have lost the use of it entirely. I am very sorry I did not use more energy about tiling the balance of my land. My farm is very flat, and I am four or five miles from any stream, and of course have very little outlet. Much of my tile is not over two feet deep, and some not more than eighteen inches, and nearly all was laid on a water-level, and and nearly all was laid on a water-level, and yet it keeps clear and runs water nearly all the year around. With all these unfavorable circumstances surrounding me, all my tilling so far has paid for itself the first crop after laying. Do not be afraid of tile filling up with dirt or not working on a level, for it does all right with me. Still, lay as deep as you can; get an outlet, for it will drain wider if it is deep. My experience is that if a man wants to raise good crops and enhance the value of his farm, he can do so more effectually by tile-draining than any other way I have found yet. If a man has to go in debt he had better do so to tile his farm than to build houses or barns. With tile he will have a chance to get his money back with double interest. Lo not let any man neglect tilling his farm because he thinks he has no outlet or no fall to his land. You can afford to make an outlet better than to do without tiling.

E. R. SEARLES.

AN INQUIRER.

STERLING, Ill., July 10.—Your corresponden of Dwight, in your weekly issue of June 12, has brought out some strong and sensible arguments in favor of tile-draining. Now, this is a matter that I, as a brother farmer, am very much interested in, and altogether agree with your correspondent. Now, will some of the readers of THE TRIBUNE give their experience in laying tile? how deep should they be put down for ordinary drainage; what size would be best, and how to secure the joints against leak-ing dirt into the tile, and thereby causing the tile to clog; is it necessary to first cover the tile
with hay or straw; would twelve-inch joints be
better than fifteen in length; could I get a good
drain where there are but two feet fall in forty
rods; and how to get the fall equalized when
there is no water in the ditch? Please give the
name of some firm manufacturing tile, and the
proposable price of three and four both tile. name of some firm manufacturing tile, and the probable price of three and four fach tile.

Subscriber.

HENRY COUNTY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
WOODHULL, Henry Co., Ill., July 10.—As I stated before, we have as yet drained no flat fields or lands here, draining only wet and dry sloughs and basins. The tile I laid from a basin was three inches, and it is too small for a long, heavy rain, taking too long to run out. Three-inch tile will do for flat land, put 100 feet apart fall one-half inch to the rod will do. Tile wil draw water at least fifty feet, and I think 100 Tile is laid from three to four feet deep, and ditch is filled up with a plow and one horse, and can be done very speedily. You can fill forty rods in one hour. Tile are all made one foot in length. Three-inch tile costs, on cars, \$18 per thousand; three-inch tile can be laid for 50 cents per rod, including labor. But little flat land has no outlet at all. You can run a half-dozen three-inch tile into a six-inch tile, and make one outlet for all. I should judge it would cost about \$20 per acre to drain flat fields. As I stated before, tiling must be seen to be understood and appreciated. I should think The Tribune would send up to this section and see the grand results of tiling. We are now tiling our streets. Yours, Tile is laid from three to four feet deep, and

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY. To the Editor of The Tribune.
GIFFORD, Champaign Co., Ill., July 11.-In tively little tile-draining has been accomplished n this county. Several tile-factories were start ed last season on a small scale, which are this the factories at \$14 per 1,000, costing about 2214 ents per rod for the tile. Ditches are dug and tile laid by hand at a cost of 1216 cents. Total cost, 85 cents. Very little of the land in this county needs what is called thorough drainage, that is drains at unform distances over the field, but drains in all the ravines and low places field, but drains in all theravines and low places tollowing the natural course of the water to draw the water away from them as it soaks in from the higher land is all that is necessary. It is impossible to properly drain all the fand, or a large proportion of it, without some general system of open drainage to make outlets for the tile-drains. I know of no way to accomplish this except by legislation that shall compel the opening and proper care of drains where they are needed. In seasons like the present, a complete system of drainage would increase the productive capacity of this county one-half. On very many farms an expenditure of \$100 to the 80 acres would increase the product 25 per cent many farms an expenditure of 25 per cent acres would increase the product 25 per cent with 10 per cent less labor than at present. Ré-caetfully. J. M. MORSE.

Afar, from the Adirondack hills,
Comes ringing a peal as of wedding-bells;
Its joyons echo the bright air fills,
And soft to my spirit its story tells—
In this workaday world, a rare old tale,
A legend tender, and noble, and true;
But beautiful words for its telling fall
To carry the charm as I fain would do.

A flashing glance from a girl's dark eyes,
The witchery of touch and tone,
A dream, sweet words and low replies,
As somebody gave and claimed his own.
O royal Love, what a highway broad
Thy golden charlots sometimes ride!
The feet of thy coursers, jewel-shod,
Dash every obstacle aside.

A little time for the bird to plume,
A happy while, and—"What befell?"
Just this thrill in the glad, gay June,
This distant chime of a bridal-bell.
Who could guess it would sound so far
Into the heart of the warm Southwest,
To vibrate Memory's door ajar,
And die with its message scarce confessed?

Under the everlasting hills,
Prond young husband and gentle wife,
Your brimming cup Dame Nature fills,
Growing into the sweet new life—
A time to gladden all coming cays,
When care oppresses, or vague regret
Its call, sure touch on your love-dream lays,
And flown are the hours you never forget.
BUTLER, Mo., June 25.
C. W. H.

And down are the nours you never lorget.

Robbery of a Train by Spanish Brigands.

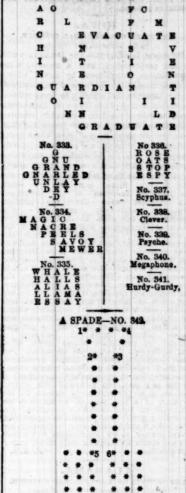
A correspondent of the Rapublique Francaise, who was traveling by a train which was stopped by brigands just outside Barcelons recently, says: The express which leaves Barcelona at 10:25 p. m. for the French frontier (by way of Gerona and Figueras) was stopped a short distance north of the San Andres station, not far from Barcelona, and all the passengers were stripped of what they had about them. The brigands who achieved this exploit surprised one of the signalmen, and having gagged him, turned on the danger signal. The enginedriver of course stopped the train, and while the passengers were looking out of the windows to see what was the cause of the stoppage, some fitty men, all armed with daggers and revolvers, clustered upon the carriage-steps and forced their way into the compartments. Money, watches, jewelry, and all other objects of any value, had to be delivered up; and in one or two instances, where passengers were inclined to be recalcitrant, the rabbers placed the muzzles of their revolvers in unpleasant proximity with the persons of the victims. After the carriages had been carefully examined they sacked the contents of the luggage van and then disappeared. The train put back to Barcelona, and arrived there about 1 in the morning.

THE PUZZLERS' CORNER.

[Original contributions will be published in this department. Correspondents will please send their real names with their nome de plums addressed to "Puzzlers" Corner." Answers will be published the following week.]

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

MONGOLIA



... ... From 1 to 4, death; 1 to 3 and then to 4, to be-seech; 2 to 5, dark; 3 to 6, to resons. The blade or lower part—Across: A man's name; sud-den excitement; a period of time; a region of the dead; conspicuous; an aperture. The initial let-ters downward on the blade on the left reveal the name on the top of the same. Little Cassino. Chicago.

. . . . . . .

RHOMBOID-NO. 348. Across—To fine; a river in Europe; mounds; to soil; a boy's nickname. Down—In Minnehaha; a prefix; a you'n; to pilfer; a mark; withered; melancholy; an abbreviation; in Yarron.

PLORA.

SQUARE WORD—NO. 344. Cactus; affection; a shape; fishes. CHICAGO. SQUARE WORD-NO. 345.

A title; a girdle; quickly; a cape in Europe. CHICAGO. E. F. K. CHARADE-NO. 346. In my first, second, third, Capt. Blank is con-

In my first, second, third, Capt. Blank is concerned.

He clearly is all of my second.
Yet strange—though possessing but half of enethird.
As the whole of my first he is reckoned.
And if of my whole you should closely inquire,
That is, if you ask for its name,
Capt. Blank disappears, puts my first in his place,
And retires content with the same.

Mason Civy, Ill.

RONOLA. ENIGMATICAL REBUS-NO. 347.

X an insect.
Y.
The above is a Shakspearean character.
Fulton, Ill. TOWHEAD. NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 348. I am composed of nine letters, and am a brides-My 1, 2, 3, 4 is a small coin.

ENENA CHARAGRA. NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 849. am composed of six letters, and am

Id goose.

My 1, 2, 3 is a small barrel.

My 4, 5, 6 is a girl's nickname.

Oshkose, Wis. CORRESPONDENCE. Rinaldo, city, answered No. 322 last week. H. B. D., Oshkosh, Wis., feelingly alludes to the torrid weather, and incloses five answers. Towhead, Fulton, Ill., contrives to knock 'em all down but six. Thanks once more for tangles. Youngster, city, gives the resultant solutions t

five, as he has found them, and they are all right, Rob Robbin, Platteville, Wis., forwards answer to five, and also sends some new twisters of his own. Thanks. Rose Maylie, Evanston, Ill., thinks the weath

too warm for answering puzzles, yet she cannot forbear answering six, —the easiest ones. Minnehaha, Preeport, Ill., returns to The Cor-ner, now that it is vacation time, and answers all the queries of last week properly. Not a single error is there in her list. Ezekiel, city, finds the first three of the knots,

and, to make up for his lack of a better showing, sends a couple of his own puzzles, for which The Corner is much obliged.

E. F. R. writes this week from Galena, Ill., where he is on a visit, and sends the Head Centre his weekly statement. He has them all down but four, —Nos. 383, 337, 339, and 340. Little Cassino, city, was among the late arrivals last week with nine answers. This week he sends in five. The gentleman has his coat of arms on exhibition this week in the shape of a spade. Poplar. Oshkosh, Wis., once more is in the fror rank with ten correct answers. The lady is doubtful about "megaphone," because Webster doe not contain the word. Much obliged for poetics favor.

favor.

Garth, Paxton, Ill., feels in doubt as to the megaphone, "-yet that is one of Mr. Edison's greatest invontions, and will probably prove a boon to many. Miss Garth, as usual, has made no mistake.

E. Nigma, Peoria, Ill., contributes some complications of his own, and answers six of the complications of last week. Yes, there was a "gap" left in the rhomboid, but, bless you, that seemed to have made no difference to the guessers.

Frances Constant, city, has her answers in good season this week, the lady having lately failed to write until too late for notice the same week. There is a missing dish from the table, —the "scrphus,"—and that is all. The rest are just right.

right.

Bl. Platteville, Wis., wishes to be credited with a ten-strike for her answers last week, because she found Lex's color, and sent it on ere the paper was issued. If she could have found Green's cup this week she would have been happier. This was the one failure. one failure.

Tyro, city, warmingly writes that the thermometer is "drefful hot," not saying anything about the weather. He answers eight. There are only eight, all told, in this number, se that allowance is made for the temperature, Mr. Tyro, and the work will be easier.

is made for the temperature, and the sea has work will be easier.

Happy Thought, Freeport, Ill., met with a cross—the Maltese—in her answers to the questions of two weeks ago,—but the reat were all O K. The letter did not reach in time for notice then. This week the lady has those of the last number all in shape, from the cube to the hardy-gurdy.

Spotter, city, tucloses answers to five of last week's twists,—the cube, the rhomboid, Nos. 336, 338, and 341. The letter of the week before came too late. The Corner is just as well pleased to get one answer from a correspondent as ten, Mr. Spotter, and your favors will always be noticed.

ticed.

Rasel, city, was a day late with his replies to the puzzles of two weeks ago, but this week he answered nine on the evening of publication. The cap was not found, but the remainder are correct, with the single exception of "crykey" (Ocrikey!) for "Psyche," in answer to the phonographic

How Bismarck Looks.

London Forld.

Notwithstanding its cleverness, Tenniel's cartoon of Bismarck in last week's Panch does not convey by any means a faithful representation of the great diplomatist as he is to be beheld now in Berlin. He has grown enormously fat, and this, together with a long white beard, has completely changed him in appearance from the Bismarck of the past.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES. From the Hon. Thurlow Weed INDORSING Dr. RADWAY'SR. R. R. REMEDIES

After Using Them for Several Years. New York, Jan. 4. 1877.—Days in: Having for several years used your medicions, doubtingly as first, but after experiencing their emecy with full considence, it is no less a picasure that the property to thankfully as fixed with the several from the second for the several from the second for the second for

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF Cures the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR After reading this advertisement need any one suffer from pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURI FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the arst, and is The Only Pain Remedy That instantly stops the most exercelating pains, allay inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach. Bowels, or other glands, or organs, by

FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, No matter how violent or exeruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-Ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL AFFORD INSTANT BASE

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE
Inflammation of the Ridneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Bore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Bysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influencs,
Hesdache, Toothache,
Neuralgis, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills,
Chilblains, and Frost Bites.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in few moments cure Cramps, Spasma, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Hesdache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colle, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Fains.

Travelers should siways carry a bottle of RADWAYS READY Refuller, with them, A few drops in water will be the company of the standard of the company of the

FEVER AND AGUE. PEVER AND AGUE cured for 80 cents. There is me remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever at Ague and all other Maiarious, Billous, Scarlet, Typhoid Fellow, and other Fevers (aided by AADWAY'S FILLS to quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fitty competitions, and the second second

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

Strong and pure Rich Blood-Increase of Flesh and Weight-Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion secured to all. DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent has made the most astonishing cures: so quick, so raphi are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt. THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

Every drop of the Saranarmian Essolvent of cates through the Brood, Sweat, Urbae, and of and Juices of the system, the vigorof life, for it the wastes of the body with new and sound it Scrottula, Spinlilla, Consomption, Glanduis, Scrottula, Spinlilla, Consomption, Glanduis, Glands and other parts of the system, sore Eye orous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst

and decomposition that are continually progressing, succeeding a service of the continual progressing succeeding a service of the continual progressing succeeding a service of the continual progressing succeeding the continual progressing the saraparilitian will and does secure—a cure is experient for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will reel himself stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and feath and weight increasing, y does the Saraparilitan Resolvent succeeding remedial agents in the cure of Chronic. Scrofnions, Constitutional and Skin diseases, but it is the only positive cure for Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Orinary and Womb Diseases. Gravel. Diabetes. Drong, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine. Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white slik, or three is a morbid, dark billious appearance and writhere is a morbid, dark billious appearance and writhere located deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when pasting water, and sain in the small of the back and along the lotin. Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent

DR. Riddway—I have had Overlan Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors and "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing belied me. I am your Resolvent and thought I would try it; but had no Tathin it, because I had suffered for twelve wear. I took six bottlee of the Resolvent and one box of Radway's Fills, and two bottlee of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of rumor to be seen or felt, and f. soil better, american the was in the left side of the bowels, over the grown, which is to you choose.

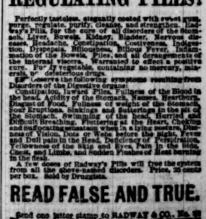
EANNAH P. KNAPP. PRICE, - - \$1 Per Bottle AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

ANN ANDOR, Mich., April 30, 1873.—Dz., Radway—Kind Sir: I have been taking your Resolvent, Requisiting Pills, and also using the Ready Relief about one year for ovariant umors on the abdonen, which the most eminent physicians of our Mesical College propoundes theoretically and the second propounds when I commenced with your remedies, and now it is two hundred and ten pounds, but they are not all gone yet. I have taken twenty-four bottles of Resolvent, nine of Relief, and twenty-four bottles of pills. I got the medicines from 6. Grent'ill. Please send my your book." False and Tree.

MRS. C. KRAFT. Another Letter from Mrs. C. Krapt.

Dz. Radway-Kind Str: I take the liberty to address you again. My health is greatly improved by the use or your medicines. Three of the tumors are entirely gone and the fourth is searly so. Dropay is gone, healt lill improving, and my weight decreasing very fast. I have had a great many calls this summer to liquing of the wonderful cure your medicine has done for the ea-from Ohio, one from this place. Yours with respect, quite a number from this place. Yours with respect, We are well sequented with Mrs. CRAP:
We are well sequented with Mrs. CRAP:
We are well sequented with Mrs. Krapf. She is an
estimable lady, and very benevolest. She has been the
means of selling many bottles of the Resolvent by the
druggists of Ann Arbo, to persons affected with internal numers. We have heard of some wonderful cures
effected by it. Yours respectfully. Ans Arber, Mich., Aug. 18, 1875.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS!



Gen. Logan's Speech--Outlook in the Only Doubtful Iowa District.

Hopeless Condition of the Republican Party in Alabama.

The State Convention's Adjournment Without Making Nominations.

This Pusillanimous Course Due to the Influence of Senator Spencer.

That Individual Retires Into Obscurity with the Scalp of His Own Party.

The Bourbons Wild with Hatred of the Union and Hope of Victory.

Survey of the Political Field in the New State of Colorado.

> ILLINOIS. BIGHTEENTH DISTRICT CONVENTION.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

CARBONDALE, Ill., July 11.—The Republican Congressional Convention for this, the Eight-centh District, met here to-day in one of God's first temples,-a handsome grove adjoining . The Convention was a large one, hardepublicans of the district present were ex Congressman Isaac Clements, ex-Congressman Jack Kuykendall, Revenue-Collector Jonathan C. Willia, ex-Representative matt J. Inscore of Union; Judge R. W. McCartney, of Massac; Cols. William R. Brown and R. A. Peter, Metropolis; ex-Representative Jones, of and editor Metropolis Journal Robert T. Kirkham, of Anna; and D. L. Davis, editor of the Calro Republican The irrepressible Dave Linegar, who ran for ress against John A. Logan in 1860, but i

now a Bourbon Democrat, is here. The Committee on Credentials reported 148 delegates, all of whom were present in person or by proxy. William P. Murphy, of Randolph County, was made President, and Ben O. Jones,

The following gentlemen were named a Congressional Committee: John Wood, Cairo; H. C. Mertz, Carbondaie; A. G. Dameron, Vienna; E. P. Curtis, Metropolis; Dr. J. R. Walker, Du Quoin; Thomas H. Clark. Golconda; H. H. Spencer, Villa Ridge: William McAdam, Chester; R. B. Stinson, Anna; and Walter Warder,

Marion.

The Committee on Resolutions, through exCongressman Kuykendall, reaffirmed the State
platform, and added one favoring the improvement of the Mississippi by Government,
Judge Harker, of Johnson County, in a handsome speech, declaring how closely the district
was divided and that the candidate must have
an unimpeachable record, named Capt. John R.
Thomas, of Massac, as the choice of his county,
—a man whose boyhood was spent around the
eamp-fires of the Union army; who, at the age
of 15 years, tore himself from a fond mother's
embrace, shouldered his musket, and went to do
battle for the Union. Delegates from Jackson,
Palaski, Union, and Pope seconded the nomination, and then Capt. Hood, of Randolph, withdrew Gen. J. E. Dietrich, for whom that delegation was instructed, and Capt. Thomas was
nominated by acclamation. Capt. Thomas then tion was instructed, and Capt. Thomas was nominated by acclamation. Capt. Thomas then came forward and made the subjoined remarks:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: In accepting the nomination of this Convention as your candidate for Congress in this district, so unanimously and generously bestowed upon me by the Republicans of this part of illinois, I offer to you my heartfelt thanks for the compilment, and promise

date for Congress in this district, so unanimously and generously bestowed upon me by the Repuelicans of this part of Illinois, I offer to you my heartfelt thanks for the compilment, and promise you that your confidence will not be misplaced or abused. Although a young man, still the free of party love have for years burned orightly in my bosom; and, when I remember what toe Republican party has done in the present struggle that is being made by the late Rebel element under the name and anapices of the Democratic party to gain control of the Government, and undo and set assist the glorious deeds of the noble old Renabilican party, the fires burn a thousand-fold brighter, and my heart and brain are nerved, and my arms grow strong for the coming condict.

The question before the people of this country is, Shall Rebels rue this land, or shall the loyal men of the nation trim the sails, man the yards, and stand at the helm of the old Ship of State!

The proceedings of the last two sessions of Congress, with eight-seven Rebel Brigatiers in the House and its thriteen in the Senate, show the contoward which Depocracy is making. Whenever a question has arisen between a loyal man of the Rebel leaders, has marched boildy and unblushingly to the defense of the Rebel. When the war-carred veteran Gen. Shields was brought forward for the position of Doorkeeper of the ilouse, the Democrats, both North and South, with the single exception in the Illinois delegation of Bill Springer, cast their vote for Gen. Field, a man who fought under the Rebel flag and then left his country, enlisted under the Turkish Crescent, and fought against Christians and Christendon. Coming back to this country, and having his disabilities removed. he was at once taken up by the Democracy and selected as their favored champion, and elected to a lucrative position.

The present House to risative position.

The present House to risative to victory. I propose, to the best of my ability, to tear the mask of Democracy from the face of treason, and show th

this beopie the political voicano upon which they stand.

Again thanking you for your expression of confidence, I give way to my distinguished friend, Gen. John A. Logan. [Appiause.]

Gen. John A. Logan. [Appiause.]

Gen. John A. Logan talked for an hour. It was his old home, and the men and women before him were his neighbors. His theme was the fallacy of trusting the Democratic party. Said he: Does the country desire a change of parties in power? If so, why? Has sufficient cause arisen from the present condition of the country, or such a change in the principles of the Democratic party, as to warrant a change! He discussed the Democratic State platform on income tax, and showed that this tax was imposed as a war tax and repealed because no further necessity existed for its collection, and to impose it now would be imposing a tax on the people which the Government does not require. They also propose to fund the public debt and give a low rate of interest, but at the same time to tax the bonds. This is in direct violation of a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which declares that a tax on Government stock is a tax on the contract, a tax on the contract. at the same time to tax the bonds. This is in direct violation of a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which declares that a tax on Government stock is a tax on the contract, a tax on the power of the United States to borrow money on the credit of the United States to borrow money on the credit of the United States, and consequently repugnant to the Constitution. The General then ridiculed the idea of the Democratic party demanding that the Government should make money out of paper by merely stamping it, and fillustrated it by the failure of the Confederate Government,—its paper being worthless at its collapse; but that gold and silver, if stamped by the Confederate Government, would have been just as valuable as if it had been stamped by the United States Government. He concluded by saying that the same class of men who controlled the Government in 1861 are the same men who are trying to get control of it now. The leaders in 1861 entertained sentiments then reflected in the Democratic party. The same sentiments are nowredected through the Democratic party. They claim that they have never changed. Nor have they. That the settlement of the War has been made upon their theory of local self-government. Prior to the War they called this "State Rights." Now they call it Home Rule. And for an hour the General continued in an easy strain talking to his neighbors and friends, skinning the Rebels and the Egyptian Democracy, who need skinning if anybody in the world does.

\*\*PITIETH REPRESENTATIVE.\*\*

\*\*Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.\*\*

\*\*CARDORALE, Ill., July 11.—The Fitieth Representative Republican Convention adjourned today.\*\*

\*\*Ex-Representative Matt Inscore was made President, and William T. Freeze Secretary. The

candidates were Harmon H. Black, Charles H. Layman, and Thomas H. Phillips. On the first baffot Black received 12 votes, Layman 20, and Phillips 10. On the second ballot Alexander County changed from Black to Bird, its negro orator and Judge. After that bailot the Convention voted to absolve delegates from instructions, whereupon two delegates from Union County bolted their instructions to Phillips and voted for Layman, giving 22 votes, or a majority. The men who bolted are named Spaulding and Freeman. The nomination of Layman is considered a very good one. He is a lawyer of fair ability, has been County Judge, and successful in practice. ndidates were Harmon H. Black, Charles H.

IOWA. THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 11.—The Democracy will,

beyond peradventure, have a majority in the next Senate. Republicans, by united efforts ability, integrity, and stability in party politics, can obtain control of the House of Representatives. In view of this fact, it certainly behooves Republicans, desirous of their party's success, to further the nomination of men whose fealty to Republican principles and personal popularity assure their election by handsome majorities. In doubtful districts this rule will be peculiarly applicable. The Third is the only doubtful district in this State, and one in which the careful selection of a prominent and popular man for the nomination is extremely necessary. Unquestionably the Hon. D. A. Cooley is the choice of the people. Dubuque County Republicans have unanimously indorsed Mr. Cooley's candidacy, and will soon be followed by as emphatic indorsements from Delaware and Winneshiek Counties. Besides, throughout the district the press and public regard him as the coming man. The other candidates, the Hon. W. G. Donnan, the Hon. Alex Bliedung, and particularly the don. William Larrabee, are gentiemen of integrify and ability, but have applicable. The Third is the only doubtful disgentiemen of integrify and ability, but have not the positive strength and popularity among the people generally that Mr. Cooley possesses. Regardless, however, of his being the popular Regardless, however, of his being the popular choice, there exists in Dubque a "Ring" of politicians whose every effort will be directed to encompass his defeat. Personal jealousies, probably fancied grievances, and other reasons of a political nature constitute the extent of the cause of this antagonism. Be this as it may, the people of this district will, under no circumstances, submit to the will, under no circumstances, submit to the dictation of a few political tricksters to the

less and manly discharge of duty on all important questions. ALABAMA.

Cooley is a genial and courteous gentleman who, while State Senator from this county, en-

THE OUTCOME OF THE SPENCERIAN SYSTEM. MONTGOMERY. Ala., July 4.—Several weeks ago the two wings of the remnant of what was a call for a State Convention to meet in this cit to-day. Ordinarily a Republican State Conver tion in Alabama would be a matter of sm noment to the country at large, but the res purpose for which this Convention was calle and the policy which controlled it deserve mor than passing notice. Four years ago the Re publican party controlled the Government of Alabama, and operated all its machinery. To day but a small remnant of the party remains it existence, and designing and mischievous per sons who spend their time in Washington engaged in building schemes of personal ag n Alabama. When the Convention assemble in the United States Court room, at 12 m. to day, there were scarcely enough delegates t make up the usual committees. It was a sight to sadden the hearts of all men who know the history of the Republican party in this State While a large number of counties were repr sented, the number of delegates was exceedingly

SEVERAL REASONS perated to this end. In the first place, the Re blican party of Alabama is composed largely colored men, and these men did not desir to draw upon themselves the persecutions of the Bourbon Democracy by taking active part is the Convention. In the second place, leading Republicans in various portions of the State distrusted the purposes of the Convention. In the third place, those Republicans who oppose the Administration of President Haves exerted their influence to prevent a general attendance. Hence it is that for the first time in the history has been openly made to deceive the people of the North as to the real status of the party and its future. Those leading Rapublican journals of the North which, like The Tribune, have always held out a helping hand to the perecuted and wronged Republican citizens of the South are confidently expected to point to this Convention as an evidence that Hayes' policy has not only been a failure here, but that it has resulted in the disruption and destruction of the Republican party in the South,—especially in Alabama. To make this impression upon Northern Republicans was the controlling purpose, of the Convention which assembled here to-day. To an impartial observer this aim was manifest from the opening of the proceedings to their close; but to many patriotic members of the Convention this purpose was obscured by the manipulations of Congressional aspirants. The selection of the Hon. Charles Haves, an ex-member of Congress, as President the North as to the real status of the party and Haves, an ex-member of Congress, as Presuent of the Convention, at first gave some hope that harmony would characterize the proceeding a but the muitiolicity of

INTERESTS AND SCHEMES which began clashing at the outset of the programme destroyed all hope of any successful issue of the Convention, and to night it adjourned without having accomplision a solitary purpose beyond that of widening the gulf between the two elements, which for a time coalesced in the Convention. The question of nominating a State ticket to oppose that of the revolutionary Bourborn Democracy, nominated revolutionary Bourborn Democracy, nominated here on the 30th of May, and which has been pretty well ventilated in THE TRIBUNE, was discussed, pro et con, by the half-dozen leading R was deemed wise to allow the Democracy have a clear field for their State ticket. This have a clear field for their State ticket. This may seem very strange to the people of the North, and they will, no doubt, be still more surprised to learn the reasons which induced the Convention to forego the nomination of a State ticket. The Democratic party in Alabama is led and controlled by the old secession element, which does not recognize the civil or political rights of the colored citizens; they regard all which does not recognize the civil or political rights of the colored citizens; they regard all the amendments to the Constitution which secure the colored people in these rights as having been accomplished by force and fraud, and, having been thus accomplished, are not binding upon them. They do not believe that the colored citizens are either entitled to or capable of exercising the elective franchise; and, thus believing, they do not consider that they are doing any wrong to deprive the colored citizens of their votes—either by preventing them from casting their ballots, or, if so cast, in COUNTING THEM OUT.

In their recent State Convention the Bourbons excluded two colored delegates, and declared in their platform that the white race must govern and control in this State. As the Republican party in Alabama consists almost wholly of colored voters, it was deemed a waste of time to nominate a State ticket in the face of the Democratic declaration above noted. One of

party in Anomas consists almost wholly of colored voters, it was deemed a waste of time to nominate a State ticket in the face of the Democratic declaration above noted. One of the speeches in the Convention to-day in opposition to nominating a State ticket was made by the Hon. Samuel F. Rice, a leading Republican, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, and one of the most prominent and able lawyers of the South. Judge Rice's speech deserves to be circulated throughout the entire country as an exposition of the true aims and purposes of Southern Bourbon Democracy. The leaders of this revolutionary Democracy now believe that the control of the Federal Government will soon pass into their hands, and they do not intend to permit these States to be rescued from their domination; and in order to prevent their defeat they will not scruple to revive the

\*\*NUKLUX AND SHOTOUN SYSTEM\*\*

Of carrying elections in the South. Knowing that the strong arm of the Federal Government cannot be extended here to protect Republicans and secure them in their rights, they do not hesitate to openly declare their determination to carry every Congressional district in Alabama, as well as their State ticket. These hostile declarations have been so often and so publicly made that the Republicans have become alarmed and deem it the part of wisdom to remain inactive and trust to the people of the North for protection and vindication.

I have stated above that the Policy of the persons who controlled the Convention to day is to deceive the Republicans of the North; and this assertion needs explanation. The prime movers in this Convention were what is known as Spencerites. In defiance of the desires and expressed wishes of nine-tenths of the Republican citizens of Alabama, Senator Spencer has contrived, by means of questionable character, to prevent the confirmation of President Hayes' appointees to several responsible and important Federal positions in this State. The country is

epublican party in this State is hostile to the dministration. The Reid, Rice, and Smith (or Administration. The Reid, Rice, and Smith (or Administration) wing of the Republicans, constituting about three-fourths of the Republican voters, consented to join in the call for this Convention for the purpose of uniting the party in opposition to the Democracy. The conduct of the Democratic leaders, their REVOLUTIONARY SCHEMES, and their hostile declarations in reference to colored citizens, has alarmed the real conservative element which has hitherto acted with that party, and Republicans were made aware that,

party, and Republicans were made aware that, if the Republican party would unite, and in a If the Republican party would unite, and in a State convention promulgate a liberal platform, based upon the policy of Hayes' Administration, and make an appeal for the Independent movement to take charge, for this canvass, of the Republican voters of Alabama. Had this been done, there is no doubt the Democratic State ticket could have been defeated. But when the Administration Republicans reached here, they found that Senator Spencer had sent all his old wire-pullers to the Convention, not for purposes of harmony and success, but to assait the Administration. The wrangling of these unfortunate men in the Convention, in their efforts to conceal their real purposes, was painful and fortunate men in the Convention, in their efforts to conceal their real purposes, was painful and heartsickening. Never before in the history of the Republican party in this State has there been such an exhibition of total animosity where there should have been unity of purpose and harmony of action. Mr. C. C. Sheets, who was removed by Grant from the office of Sixth Auditor of the Treasury a few weeks after his appointment thereto, and who was recognized

SENATOR SPENCER'S ORGAN in the Convention, displayed an amount of meddlesome dictation which was of itself sufficient to have thrown any ordinary body of men inte confusion and disorder. Led by Mr. Sheets, the Spencer adherents prevented the Convention from taking that high ground which the Administration Republicans had struggled for, and which only could have secured the Independents, the Conservatives, and a large body of voters in North Alabama calling themselves

There is no doubt that, to some extent, the There is no doubt that, to some extent, the policy of President Hayes towards this section has injured the Republican party. Having no axes to grind, no friends to reward or enemies to punisa, I propose to write the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. There were men hanging on the outskirts of the Republican party in this State whose only purpose was to keep up a state of slarm in the country by means of outrages in the South. When was to keep up a state of alarm in the country by means of outrages in the South. When President Haves gave these men a death-blow by appointing conservative Republicans of a high order of aboits and of unquestioned char-acter, these guerrilias hastened into the Demo-cratic party, where they properly belonged. But Senator Spencer has made good use of some of these men in his efforts to make the country believe that a Republican State Con-vention in Alabams.

vention is Alabama
DENOUNCED RATES' ADMINISTRATION.
Had the Republicans of Alabama known that
this Convention would have been called upon to
speak in reference to the Administration, nine ut of every ten Republicans in this State would out of every ten Republicans in this State would have indorsed it and encouraged the President to continue as he begun. Not that Republicans generally believe that the policy of the Adminitation is just right and proper; but they have become convinced that, under all the circumstances, that policy is the best that could have been enforced, and Republicans prefer it to the Spencer system of politics, which rewards only those who are capable of doing the most once. hose who are capable of doing the most que ionable and disreputable work. The people of he North have seen what character of men the the North have seen what character of men the Spencer system places in responsible official po-sitions. The scandals growing out of Sheets' re-moval from the Auditor's office, the Mobile Custom-House and Post-Office, and the Hinds mail-contract frauds, are all the direct result of Spential Scangaria, watern of politics, and the pencer does not appear to have profited by exrience, but rather to have grown more an reputable schemes ought to have been exposed to the country long ago, because the Northern people, who have been true to every noble sentiment and impulse of the times, should have seen informed of

THE CHARACTER OF THE MEN whom they have been called upon to indorse as kepublican leaders in the South. In Alabama nere are thousands of the best white citizens who desire to defeat the Bourbon Democracy, and who would gladly accept the opportunity of expressing their opinious at the ballot-box, but they cannot sacrifice their social standing by acting with the men whom Senator Spencer has chosen as leaders of the Republican party in Alabama. These good citizens desire to aid in defeating Bourbor knowthat Mr. Spencer is encouraged and based on the contract of the c

but few white citizens will ever act with the Republican party; hence they encourage Spencer in his scheming, and the result is the disruption and disorganization of the Republican party in Alatha.

The Republicans of the North, no less than those of the South, are vitally interested in carrying the next House of Representatives. This is a matter which rises in importance high above all petty questions of personal schemes. Alabama has not a sinvie Republican Representative in Congress; yet two of the Congressional Districts in this State are decidedly Republican, while two more could be rescued from publican, while two more could be rescued from Democratic control by proper management. THE A MINISTRATION REPUBLICANS

THE A MINISTRATION REPUBLICANS here were prepared to make any sacrifices necessary to insure the success of a Congressional ticket nominated upon a broad, liberal platform, which would receive the indorsement of the Conservatives and Independents. But Mr. Spencer's strikers in the Convention to-day destroyed all hope of Republican success in three of the four Congressional Districts which could have been carried by proper management. Mr. Spencer will not permit any Republican to be nominated for Congress unless he can control his voice and vote, and he must control them to the full extent of opposition to the Adminishis voice and vote, and he must control them to the full extent of opposition to the Adminis-tration. Mr. Spencer's Federal effice-holders in Alahama sway an immense power for evil in this emergency. This very Convention itself, instead of being held in the State Capitol, where all political conventions have heretofore been held, was purposely convened in the United States Court-room, that it might be unser the shadow and influence of Mr. Spen-cer's United States Marshai and District Attor-ney and their hangers-on. The result is the complete disorganization of the party in Ala-bama. The platform and address, which were adopted by the Convention after three-fourths adopted by the Convention after three-fourths of the delegates had become wearied, disgusted, and hopeless, was PREPARED BY SPENCER'S ADHERENTS

repeared by spencer's adherents for the sole purpose of assailing the Administration. As an expression of Republican sentiment in Alabama, let the Northern people understand that it was promulgated not as a sincere profession of honest opinion, but as the clap-trad of a United States Senator and his adherents, who, to gratify their personal animosaties, would destroy the Republican party of Alabama. Mr. Spencer wishes it to go North that a Republican State Convention in Alabama assailed President flayes' Administration, and he is still further gratified to claim that this Convention was called by Republicans of all shades of opinion. As a stroke of policy Mr. Spencer's scheme is about as wise as the act of the man who sawed off the limb of a tree between himself and the tree. This Convention was expected to make some decided expression against the scheme of the Bourbon Democracy to bankrupt the nation by the payment of "Southern claims"; and it was also expected to denounce the attempt of the Potter Committee to revolutionize the Government and insurprise the Maying property of the Maymenter of the Mayen extended to the Maymenter of the Mayen extended to the Maymenter of the Mayen extended to the Maymenter of the Mayen extended the man distribution of the man and insurprise the Mayen extended the man and insurprise the Mayen extended the man and insurprise the Mayen extended the man and insurprise expected to denounce the attempt of the Potter Committee to revolutionize the Government and inaugurate the Mexican system of succession; and it was also expected to speak planning upon the subject of Democratic hostility to the colored citizens, and the policy of "counting out" which Democratic electron officers have inaugurated in counties where the colored vote largely outnumbers the white. The true Republican representatives desired to adopt an address to the country setting forth TRE DIFFICULTIES UNDER WHICH REPUBLICANS IN ALABAM NOW LABOR.

THE DIFFICULTIES UNDER WHICH REPUBLICANS IN ALABAMA NOW LABOR,
and the uselessness of nominating a straight Republicanticket,—useless because the Bourbon revolutionary Democracy control all the election machinery, and would count just what they desired and no more. But when it became apparent in the Convention that Mr. Spenner had packed it for the sole purpose of assailing the Administration, and that the Spencerites would assent to no proposition which did not pointedly denounce the President, they resigned themselves to the inevitable, and thereafter were no part or parcel in the work of the themselves to the inevitable, and thereafter were no part or parcel in the work of the Convention. That portion of the Spencer platform which assails the Administration was exposed and denounced by the Hon. S. G. Reid, formerly one of the leading Democratic citizens, whose conservative principles and Unionism early led him into the Union ranks, where he has been a conspicuous and brilliant representative of the highest standard of Republican sentiment. Such men as Col. Reid could have built up a strong and high-toned Republican sentiment among the peolo here, but Spencer has managed to preven the confirmation of Col. Reid as United States Marshal, and ex-Gov. Parsons as District-Attorney,—retaining in place two young men sent here by Spencer to fall Parsons as District-Aftorney,—retaining in place two young men sent here by Spencer to fill these important trusts three years ago.

THE RESULT OF THE CONVENTION to-day may be summed up as the final dishand.

ment of the Republican organization in Alabama, and the Republicans of the North need expect no assistance from Alabama in securing the next House of Representatives. When Senthe next House of Representatives. When Sen-ator Spencer's power for evil is broken here, then the party will once more lift up its bead and endeavor to become the power it once was. But so long as Republicanism here remains under the influence of Senator Spencer (who has already appropried bit permanent remains has already announced his permanent remove from the State) and his Federal appointed ins already announced in permanent removal from the State) and his Federal appointes, there never can be anything but disorganization and disaster to the party. The action of the Covention to-day demonstrates the great evil of machine politics, or a party being controlled by Federal officers altogether. Hence, where unity and harmony could have undoubtedly secured partial success, personal schemes entered to assure its entire defeat, and possibly permanent disaster. So far, therefore, as Alabama is concerned, the Secession Democracy will have a clear front and an open field. They will elect their Bourbon State ticket, their Legislature, and eight members of Congress. This Legislature will elect a Bourbon to succeed Spencer. Had the latter been a patriot and sacrificed personal aggranizement on the altar of party, a Liberal Legislature might have ocen elected, and possibly four members of Congress. While President Hayes and his friends may have done many acts to cripple and disorganize the Republican party elsewhere,

that they have done all they could to rescue Alabama from Bourbon domination, and to make the next House of Representatives Republican. If disaster then comes upon the nation by the triumph of Bourbonism in this State, Senator Spencer and his adherents, who preferred personal gratification to Republican triumph, can content themselves with having contributed very largely to that result. The true Republicans of Alabama desire their comrades in the North to know that when they were called upon to make sacrifice for the good of LET THE COUNTRY BE ASSURED rades in the North to know that when they were called upon to make sacrifice for the good of the party and the Union, they hesitated not, but but did all in their power to save the Government from desecration and ruin at the hands of Secession Democracy at the South and Copperhead Democracy at the North. RICHELIEU.

COLORADO. INFLUENCE OF RAILWAY COMBINATIONS

Special Correspondence of The Tribuns.

DENVER, Col., July 6.—There are a grea many men busy at politics in Colorado at this time. The State election is three months off, but candidates and their friends have so warmed up to the work that things are fast getting to a white heat. I spoke in a former letter of the bearing of the late railway combinations on our coming election. Of late the plans of both have become so well developed that some idea of how matters are going to turn may now be gained. The railroad influence seems content to carry one point,—the United States Senatorship,—but in doing that it has got to take the whole Democratic party alor with it, a larger contract than is desirable, and s thing that keeps suggesting to the Union Pacific-Kansas Pacific alliance the pity that heir available man is not a Republican rat than a Democrat.

FORTHCOMING CONVENTIONS. The Democrats meet at Pueblo on Wednes day, the 17th of this month, to name their State ticket. The Republicans meet at Denver on Wednesday, Aug. 7, for the same purpose. A full State ticket is to be chosen at the election, which occurs the first Tuesday in October; also member of Congress; and the Legislature which shall be elected will have the important duty of deciding who shall be the Hon. Jerome B. Chaffee's successor in the United States Serate. It will be seen that there is much at stake, and the interest already taken in the matter is not, after all, much to be wondered at. The claims of certain sections of the Stat and the threat of some outside factions will serve to make both parties very careful in the nining section, which has thus far produced more politics than bullion, has at all the Territorial or State Conventions since to itself noisily conspicuous, and threatened bolt if not given a good show on the ticket. torial or State Conventions since 1874 mad has never vet succeeded in getting much of anything, because the people down there wer

that they could not concentrate on any candi-dates. They could have named the United States Scuator in lieu of Henry M. Teller two years ago had they not scattered about so much and divided their efforts to the very last, each locality hanging to its special favorite. do on the other side of the divide, and including E. Paso County also, is on general principles down on the "Benver Ring,"—a term which means pretty much all of Northern Colorado. The Mexicans, which are a large element in the South, are very clannish, and, without regard to party affiliations, are very apt to vote the ticket that gives their section the largest number of candidates and their race the most recognition. candidates and their race the most recognition. There are, then, these three elements of disturbance affecting both parties. Outside of this there are elements of considerable strength that will have to be extered to in making up the tickets,—such as the Prohibitionists, Equal Rights Leagues, Greenbackers, Labor Unions, and railroad rings. None of these factions is strong enough to put forward a State ticket of its own; but all have so much strength as so be well worth considering. worth considering: THOSE WHO WANT TO BE CANDIDATES,

THOSE WHO WANT TO BE CANDIDATES, as I have already said, are numerous. For Governor, the names most prominent on the Republican side are F. W. Pitkin, of Ouray; Gearge M. Chilcott, of Pueblo; Herman Beckrurts, of Denver; and B. B. Stiles, of Denver; and B. B. Stiles, of Denverstood to be so fully absorbed with his Leadville bonanza that he does not desire a re-election. William M. Clark, the present Secretary of State, would not be averse to heading the ticket, it is said. J. C. Wilson, United States Collector, is also a possible candidate. Judging state, would not be averse to heading the ticket, it is said. J. C. Wilson, United States Collector, is also a possible candidate. Judging
from the way things now look the nomination
lies between Pitkin and Beckurts. Were Chilcott to make a determined flight, the chances
would be much in his favor; but his friends are
coaching him for the United States Senate.
Pitkin is most likely to be nominated, as the
San Juan country and the South are well united
on him, and it is an important soo to San Juan.
Beckurts can have the Lleutenant-Governorship
if he will take it. He is a very popular citizen,
and carries the Germans solid. For Secretary
of State the principal candidate is William M.
Clark, if he does not get something better.
For Auditor, E. T. Eillot, of San Juan, and L.
C. Charles. For State Treasurer there will be
quite a scramble, with Fred Walsen, of Huerfano, and M. B. Price, of West Las Animas, in
the Democrats

inno, and M. B. Price, of West Las Animas, in the lead.

THE DEMOCRATS
in Northern Colorado scem to be quite unanimous for W. A. H. Loveland for Governor, and as he has got good workers it is more than likely he will win. The Loveland programme carried out as now arranged would make M. A. Otero Lieutenant-Governor to capture Mexican votes, Abe R. Ellis, of Pueblo, Treasurer, as a concession to the South—with the minor offices scattered well around so that all localities will have some special spur to help along the ticket. It is said that Mr. Loveland does not want to be Governor, but has "other fish to fry," namely the United States Senatorship. He is backed for this place by all the railroad influence of Colorado, which includes the United Pacific, Kansas Pacific, Colorado Central, and Denver & Rio Grande. If he concludes to accept a nomination for Governor, it will be merely in the hope of pulling the ticket through. Then, if the Legislature is Democratic enough, he will be chosen to the United States Senate. This is the programme as arranged at Denver and Golden. South of the divide the Democrats are not such ardent admirers of Mr. Loveland. They have ardent such ardent admirers of the hot such ardent admirers of the hot such ardent admirers of several Robs in Pickle

Democrats are not succe ardent admirers of Mr. Loveland. They have

SEVERAL RODS IN PICKLE

down there. All through the Mexican counties

Mr. Otero will do for Governor, and nobody
else. Throuzhout San Juan there is nobody
like Adair Wilson for the United States Senate.

In the San Luis Valley they want Dr. M.
Beshoar for Congress. Pueblo County is solid
for Abe R. Ellis for State Treasurer. If these
various sections should combine, they would get
away with all the fat offices; for there is going
to be a oig split in the northern counties, and
the Loveland crew will have their hands full to
stop the mutiny. The dissatisfaction grows out
of several causes. Gen. Bela M. Hughes, Democratic candidate for Governor two years ago,
was "given away" by influences which the
Loveland outfit, had they put their shoulders to
the wheel, might have averted. The Hughes
following is quite formidable. They have been
sunbded in the house of their friends. They
will not rally to the Loveland ticket with any
enthusiasm. They are likely to get "red hot"
over the matter, and may go over to the enemy.
Ex-Mayor Buckingham, of Denver, ought to
have been the Democratic nominee for Governor
two years ago; but his friends were smilingly assured that they would take tim up "next time."
But he is "sunfied out" entirely. Harley B.
Morse, an ambitious Bourbon

UP IN TER GILPIN GOLD REGIONS,
has been wanting something bad, and cannot
see why he should be shoved aside by the Loveland outfit. He has a large following, and there
will be some swearing if things don't take a
different turn. Hugh Butter and Tom Macon,
two able lawyers and politicians, want to go to
Congress.

the Democratic programme to "snuff out" T.
M. Patterson. But he is already at work setting his plans, in active affiliation with Loveland. His claims rest wholly on cheek. If his buminers succeed in carrying the Convention it will largely diaguat the better element of the Democratic party in Colorado, and will weaken the ticket. The Hughes-Butler-Buckingham factions are not admirers of "Ton;" and the San Juna country, which wants Adair Wilson to be a candidate for Congress, will be greatly disgusted. If Patterson is nominated for Congress James B. Belford will be put up by the Republicans.

Denver and Arapahoe Counties, of course,

Bequer and Arapahoe Counties, of course,
Bollo The Ballance of Fower.

They cast one-fourth of the entire vote of the
State. The average Republican majority in the
county is about 500. The Democrats are particularly anxious to make astrong local ticket, so
as to at least hold their own. Their nominating
Convention was held to-day, but after selecting
delegates to the State Convention they adjourned, deciding to wait until after the Republicans had nominated their city and county
ticket, and try and get some advantage from its
opnouent's blunders. J. M. Strickler, late
County Treasurer, the most popular Democrat
in the county, who has always run far ahead of
his ticket and been helped by Republican votes,
is urged to become a candidate for Mayor of
Denver. But it is believed that he will not
consent. If he does, the Republicans will probably put up W. H. Pierce, Chairman of the
State Committee, or Freeman B. Crocker,
either of whom could win the race over Strickler

either of whom could win the race over Strickler.

Aside from the State and county tickets, there is a keen looking ahead to THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

To this end much care will be taken by both parties to name strong men for the Legislature. Fifty Representatives and thirteen State Senators are to be chosen. Thirteen Senators hold over. Of these, nine are Republicans and four Democrats. The last General Assembly, on joint ballot, stood 51 Republicans to 25 Democrats must elect thirty-sine of the new members to have a majority. This may well be looked upon as up-nill work. Yet, with Loveland in the lead, they hope to gather up all the odds and ends, and profit from the several factions,—Woman-Suffrage. Prohibition, Greenbacks, Labor-Unions, Mexicans,—and in some way succeed.

THE PROBABLE CANDIDATES for United States Senator on the Republican ticket are ex-Gov. Evans, Prof. N. P. Hill, and, possibly, Moses Hallett and T. M. Bowen. Jerome B. Chaffee has announced his determination to retire from politics on account of illhealth. Should he be persuaded to reconsider this step, he will undoubtedly go in without much serious competition.

this step, he will undoubtedly go in without much serious competition.

The Democratic programme can see no further than Loveland now; it being arranged that Loveland shall vacate the Governorship to his Lieutenant, Miguel A. Otero, and go the United States Senate. Providing, of course, that he gets the Governorship, and, further, that the Legislature is Democratic, Bela M. Hughes, Hugh Butler, and Tom Macon will have a good following.

THE GREENBACKERS

THE GREENBACKERS

THE GREENBACKERS
hold a State Convention at Deaver on Aug. 14.
This follows both of the other Conventions, and it is probable their ticket will be made up largely of the most acceptable men on the Republican and Democratic tickets.

I hinted at the influence the various factions were likely to exert in the choice of candidates. The Woman-Suffragists have organized an Equal-Rights League, and it is their purpose to work up public sentiment so that when next submitted to the vote of the people female suffrage shall be granted. Ex-Gov. Evans is prominent in this movement, and would naturally be their favorite candidate for the United States Senate; but right here comes in Mrs. W. A. H. Loveland as Fresident of the Jefferson County League, a happy circumstance for the County League, a happy circumstance for the aspiring Democratic candidate. The Prohibition party favor Mayor B. B. Stiles for Governor, and will exert their influence to induce the Re icans to nominate him.

> CONGRESSIONAL. SIXTH WISCONSIN.
>
> Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Oshkosh, Wis., July 12.—The Greenba Congressional Convention of the Sixth District net here to-day, and for three hours furnis progrious amusement to a crowd of loafers Coi. M. Sellers, of Fort Howard, was elected Chairman, and G. S. Karme, of Omro, and E. Petersilia, Secretaries. Thirty-five delegates ere present. Boynton, of Winnebago, West, of Waushara, Steele, of Outagamie, and Petersilia and Osborn, of Winnebago, were appointed a Committee on Resolutions. Petersilia is a erman Socialist of the rankest type, and last fall was a Socialist candidate for Attorney-General. The resolutions demand the repeal of th Resumption act, the abolition of National the strict accountability of the Representative to his constituency. The following unique document was adopted by the Convention, and was signed publicly by the candidates.

signed publicly by the confidates.

Know all men by these presents: In consideration that the delegates of the Sixth Congressional District of Wisconsin, assembled at Osikosh, Wis. on the 12th day of July, 1878. have hominated me, and propose to intrust and desegate me with the power to act as their attorney and representative of the rights and interests of the people of said Sixth Congressional District in the national affairs of our General Government, now, therefore, I do hereby bledge myself, upon the homor of a true citizen, that, in case I am elected as a member of Congress, and as long as I act in the capacity as a representative of the citizens of the Sixth Congressional District of Wisconsin, I will consider my individual independence of interest of secondary importance to the general welfare, and it shall be my constant and sole object to further the interest and promote the welfare of my constituents, in accordance with the wishes and principles in the foregoing instrument in writing expressed.

On the fifth ballot P. A. Griffith, of Oshkosh, On the fifth ballot I. A. Grindler was nominated, receiving twenty-two votes out of forty. A row now ensued, when it was discovered that forty votes had been cast and only there-two delegates were present. Grillith covered that forty votes had been cast and only thirty-five delegates were present. Griffith was finally deciared the unanimous nominee. He appeared before the Convention and attempted to make a speech, but broke down after two or three minutes. Griffith is an unsubjecting Weishman who has been lured in a cacepting the nomination by a crowd of impecunious dead-beats who expect to make money out of him. It was openly announced in the Convention that Griffith had money, and would shell out. ould shell out.

GETHSEMANE.

In golden Youth, when seems the Barth A summer-land for singing mirth,
When sonis are glad, and hearts are light,
And not a shadow lurks in sight,
We do not know it, but there lies
Somewhere, veiled under evening-skies,
A garden all must sometime see:
Getosemane, Gethaemane—
Somewhere lies our Gethaemane Somewhere lies our Gethsemane.

With joyous steps we go our ways; Love lends a halo to the days; Light sorrows sail like clouds afar; We laugh, and say how strong we are. We hurry on, and. hurrying, go Close to the border-land of Wo, That waits for you, and waits for me: Gethsemane, Gethsemane— Forever waits Gethsemane.

Down shadowy lanes, across strange stre Bridged over by our broken dreams, Behind the misty caps of years, Close to the great sait fount of tears, The garden lies. Strive as you may, You cannot miss it in your way, All paths that have been, or shall be, Pass somewhere through Gethsemane. All those who journey, soon or late

All those who journey, soon or inte Must pass within the garden's gate— Must kneel alone it darkness there. And battle with some ferce despair. God pity those who cannot say. 'Not mine, but Thine '': who only pray, 'Let this cup pass,'' and do not see The purpose in Gethsemane: Gethsemane, Gethsemane— The purpose in Gethsemane.
Gethsemane, Gethsemane!
God heip us through Gethsemane!
ELLA WHEELER

ABOUT PRICES. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, July 12.—There are a few fur mental principles which ought to be regarded in order to clearly comprehend and understand any subject. There is perhaps no topic of greater interest to the citizens of our country than that which treats upon finance. We may safely add that few, if any, themes have a more safely add that few, if any, themes have a more varied or diversified class of material than this. While it is admitted that finance is, or should be, the great study of the people, no well-defined code of laws has been laid down upon which all may agree, and upon which all may safely build. I propose to submit briefly a few fundamental rules or axioms, which, I trust, may interest the intelligent reader on this subject:

1. By almost common consent the nations of By almost common consent the nations of the earth have fixed upon the precious metals—gold and silver—as the representatives of value. And hence these metals are the basis of the circulating medium with the enlightened nations of Christendom.
 The value of all commodities depends upon two things: the abundance of the supply (of the commodity), and the volume of the currency. duce like effects. I will not elaborate on this, my second proposition, but only remark that, since our national existence, prices have been advanced by the large addition of these metals, especially of gold,—the products of Australia and California forming an important part in this increase. Soon after the Revolutionary struggle of 1778, some of the large manors of the State of New York were leased for ninety-nine years at one bushel of wheat, or ten cents in cash, per acre. By the redundancy of our currency, since that time, the teuants of these lands have found it profitable to sell their wheat, and pay cash for rent.

[If wheat was only worth 10 cents a bushel, the cause was the cost of transportation to a market, which ate up its value. We can find no account of wheat selling in the seaboard cities at that time at less than four to eight times 10 cents per bushel; and, before the Californian and Australian gold deposits were discovered, wheat sold in New York for many years as high on the average as it is now. Supply and demand and cost of transportation are the great factors in tixing prices when business is done on a specie basis.—E.D.]

The history of the past has taught this fact: That the inflation of our circulation has been detrimental to the interests of the masses of our citizens. While it is true that expansions of the past have floated thousands to the surface with a great increase of wealth, it is also true that it has sunk tens of thousands into liabilities from which it is hard for them to extricate themselves. duce like effects. I will not elaborate on this,

liabilities from which it is hard for them to extricate themselves.

The promises of the Government, in the Continental currency of the Revolution and the greenback currency of later times, were a military necessity. The sequel, however, shows that certain prominent evils grow out of expansion, among which are unsettling of values; a lack of equalization in the values of all commodities, including labor: and last, though not least, the indulgence of that species of extravagance which entails burdens upon thousands that future time will not remove.

No one cause has brought about our financial embarrassment since 1873, but a combination of causes. In making, as the doctors say, a diagnosis of our condition, we find a complication of diseases. These difficulties are not only of a personal, but of a political, character. We have sinned largely by our extravagance; we have erred by our inflated hopes and expectations, which have caused us to enter into speculations that could not be upheld in the light of reason, or first-class common sense.

ulations that could not be upheld in the light of

reason, or first-class common sense.

The fruits of these errors are, in brief, this:
A debt resting on our Nation, States, municipalities, corporate companies, and individuals, amounting in the aggregate to over \$8,000,000,000,000. We have lessened our obligations within the last few years by our courts of bankruptcy about \$800,000,000, besides the large amounts paid off in our commercial integrity without discount.

The outlook to-day is more flattering than at any time recently in the past, from these causes: The balance of trade for some time in the past has been in our favor. Retrenchment has (from almost necessity) been the rule for the past five vears. Our country is blessed with general health and abundant crops. The best of all is, that we have tearned by experience the necessity of living within our means.

living within our means.
With a uniform currency, and the gradual return of confidence in commercial circles, may safely conclude that the Rubicon is pres and we can stand firm once more in our faith in the people, and in those republican institutions which exist only for the people, by the people, and in the people.

MONEY.

Prof. Kent on the Uses of Money-Amou and Kind Needed.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DETROIT, July 11.—The present financial de usions arise largely out of ignorance of ele-mentary principles upon the subject of money.

1. Money is simply a medium of exchange. Its sole object is to avoid the inconveniences of barter-trade. When there is money enough in any community to make barter-trade unneces sary, the supply is sufficient.

2. The amount of money in permanent circulation in any country, or in the whole world, is a matter of almost no consequence. A small amount does the work of a medium of exchange ust as well as a large one, because prices cor-respond with the amount. If wheat were 10 ents a bushel and other things in the same proportion, the exchanges could be made just s well as with wheat at \$1 a bushel and other prices corresponding; and the amount of money required would be on the first supposition but ne-tenth of that required by the last.

3. An increase in the amount of money circulation does not increase its effectiveness as a medium of exchange. In the proper sense, money is made no more plenty by an increase of the quantity. The effect of an increase of ing the same, is to increase prices; and the new prices as completely absorb all the money as did the old. It is said that money was scarce did the old. It is said that money was scarce in Richmond when wheat was \$40 a bushel. Nor does the increase of the amount of money tend permanently to lower the rates of interest. Rather, if the volume of money in circulation is on the increase, this will increase the rates of interest, since it will seem to make business more profitable. Money is borrow: d in order that the borrower may purchase something—labor or property—out of which he hopes to make a profit, and the expected profit usually determines the rate paid. Now, all business seems more profitable when prices are increasing. And a man who buys is sure to be able to seems more profitable when priess are increasing. And a man who buys is sure to be able to
sell at an advance. The rates of interest
can only be lowered by an increase
of capital in proportion to the demand.
Capital is not money, but property which can
be put to a profitable use. Money represents
capital; but an increase of the amount of money
does not increase the amount of capital, any
more than doubling the members of Congress
would double the numbers of people whom
they represent.

tney represent.

4. The increase of the money in circulation 4. The increase of the money in circulation in proportion to the business does injuriously affect all those who have money in their possession at the time of the increase, and all who have made contracts by which they are to receive money in the future,—that is to say, all creditors and all who work for wages. An increase of money by increasing prices diminishes the purchasing power of money, and hence takes a certain amount from all wages and from creditors. The effect of this upon any man who sells his labor for a fixed period at a fixed moneyrate is very disastrous. He may not get in real value half of what he had a right to expect. An increasing, and therefore depreciating, currency value half of what he had a right to expect. An increasing, and therefore depreciating, currency always affects a laboring man in proportion to his means more than any one else. His wages never increase, as fast as the depreciation. He has not time, or perhaps knowledge, sufficient to look forward to the probable depreciation of money, and make his contracts on this basis.

5. The first essential in a currency is, that it be stable; that it does not rapidly change in value. Society finds it necessary to make contracts which must be fulfilled in money perhaps many years after they are made. It is of the greatest consequence that both parties to all contracts involving the payment of money at some future time should be able to calculate with some certainty the probable value of the

greatest consequence that both parties to all contracts involving the payment of money at some future time should be able to calculate with some certainty the probable value of the money when it is to be paid. A currency rapidly decreasing or increasing in amount makes such calculations impossible, and hence tends to make success in business an affair of chance rather than of skillful calculation.

6. The great objection to irredeemable paper money is, that there is no way of properly limiting the amount issued. As it costs nothing, and at first passes almost like cont, there is a great temptation to issue so much as to produce an immediate depreciation. This depreciation makes a rise in prices, which seems to make business good. The rise in prices absorbs the money and makes it as scarce as before. This leads to a new demand for more money. It must be left to Government to determine the amount to be issued. The debtor class and many business-men who think prosperous times are made by a constant increase in prices, and so apparent profit, are likely to constantly demand new issues. The necessities of the Government may lead to the same result. It seems a pity to burden the people with taxation when money enough for the wants of the Government may be had at the expense of printing it. The working of these causes is sure to bring about further and further issues, and greater and greater depreciation. If an attempt is made to check this tendency, to stop further issues, and to diminish the amount in circulation, there is sure to be a great cry of hard times, which few Governments are strong enough to resist. But either a poincy of contraction must be entered upon, with all its evils, or successive issues must finally end in the rejection of the paper as absolutely worthless.

7. The great advantage of a currency of gold and silver is, that it is comparatively stable. The amount can only be increased by mining at great expense. And the amount to be had by mining is restricted. Then, as it is the currency of the wor

often during one day a certain sum will many debts, each as large as itself. Such p ple forget also the second principle which have stated, viz.: that a small amount money, by decreasing prices, will do the w of exchange just as well as a large. money, by decreasing prices, will do the of exchange just as well as a large amoun The cost of a coin currency is not very If the sum of \$300,000,000 of coin is need to keep the currency of the United State decemble in coin, and this seems a sufficient of the country of the currency of the united State decemble in coin, and this seems a sufficient coin. deemable in coin, and this seems a sufficient extimate, then the cost of this currency is the interest of \$300,000,000, and whatever loss there is from the wear of the coin. I cannot estimate the last item, but it cannot be large. The interest of \$300,000,000 at 4 per cent would be \$12,000,000, -30 cents for each person on a population of 40,000,000, or \$1.50 for each family of five. This is not a great price to pay for a stable currency. Compare with it the loss which may workman may suffer during a year from the most moderate depreciation of the currency. It a laborer is employed for a compensation of \$300 a year, and the purchasing power of this sum is diminished 10 per cent by an increase of the currency, he will lose \$30 thereby.

GOLD DOLLARS A DRUG!

rnment Finds It Impossible to Kee New York Graphic.

The following alarming dispatches have just The following starting dispatches have just come to hand, per private phonograph:

Special Dispatch to the Graphic.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—There is great excitement here over the discovery that there is in the Treasury Department \$161,343,914 in gold coin. This clearly shows that the law authorizing the coinage of gold was unwise, and is virtually a dead letter.

Washington, July 10, 4:20 a. m.—The condition of things is worse than at first supposed. It seems that gold coin has actually been paid out in large quantities from time to time; but the effort of Mr. Sherman to get rid of it has been utterly futile, as people refused to have anything to do with it, and pad it right beek again for enstown-duties. The timely

Creases!

Washington, July 10, 7 a.m.—The light artillery has been ordered out. A great mob surrounds the Treasury Department crying "Sheman!" "Sheman!" and demanding to know whether it is true that he has been unable to get rid of his gold. He is seen throught a window busily counting over money. Great sympathy is expressed for him in some quarters.

FOURTH DISPATCH!

pathy is expressed for him in some quarters.

FOURTH DISPATCH!

WASHINGTON, July 10, 12 m.—A phonograph
has just been applied to the door of the Tressury, and it reveals the humiliating fact that the
Secretary is whistling "Yankee Doodle" in a
calm, shrill voice. A Congressman who voted
for the act authorizing the coinage of gold ha
been found and badly hustled by the crowd.

The excitement is unabated.

HARK! FIFTH DISPATCH!

HARK! PIPTH DISPATCH!
WASHINGTON, July 10, 4 p. m.—The greeen is expressed that the sad condition of the

WASHINGTON, July 10, 4 b. m.—The greates fear is expressed that the sad condition of thing will bring greenbacks down to the price of gold. The voice of a brass-band can be heard combup Pennsylvania avende. Trouble is feared. An explosion of — [The dispatch abruptly broke off here.]

WASHINGTON, same day, evening.—The amount of gold coin imprisoned in the Treasury is ergoreater than at first reported. It amounts be the sum of \$161,349,915. Nobody will have a Millions of dollars of it has been paid out, at it comes right back again. The remonetization of gold was a bitter failure. The acc declaring gold coin to be money will be repealed as som as Congress meets. The band belonged to a circus.

SEVENTH DISPCTOR.
WASHINGTON, July 10.—A red-headed ma WASHINGTON, July 10.—A red-headed many without any coat, vest, or shoes, is haranguing the growd from one of the windows of the building occupied by New York correspondents. He says our liberties are in danger because the becopie will not use the gold, and the Gorenment declines to let them have it unless they pay for it. "What shall we do about it?" he shouts. "Cheese it?" responds a bewildered looking person in the band-wagon in a look voice. The combat deepens. There is troubs of danger.

A SOCIAL EVENT.

Peculiarly Sensational Piece of Fun I dulged in by a Young Lady of Lat Wis .- It Only Results in "Chucking" Pistol-Ball into a Man's Brain.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 11.—The general public is known as the Good Templars, Tempte of Hose, and Sons of Temperance engage in innocest entertainments at their regular meetings, by which the hours are made pleasant, the pany of ennui assuaged, social enjoyment is promoted, and a quiet, harmless, attractive men who seeks under the folds of their protection refuge from gross all urements and temptations.
Of course the class of amusements adopted for
this purpose are elevating in character, chaste,
neat, and inexpensive. They must be of peculiar attractiveness to secure the fixed atten-tion of a reformed inebriate, whose yet uncured appetite beckons him with a fleree intimation to go elsewhere. It is not surprising, therefore, go elsewhere. It is not surprising, therefore, that the style of entertainment becomes sometimes thrilling. In LaCrosse, recently, a peuliarly sensational piece of fun and merriment occupied the attention of a lodge of Sons of Temperance. A girl named Georgie Walls, in the exuberance of her spirits and actuated by the liveliest impulse of bumes, W. W. KIL swung a pistol, which she supposed to be un-loaded, about her head, and then drawing it swung a pistol, which she supposed to be unloaded, about her head, and then drawing it took aim at a voung gentleman named Charles Norman, and pulled the trigger of the weapon. As if the revolver in question had itself partaken also of the ruling emotions of jest as hilarity, it completely fooled Miss Willis, Mr. Norman, and all concerned, by having concealed in the depths of one of its barrels a ball carridge. It is known that playful surprises as often the best and most successful parts of a organized season of merriment. This surpress was completely successful. The revolver what Miss W. had drawn in such exceptious mird, and pointed in such amiable giee at Mr. Mastonished them both, and also the other attendants on the merry occasion, by going off in response to the playful pull on the trigger, and the builet which it contained west as plump as a snow-ball into the fact of the gentleman, entering it just under the eye and lodging in the bests. So finished a piece of fun was followed by a attempt of the surgeons to probe the depths of the orifice made in such comical sport, but they were unable to find the slug from the cartridge. It is thought that the young rentleman will set survive the excruciating amusement in which he and the young lady figured so conspicuousi. This looks somewhat, perhaps, to people a rigid ways of thinking, like carrying fun too far, but really it will not do to repress the humonous inclinations of young ladies and gentlemes, where they have met for mutual entertainness. Whether the success of this experiment in joility will lead to a general practice of flourished fire-arms at temperance gatherings cannot sow be stated, but girls with a taste for the confession of human nature, and who have an amittion to make all the fun possible in a quiet will doubtless take it into consideration. WHOLESALE P

MY GUEST.

I'm expecting a quest to-night, A guest of great renown,
Whose name is heard in palace and cot,
In city, and field, and town.

He is stately, and grim, and old; His footsteps are firm and slow: Treasures he brings, to cast at my feet, More precious than earth can show.

He takes away sorrow and care, He giveth me ease and rest: The world's weary way I leave to-day For a haven far more blest.

Then welcome, O welcome, my friend,
Though chill be your outstretched arms;
I have waited years, with grief and tears—
I smile at your dread alarms.
Chicago, July 10.

Death Gave the Dress. Mrs. Schwartz, a lady living on Glendals of nuc, lost a little girl about 4 o'clock Mount afternoon in a manner which makes the peculiarly sad to the mother. Little Henrett aged 2 years, attended the funeral of a who died recently in the neighborhood, was with much delighted with the pretty white drest the dead child, and uron returning home backer mother to buy her one like it. The day she came into the room and again all to the dress, and while talking on the subject little black kitten came into the room, and child ran after it into the vard. Some missilater the little girl's body was found in cistern, where she is supposed to have while chasing the kitten. VOLUME X INSURAN

F. & M. IN SPRINGFIELD

STATEM

JULY 1, 1 

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